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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

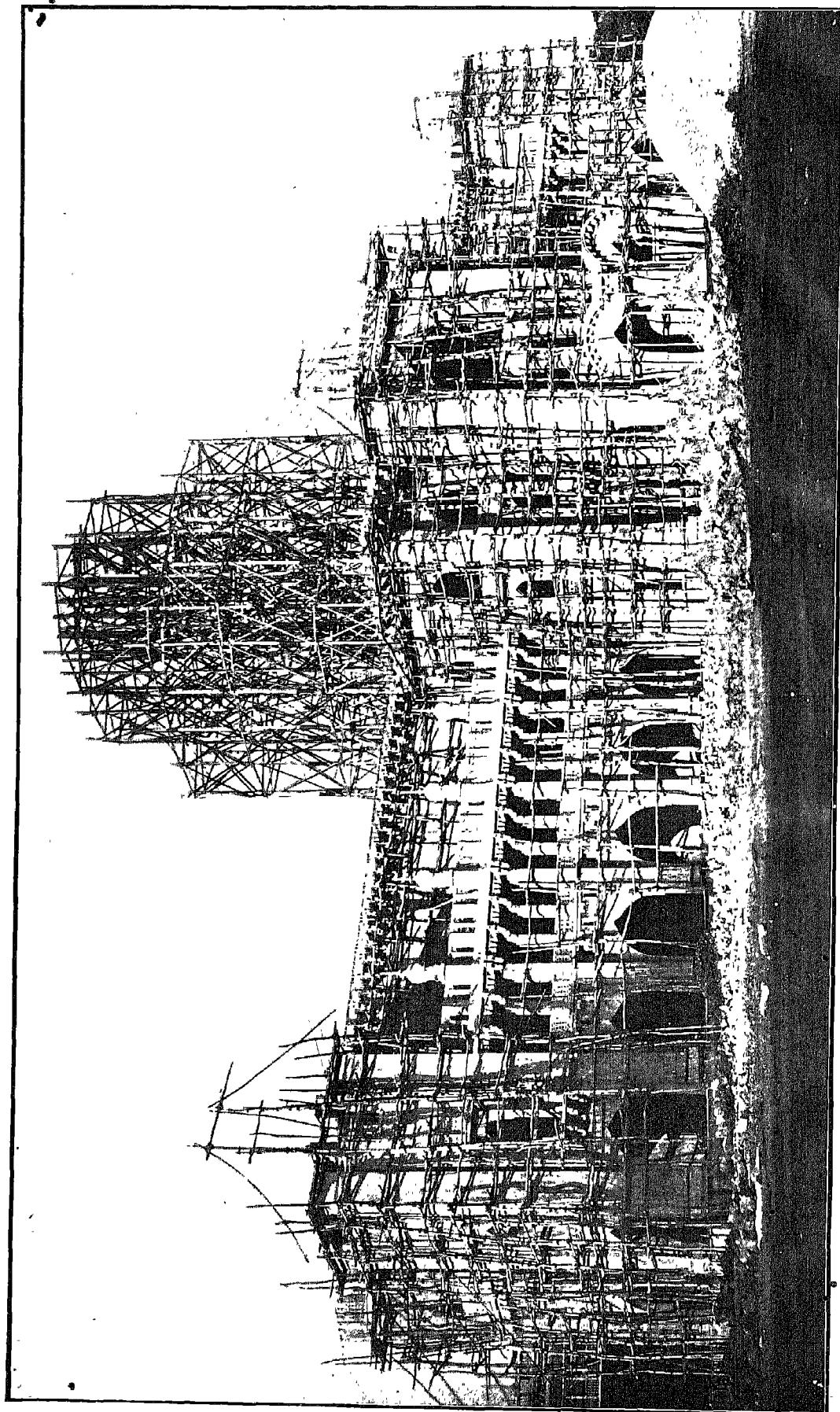
YEAR 1912-1913.



BOMBAY

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS

1914



The Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay—Art and Archaeology Section.

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PART I.

S U M M A R Y .

1. The outstanding feature of the year 1912-13 was the recovery of North **General review.** Gujarát and Káthiáwár from the famine with which these parts were afflicted in the preceding year. The season, generally speaking, was a good one both in the Presidency proper and in Sind. The occupied area showed a satisfactory increase, more especially in Sind, which enjoyed an inundation very much better than that of the previous year even though it was not uniformly favourable. Moreover, the net cropped area rose by 10 per cent. in the Presidency proper, and by no less than $35\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Sind. As a natural consequence of the unsatisfactory harvest of the previous year, food crops received more and non-food crops less attention than in that year; nevertheless the area under cotton was materially above the average. In view of the great irrigation projects now either being carried out or under consideration, it is interesting to note that in the year under review the irrigated area in the Presidency proper rose to its highest figure since 1897-98. But there was one blot on this fair picture of agricultural prosperity. There was a partial failure of the rains in the East Deccan, which resulted in scarcity in parts of the Sholápur district and in a severe famine in the Ahmednagar district. Fortunately the demand for labour in the surrounding parts was so strong that wages fell but slightly, and as the working classes displayed a remarkable readiness to leave their homes and seek work even outside their own district pending the onset of the next monsoon, it was found unnecessary to open any relief works proper. Thus an added proof was gained of the fact taught by the previous year's famine in Gujarát, that, so far as human relief is concerned, famine is almost a dead letter. Prompt distribution of takávi in the shape of both fodder and cash and the institution of cattle camps proved to be measures adequate to prevent serious mortality among cultivators' cattle. In spite of the suspensions and remissions granted in the afflicted areas, the gross land revenue demand almost reached the figure at which it stood in 1910-11, and this is a notable proof of the general excellence of the season.

The value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency proper rose to a record figure. The figures, however, were swollen by large Government imports of silver for currency purposes. Nevertheless private trade showed a material advance. It is true that there was a contraction in the exports of Indian produce, which, as the statistical year covers the movements of the crops sown in the preceding year, was due to the failure of the 1911 monsoon in Gujarát. At the same time the import trade recorded a remarkable and widely distributed advance. It is noteworthy that although imports of cotton manufactures reached a record figure, the local mill industry nevertheless considerably increased its output. The foreign trade of Karáchi showed a very remarkable increase, and its value for the fourth year in succession constituted a record. In contradistinction to the conditions prevailing at Bombay the export trade provided the greater part of the advance. The trade of Aden also flourished. The general trade activity of the Presidency is also reflected in the increased receipts of all its three Port Trusts and from its Custom Houses.

The health of the Presidency suffered a somewhat serious set-back, for although the virulence of plague abated very markedly, cholera claimed a large number of victims and unfavourable climatic conditions caused a noticeable recrudescence of malaria. Sanitary schemes received much attention, and liberal grants-in-aid were made by Government in this behalf. The cause of education was advanced by similar measures, and the expenditure on public instruction rose by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The co-operative movement gained remarkably in size and virility, and the growing interest in forms of co-operation other than the agricultural is particularly pleasing.

An important change in the general administration of the Presidency was effected during the year under report by the abolition of the Jamráo Canal Colonization office and the creation of the new district of Nawábsháh out of six tálukas of the Hyderábád district and one of the Thar and Párkar district.

The whole Presidency was deeply gratified when it learnt in January 1913 that His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor had conferred the high honour of a peerage on its Governor, His Excellency Sir George Clarke. His Excellency assumed the title of Lord Sydenham. The attack on His Excellency the Viceroy on the occasion of his state entrée into Delhi aroused universal horror and indignation, and meetings were held by the inhabitants of every town and even village of the Presidency to express their sympathy with His Excellency and Lady Hardinge and their steadfast loyalty to the Crown.

Personnel of the Administration. 2. The office of Governor and President in Council was held by His Excellency the Honourable Lord Sydenham, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S., Brevet-Colonel (R. E. retired). He was succeeded after the close of the year by His Excellency the Right Honourable Freeman Freeman-Thomas Baron Willingdon of Ratton, G.C.I.E., who took his seat on the 5th April 1913. Of the members of the Executive Council, the Honourable Sir Richard Amphlett Lamb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I. C. S., and the Honourable Mr. Claude Hamilton Archer Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I. C. S., both held office throughout the year. The Honourable Mr. Mahádev Bháskar Chabal, C.S.I., vacated his office on being appointed a member of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India, and was succeeded on the 16th December 1912 by the Honourable Mr. Prabháshankar D. Pattani, C.I.E.

His Excellency the Governor's movements.

3. On the 13th April 1912 His Excellency left Bombay and, after halting a day at Ganeshkhind, arrived at Mahábleshwar on the 15th. On the 10th June His Excellency left Mahábleshwar and arrived at Ganeshkhind the same afternoon. On the 10th August His Excellency proceeded to Simla on an official visit to the Viceroy. Leaving Simla on the 17th, His Excellency visited Ahmedábád, where he arrived on the 19th, and on the same afternoon presided at the final meeting of the Ahmedábád Famine Charitable Relief Committee, and afterwards attended a garden party given by Sir Chinubhái Mádhavlá. On the 20th His Excellency laid the foundation stones of The Emperor George V Hall and The Sir George Clarke Library at the Gujarát College, and left Ahmedábád the same evening for Kirkee, where His Excellency arrived on the 21st. On the 17th September His Excellency visited Bombay, and on the 29th September the Karla Caves. His Excellency left Ganeshkhind for Mahábleshwar on the 9th October, arriving the same afternoon. On the 13th November His Excellency returned to Ganeshkhind, and on the following day visited Pandita Ramábáji's School at Kedgáon. On the 15th His Excellency left Ganeshkhind for Bombay, arriving the same afternoon. On the 29th December His Excellency visited Dhulia, where on the following day he laid the foundation stone of the Municipal Building and received an address from the Dhulia Municipality and the District

Local Board, and afterwards also laid the foundation stone of the Technical School Building. His Excellency returned to Bombay on the 31st. On the 17th January 1913 His Excellency left Bombay in the R. I. M. S. "Dalhousie" for Karáchi, where he arrived on the 20th and received an address from the Port Trust; the same evening His Excellency attended a reception at Government House. The following day His Excellency performed the opening ceremony of the Municipal Water Works and received an address from the Karáchi Municipality. On the 22nd His Excellency received addresses from the Chamber of Commerce, the Sind Mahomedan Association and the Hindu Sabha; the same afternoon he laid the foundation stone of the new public offices, and dined that night at the Sind Club. His Excellency left Karáchi on 23rd for Hyderábád, where he arrived the same day and received an address from the Municipality. The following day he received visits from Mirs and returned their visits, and laid the foundation stone of the Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School. On the 25th His Excellency left Hyderábád for Khairpur, where he exchanged visits with His Highness the Mir the same afternoon, and then proceeded to Láhore and Pesháwar, returning on the morning of the 3rd February to Sukkur, where he received an address from the Municipality, while Lady Sydenham attended the prize distribution of the Zenána Mission, and in the evening His Excellency attended the joint Darbár for Sukkur, Lárkána, and the Upper Sind Frontier. On the 4th His Excellency left Sukkur for Lárkána, where he arrived the same evening. The next day he laid the foundation stone of the High School. On the 6th His Excellency left Lárkána for Karáchi, embarked in the R. I. M. S. "Dalhousie" on the evening of the 7th, and arrived at Porbandar on the 9th. Here His Excellency received an address from the Administrators of the State and then laid the foundation stone of the Cement Works. His Excellency left the same evening in the R. I. M. S. "Dalhousie," arrived at Verával on the 10th, and proceeded thence by rail to Junágadh, where he arrived the same day. In the afternoon His Excellency visited the local institutions, and on the following day, after performing the opening ceremony of the Zenána Hospital, left Junágadh for Verával, where he re-embarked in the R. I. M. S. "Dalhousie," and arrived at Bombay on 12th February 1913.

4. During the year a son and heir was born to His Highness the Mahárája **Native States.** of Bhávnagar, and the marriages were celebrated of His Highness the Ráj Sáheb of Dhrángadhra and the minor Chief of Rámdurg. The title of K.C.I.E. was conferred on Meherbán Parshuramráo Rámchandra *alias* Bhausáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Jamkhandi.

The year was marked by a welcome return of good agricultural conditions after a season of poor crops in almost all the states and scarcity or famine in Káthiáwár, Cutch, and North Gujarát. In these parts famine relief had to be continued up to the burst of the monsoon, which fortunately was timely. Crops were uniformly very fair or good except in some of the Sátára Jágħirs, and in Kolhápur, where heavy rains in July and August resulted in floods which caused considerable damage both to the kharif and rabi crops. As in the British districts, the continued demand for labour kept wages high, but prices showed a tendency to drop when the success of the monsoon was assured. In contrast to the renewed agricultural prosperity, public health experienced a serious relapse. Cholera, small-pox and malaria, following on a season which must have sapped to some extent the stamina of the population, caused a very marked increase in the number of deaths, while the number of births also fell heavily. Education did not show any remarkable advance, and the criminal statistics were on the whole less satisfactory. The revenues of the states naturally showed a tendency to advance and the expenditure to fall with the disappearance of famine conditions. Sea-borne trade, the statistics of which need

some time to reflect an increase in prosperity, fell away to some extent in Káthiawár and Cutch, but there is no reason for believing that the decrease is anything more than temporary.

Revenue Survey and Settlements.

5. Survey establishments continued to work in Sind and in each of the divisions of the Presidency proper. An important feature of the work was the measurement of sub-divisions of survey numbers, which is treated more fully in the following paragraph. In the Northern Division a large area was measured and classed by the Tálukdári and Gujarát field parties, and the Thána party classified the lands of a number of khoti villages in Sálsette. A composite field party was formed in the Central Division and employed on the detailed survey of inám villages. Good progress was made. In the Southern Division the field party, besides sub-division work, executed the ordinary minor survey operations. In Sind one surveyor was deputed to resume the survey of the *hab* lands in the Karáchi táluka. City survey work was in progress at Godhra, Sholápur, and Gadag-Bettigeri in the Dhárwár district. Original and revised settlement proposals were formulated for a number of inám villages, mainly in the Central Division, and settlements were introduced into some of these villages during the year. Revision settlement proposals for one táluka in the Broach and for one in the Ratnágiri district were sanctioned after the close of the year. Revised irrigational settlements were introduced into ten tálukas in Sind.

Land Records.

6. The attention of the Land Records Department has again been, as it must always be, largely occupied with the Record-of-Rights, which, under the amended Land Revenue Code, is now not only the *de facto* but also the *de jure* basis of all land revenue accounts. Good progress was made in the re-writing of the Record, and original Records were prepared or are in course of compilation in a large number of alienated villages and in many parts of Sind. The Record is everywhere proving more popular and more accurate, and the new account forms based on it are generally reported to be working excellently. The measurement of sub-divisions, which is essential for the accuracy of the Record, was carried out on an extended scale throughout the whole Presidency including Sind, especially in the Southern Division, where seven parties were at work. Excellent progress was also made in South Gujarát, where the work is being carried out cheaply, expeditiously and accurately by means of the plane-table. Training classes in survey and settlement matters were held as usual for Junior Civilians and probationary Deputy Collectors, and central survey classes for the training of circle inspectors were opened in all the divisions of the Presidency proper. Similar classes were held in Sind, and in addition a number of surveyors and tâpedárs were trained in the phálni system of measurement previous to the work of sub-division measurement being taken up on a large scale. The training of village accountants in survey, which had been in abeyance for some years past, was finally abandoned.

Occupied area.

7. There was a slight increase in the occupied area in all the divisions of the Presidency proper. North Gujarát has by no means fully recovered from the restriction of cultivation caused by the previous year's famine, and in the Central Division a poor season naturally caused a falling off in Ahmednagar and West Khândesh. Sind more than recovered from the general contraction of the occupied area caused by the unfavourable inundation of 1911, and over 310,000 acres of unoccupied land were taken up during the year.

Wards' and other estates under the management of Government.

8. The estates under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer recovered a large measure of their prosperity with the return of favourable agricultural conditions. Not only were claims aggregating Rs. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs settled by agreement, but it was possible in many instances to collect half the arrears of rent due.

on account of the previous year. The cultivators were greatly assisted by the action of Government in remitting takávi to the extent of one-half of the charges incurred on account of the cattle lost in the deportation operations to the Gir forests during the preceding year's fodder famine. The estates under the Manager of Incumbered Estates, Sind, were able to pay nearly Rs. 1 lakh in liquidation of debts and loans. There was an increase of seven in the number of estates administered by Collectors under the Court of Wards' Act.

9. The year was one of very considerable legislative activity. During the **Legislation**. year ending 31st March 1913 eleven Bills were introduced into the Legislative Council, and thirteen Bills were passed into law. Act III of 1912 was intended to cope with the increase of gambling on the race-courses of Bombay and Poona, and provides for the licensing of race-courses. The purport of Act VI of 1912—an Act for the registration of medical practitioners—is obvious from its title, but while it follows in general outline the English Act, it does not prohibit in any way the recovery of charges by unregistered persons, and in no way affects Indian *vaidas* and *hakims* who make no pretence to European medical training. Act VII of 1912 was devised to abate the nuisance caused by the smoke of furnaces primarily in Bombay, but it can be extended to other parts of the Presidency. The remaining ten Acts are amending Acts. By Act II of 1912 societies registered under India Act XXI of 1860 are enabled on their dissolution to convey their property to Government. Act IV of 1912 made several amendments of detail in the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, and authorised the making of rules regarding places of public amusement. The main objects of Act V of 1912 were to remove an anomaly in the conditions under which Subordinate Judges are appointed, and to transfer certain miscellaneous proceedings from District to Subordinate Courts in order to give District Judges more time for inspection and supervision. Act VIII of 1912 amended the Khoti Settlement Act by giving the Khot a remedy against the unauthorised transferee of an occupancy tenancy and by preventing a privileged occupant from rendering null and void a lease or mortgage legally made by him by subsequently relinquishing his land. Act IX of 1912 merely removed a small defect in the drafting of the Bombay Medical Act (VI of 1912). The object of the cognate Acts X and XI of 1912 was to render final, after the expiry of one year, the decision of a Survey Officer or the Collector adjudicating a disputed claim to land or other property as between Government or a municipality on the one hand and any person on the other. Act XII of 1912 carried out the recommendations of the Indian Excise Committee as set out in their report published in 1907, and among other changes prescribed heavier punishments for cocaine dealers. Act XIII of 1912 extended the period of grace allowed by the Indian Limitation Act of 1908 so as to allow for the time taken in obtaining a certificate from a conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. Act No. I of 1913 amended the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, by enabling the Trustees to provide for deferred street schemes and poorer classes accommodation schemes, and to improve the account arrangements by abolishing the capital debt of the Trust. The Municipal Corporation of Bombay was also made the reversionary heir of the Trust. As regards Bills that were not passed into law, that introduced by the Honourable Mr. G. M. Bhurgri, a non-official member of the Legislative Council, to provide for the levy of an educational cess from Mussalmán landholders in Sind, was read for the first time and referred to a Select Committee. Consideration of a Bill to amend the Bombay Tramways Act, 1874, was deferred pending the settlement of some representations on the subject. Bills to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Tálukdárs of Gujarát, and further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, were read for the first time and referred to Select Committees. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, a Bill further to amend the

Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1905, and a Bill to amend the Bombay Land-revenue Code, 1879, the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880, and the Gujarat Tálukdárs Act, 1888, and to repeal the Bombay Land Record-of-Rights Act, 1903, were read for the third time and passed on 14th March 1913, but did not come into force until after the official year had ended.

Police.

10. Expenditure on the Police establishment has again increased. This is due rather to the gradual completion of measures of re-organization than to any increase in *personnel*, though the number of officers in the Bombay City force rose considerably in consequence of the scheme that had been sanctioned in the preceding year. It is satisfactory to note that there has been a further advance in the number of educated officers and men, especially in Bombay City, where some 200 men of all ranks are learning English by the direct method with satisfactory results, and also that discipline shows a very marked improvement. Punishments have decreased and rewards have notably increased. Partly owing to a general rise in crime and partly owing to greater facilities for reporting it, the work of the force increased very considerably. The percentage of cases finally classed as true which resulted in convictions fell slightly in the Presidency as a whole. In Bombay City the percentage was nearly the same as in the preceding year, but the figures are better than those in the mofussil. The percentage of undetected cases remained practically unchanged, in spite of the increased volume of work. The proportion of maliciously false cases was also the same as in the preceding year, though the number reported from the Central Division rose very markedly. The percentage of convictions among persons placed on their trial showed little variation and the percentage of recoveries of stolen property rose slightly except in Bombay City. The finger print bureaus worked most successfully and were able to trace the antecedents of accused persons in a vastly increased number of cases. The Bombay City force in particular performed a considerable volume of miscellaneous work under the Arms, Explosives, Petroleum, Motor Vehicles and Press Acts, in licensing theatres and performances, and in connection with fires, street accidents, the pilgrim traffic, and cases of destitution. It is difficult to estimate the value of the multifarious petty services rendered by the village police, but it may be observed that the number of rewards granted to them for assistance to the district police showed a rise, while the number of punishments showed no appreciable variation.

Vagrants.

11. The number of vagrants admitted to Government work-houses shows a considerable increase. This increase is partly due to re-admissions. The Strangers' Home, Mazagon, and the Salvation Army Industrial Home, Byculla, have done valuable work in relieving the overcrowding in the Government institution, but do not appear to be popular. More than half the vagrants admitted into the Salvation Army Home in the last three years were subsequently re-admitted into a work-house. The total expenditure on the work-houses has naturally risen, but the cost per head shows a satisfactory decline.

Wild Animals and Snakes.

12. There has been a decrease in the number of deaths from snake-bite. Ratnágiri is again the chief sufferer on account of the great prevalence of the *fursa* in that district. The Lauder-Brunton lancet has been used less often than in the previous year, and although 75 per cent. of the persons treated recovered, the statistics are of little value because the snake is seldom identified. Human mortality caused by wild animals is so small as to be negligible. Cattle, however, are not thus immune, wolves being responsible for a very large number of deaths in the three Sind districts of Nawábsháh, Thar and Párkar and Sukkur. The amount paid in rewards for the destruction of wild animals and snakes has decreased, but a larger number of arms licenses for the protection of crops and destruction of wild animals have been issued than in the preceding year.

13. The Chemical Analyser to Government performed more analyses during the year under review than in any previous year. Nearly half the analyses performed were on behalf of the Customs and Excise Departments, but the number of medico-legal cases also rose.

14. The general rise in crime already referred to is further exemplified by the fact that the number of cases actually brought to trial before the criminal courts increased by nearly 2 per cent. in the calendar year 1912, and the number of offences reported by nearly $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Of the total number of reported offences 92 per cent. were classed as true. Rather over one-third of the true cases fell under the Indian Penal Code, and the remainder under special and local laws. Cases of hurt, criminal force and assault, criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, all exhibit a marked and welcome decline; on the other hand, cases of theft rose by over 15 per cent. There were fewer prosecutions under the Cattle Trespass Act and under the excise law, and fewer cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure, than in 1911, but there was a material increase in prosecutions under the Municipal and Police Acts and in offences affecting the public health, safety and convenience. In the year under review just over half the persons put on trial were convicted—in the previous year the percentage was 48·2—and of the persons acquitted or discharged, nearly one-half were acquitted after composition. The percentage of convictions in cases of offences relating to the body is still low, mainly because the vast majority of these cases are of a petty nature and can be legally compounded, but of theft cases 72 per cent. resulted in conviction, and in cases under special and local laws 83 per cent. of the accused were found guilty. Criminality appears to reach its maximum in Bombay city, and its minimum in the Bijápur district; in the former case one person in 15, and in the latter one in 625, had a criminal offence brought home to him during the year. It is true that the figures for Bombay are swollen by a large number of trivial cases under the Municipal and City Police Acts, but even so they are approached by no other district, Ahmedábád and Karáchi coming next on the list with one true case to every 74 and 75 persons respectively. Poona was the only district in which the number of offences showed any appreciable fall. The number of first offenders released on probation showed a decline, but that of youthful offenders sent to reformatory schools an advance. There was a slight rise in the proportion of whippings to the total number of punishments inflicted. Sixty-seven persons were sentenced to death as against 48 in 1911, but sentences of transportation fell proportionately. The figures of appeal show a small increase in the number of decisions reversed, the percentage of successful appeals rising from just over 23 to a little under 24. Judges agreed with their juries in over 96 per cent. of the trials by jury, and in cases tried with assessors the Judge agreed with some of them in 11 per cent. and with all in 71 per cent.

15. The total jail population and the daily average again show advances on the previous year's figures. The increase is largely commensurate with the general rise in crime, but is also partly due to the prosecution of beggars and possessors of cocaine. The resulting overcrowding in the jails proper necessitated large drafts into the extra-mural prisons or convict gangs, but a new jail is to be built at Andheri and a new barrack added to the Sábermati Central Jail at an early date. It is satisfactory to note that in spite of the higher jail population the number of jail punishments decreased not only proportionately but also numerically, and that this applies to "major" punishments and whippings as well as to other punishments. The death-rate in the prisons fell to 16 *per mille*, and had not cholera been responsible for a number of deaths, the rate would have

been the lowest on record. This is a particularly welcome sign of the efficient sanitation of the jails, especially if it be remembered that the health of the Presidency was distinctly bad in the year under review. The cash earnings from convict labour showed an advance for which the Yerávda Prison Press is mainly responsible. The Dhárwár Juvenile Class continued to have good results. Since the close of the year it has been decided to convert the Dhárwár District Prison into a prison on the Borstal model for the reclamation of juvenile adult prisoners. The prison is converted and is likely to be opened early in 1914. Government have also appointed a Committee to report on the best means of assisting and supervising released convicts. The Committee's report has been received, and is under consideration.

Civil Justice.

16. The number of suits instituted before the civil courts showed a rise of over 4 per cent., but the number of cases decided did not advance *pari passu* although there was a small numerical increase. The chief increase was in suits for money or moveable property, which constituted nearly 80 per cent. of the total number of regular suits filed. The aggregate value of the suits instituted rose by $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. to Rs. 4'16 crores. The average duration of contested suits fell from 419 to 222 days, and of uncontested suits from 185 to 96 days. It is still in the Superior Courts that the greatest delay occurs, although there has been a marked improvement. Non-service of notices, and the rule which allows a party a year within which to apply for fresh notice, are the chief causes of delay. Bombay still appears as the most, and Thar and Párkar as the least, litigious district. In Bombay, however, nearly 82 per cent. of the cases are decided without contest, whereas in not a few mofussil districts two cases out of every three are fought out. The number of appeals presented rose by 10 per cent., but the number of appeals decided was larger than that of those presented. The percentage of cases in which the original order was altered was 20, the figure being the same as in the previous year.

Execution of the decrees of Civil Courts by the Revenue Department.

17. There was a large increase—amounting to 31 per cent. over last year's figure—in the number of civil court decrees referred to the Revenue Department for execution. Nevertheless the proportion of decrees remaining for disposal at the end of the year to the total number for disposal was slightly less than that reported at the end of the previous year. There was a large increase both in the number of cases settled by mutual agreement and in the value of the property affected by such cases. Similarly the amounts paid by judgment-debtors and remitted by creditors showed a marked increase.

Registration

18. Every registration district except those of Broach and West Khándesh showed a rise in the number of documents registered, and the total is easily the highest on record. The increase was most marked in the Deccan and in Sind. In the Deccan it was due partly to the abolition of village registration under Act XVII of 1879, partly to the severe scarcity in the Ahmednagar district, and partly to the large irrigational developments which are in progress. In Sind the increase was partly due to extensive speculations in land in Karáchi city and partly to the after-effects of a poor agricultural season.

Joint stock companies.

19. The number of companies registered has again increased, but their working capital has not increased proportionately to the increase in their nominal capital. The provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act (VI of 1912) and the Provident Insurance Societies Act (V of 1912) did not become fully known and were not generally complied with during the year. The companies at fault were not proceeded against pending the final publication of the rules framed under the latter Act.

20. The total income of the Local Boards increased by nearly Rs. 5 lâkhs. **Local Boards.** There was a rise of over Rs. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lâkhs in the Northern Division alone, mainly as the result of the recovery of local fund cess, the collection of which had been suspended owing to scarcity in the previous year. The income of the other two divisions in the Presidency proper also advanced, but there was a decline in Sind. The expenditure showed an increase of Rs. $4\frac{2}{3}$ lâkhs. Educational charges, which rose by Rs. 3 lâkhs to Rs. 30,31,048 as a result of liberal Government grants, represented 39 per cent. of the total expenditure. The upkeep and improvement of communications as usual formed the largest item of the expenditure on civil works, while the chief building works consisted of the construction and repair of educational, medical and veterinary buildings. The closing balances were above the prescribed minima in all districts except Ahmednagar, where famine prevailed in the year under review, and Ahmedábád, which was similarly afflicted in the previous year. During the year a Local Board was created for the new tâluka of Miro Khán in the Lárkána district, and the Dhárwár Tâluka Local Board was reconstituted after suspension.

21. Although the rates of taxation remained unchanged, the income of the **Bombay Municipality.** Municipality advanced by over Rs. 6 lâkhs, and exceeded the expenditure by over Rs. $10\frac{1}{2}$ lâkhs. Owing to this fact, and the occurrence of large lapses on both the original and the revised estimates, the raising of the second instalment of Rs. 25 lâkhs of the Rs. 55 lâkhs loan was postponed until 1913-14. At the close of the year the capital liabilities of the Municipality stood at Rs. 590 lâkhs, but from this figure sinking fund investments amounting to Rs. 126.4 lâkhs must be deducted to arrive at the net debt liability. The most important road improvement effected during the year was the widening of the Worli Road northwards from its junction with the Fergusson Road for a distance of about 2,500 feet. The special treatment of road surfaces with tar and with Akonia was continued, and a beginning was made with the work of strengthening roads with heavy metal to meet the requirements of modern traffic. Nearly Rs. 6 lâkhs were spent on over-bridges. The expenditure on drainage loan works amounted to Rs. 20 lâkhs, and the work of raising the Tánsa dam and of widening the embankments along the Tánsa syphons in order to improve the city's water-supply was actively pushed on during the year. The work of the Fire Brigade again reached a high standard of efficiency, for although the number of fires was 51 above the average of the past ten years, the damage done was much below the average. Motor-engines are displacing horse-traction engines, and the installation of 50 new fire alarms has been begun. The health of the city suffered from epidemics of small-pox and cholera, and generally by the unsavourable climatic conditions, and although plague caused fewer deaths than in any year since its first outbreak, the city's total mortality was the highest since 1906. On the other hand the number of births rose slightly, and was the largest hitherto recorded. The quantity of food destroyed as unfit for human consumption exceeded a quarter of a million pounds. There is again a marked advance to be recorded in the number of municipal schools and the attendance thereat.

22. The aggregate revenue of the district municipalities increased by over **District Municipalities.** Rs. $8\frac{1}{2}$ lâkhs. The increase is chiefly due to liberal grants received for educational and sanitary purposes, and is most marked in Sind. The aggregate income from taxation fell considerably, slight increases in all the divisions of the Presidency proper being more than counterbalanced by a material decrease in Sind. The aggregate expenditure showed a large rise of Rs. $12\frac{2}{3}$ lâkhs, considerable sums being spent on water-supply and drainage schemes, and on opening up congested areas. The only important loan of the year was one of

Rs. 1,75,000 raised for the Ahmedábád water-supply. The total loan liability, after deducting sinking fund balances, amounted to nearly Rs. 50 lákhs. The Rájapur Municipality remained under suspension throughout the year, and the period of the suspension of the Ahmedábád Municipality was extended to the 31st March 1914. On the other hand the Kaira Municipality was reconstituted after suspension, an extended franchise was granted to the Bijápur Municipality, and the Sukkur Municipality received the privilege of electing its president.

Bombay Improvement Trust.

23. The Act to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act came into force on 3rd January 1913, but as its main objects have already been described in paragraph 9, nothing need be added here except that the Trust was by its provisions enabled to retain the net surplus of Rs. 5 lákhs on the general account of the year, and utilise it for capital expenditure, instead of returning that amount to the Municipality. The Trust raised a loan of Rs. 25 lákhs in Bombay at an average rate of Rs. 101-12-8 per cent., and thus brought its total borrowings up to date to Rs. 475 crores. During the year the acquisition of over a quarter of a million square yards of land was effected, for which Rs. 146 lákhs were awarded as compensation. It is satisfactory to note that of the 92 decided cases only 11 came before the Tribunal of Appeal for revision. Of these, only five were contested, and no appeals were filed in the High Court. The engineering staff was chiefly occupied with the Dádar-Mátunga and Sion-Mátunga street schemes, on street work in the Parel scheme, and on the Nowroji Hill and East Agripáda improvement schemes, all of which progressed satisfactorily. No new scheme was added to the Trust's programme during the year, but the area comprised in the Nowroji Hill improvement scheme was considerably expanded, and the modified East Agripáda improvement scheme was sanctioned. Acquisition proceedings for the latter scheme are now in hand, and the low-lying swampy lands, which have hitherto been a standing menace to the health of this quarter of the city, are being rapidly filled in with sweet earth. The disposal of developed land on long leases was eminently satisfactory, the number of plots and the total area leased easily constituting records. The Trust as usual provided ample accommodation for all the persons dishoused owing to its operations.

Marine.

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24. The growing activity of the Port of Bombay is reflected in the increased number of European and other seamen shipped and discharged. The number of distressed European seamen sent home and otherwise assisted decreased materially. Two Marine Courts of Enquiry were held during the year. At Aden there was little change in the number of seamen shipped, but there was a small decline in the number of discharges.

Port Trusts: Bombay, Karachi and Aden.

25. The receipts of the Bombay Port Trust rose by over Rs. 4½ lákhs, and reached the record figure of Rs. 88·88 lákhs. The year's working leaves a surplus of Rs. 11·61 lákhs; this is to be transferred to the Reserve Fund, which will then amount to Rs. 89 lákhs. A 4 per cent. debenture loan of Rs. 110 lákhs was raised in India during the year at an average rate of Rs. 102-11-5 per cent. The loan is mainly for the new dock works, the ceremonial opening of which is expected to take place in March 1914. The work on the Mázagon-Sewri reclamation advanced at a rapid pace, and the construction of the Port Trust railway proceeded satisfactorily. The receipts of the Karáchi Port Trust show an even more remarkable rise of 14½ per cent., and reached a total of Rs. 45·86 lákhs. A loan of Rs. 30 lákhs was successfully raised at an average rate fractionally above par. Nine warehouses in the new import yard, and the reclamation of the Thôle Produce Yard were completed by the end of the year, and dredging for the West Wharfage scheme made substantial progress. At Aden

also the Port Trust receipts rose appreciably. The increase is mainly attributed to the trade activity of the port consequent on the Italian blockade of Red Sea ports.

26. The co-operative movement again exhibited a merarkable activity **Co-operative societies.** throughout the Presidency. The number of societies in the Presidency proper increased by 40 per cent., the number of members by nearly 60 per cent., and the working capital by 54 per cent. The profit on the year's working was half as high again as that made in the previous year, and the reserve funds will be correspondingly strengthened. The Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, after meeting all preliminary expenses carried forward from the preceding year, was able to pay a dividend of 6 per cent., to carry Rs. 2,700 to the reserve, and to pay a similar sum to borrowing societies in the form of a rebate of interest. Its recoveries during the year totalled nearly Rs. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, and it is a noteworthy fact that there were no defaults. Another sign of the flourishing condition of the agricultural societies can be seen in their rapidly growing independence of Government money. In 1910, 20 per cent. of their working capital represented loans from Government; in 1911 the figure was 17, in 1912, 14, and in the year under review it fell to 9 per cent. only. Except in a few special cases Government loans have been entirely discontinued. A big advance was also made by non-agricultural societies, the members of which nearly doubled in numbers. Among such societies are Peoples' Banks, communal societies, purchase and distribution societies, employees' and Government servants' societies, weaving and tanning societies, seed societies and grain banks. In Sind co-operation showed an advance, but the scattered nature of the population in purely agricultural districts militates against any quick spread of the movement.

27. With the advent of the 1912 monsoon the famine in North Gujarát **Famine relief.** soon came to an end, but owing to the partial failure of the rains in the East Deccan there was in the year under report scarcity in parts of the Sholápur district and famine in the Ahmednagar district. As in the previous year it was found that, so far as human relief is concerned, famine is almost a dead letter. It was unnecessary to open any relief works proper in Ahmednagar as the working classes displayed a most praiseworthy and extraordinary mobility, and readily left their villages to find employment on ordinary works both in the district and outside it. A poor-house and hospital were attached to an ordinary work which opened in the centre of the district in February 1913, and in this way relief was given to all who could not leave the district in search of work because of their dependants. Other poor-houses and kitchens were opened later, and doles were given to inferior village servants and destitute persons. During the year ending 30th September 1913, Rs. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs were expended on gratuitous relief. Suspensions and remissions of nearly two-thirds of the current year's land revenue were granted, and over Rs. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were advanced in the shape of takáyi. Government also imported and disposed of 74 lakhs of pounds of grass. Of this $11\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were given at a reduced rate to the eight cattle camps that were opened by two local charitable funds. The famine ended with the successful establishment of the 1913 monsoon. The most marked features of the famine administration of the district were the successful use of poor-houses to test eligibility for gratuitous relief, the avoidance of all public relief works, and the successful experiments with specially prepared prickly-pear fodder. The scarcity in Sholápur was met by adequate suspensions of land revenue and the importation of grass. Fodder was also stored in the Poona district in anticipation of scarcity, but fortunately was not needed.

1912-1913.

Cropped areas.

28. Nearly 40,000 acres have been added to the area returning statistics as a result of the survey of certain inám villages and the forfeiture of others to Government. With a return of favourable conditions over the greater part of the Presidency proper, the net cropped area rose by 10·1 per cent., and the area cropped more than once was as high as 67 per cent. over the corresponding figure of the previous year, while owing to the favourable inundation of the Indus, the net area cropped in Sind increased by no less than 35·7 per cent. The natural consequence of the unsatisfactory harvest of the preceding year was that food crops received more, and non-food crops less, attention than in that year. Of the former sugarcane alone received a set-back, and this was only because the late rains of the previous year were deficient. The area under jowári, though still considerably below the average, rose very materially in the Deccan, the Karnátk and Sind. The area under bájri was well above that of the previous year and the average, Sind and the Deccan showing the largest increases. The large rise in the acreage under rice was chiefly confined to Gujarát, where its cultivation had fallen off seriously in the previous season owing to scarcity of water. The cultivation of wheat showed a large advance both in the Presidency proper and in Sind, but was still well below the normal. Cotton received a check partly owing to seasonal reasons and partly to the greater attention paid to food-crops. A normal increase in North Gujarát after a famine year was not enough to counterbalance a general decline in South Gujarát and the Deccan, but nevertheless the area under cotton in the Presidency proper was 26 per cent. above the average. Deficient water-supply in the Hyderábád and Thar and Párkar districts caused a considerable falling off in Sind. The irrigated area in the Presidency proper rose to its highest figure since 1897-98. Irrigated rice resumed its normal level, and irrigated wheat showed an increase. The material decrease in the acreage of other crops assisted by irrigation was merely the result of a good season that enabled them to be raised without irrigation. In Sind the area of irrigated wheat advanced considerably and of other cereals and pulses markedly, while that of irrigated non-food crops declined.

Agricultural experiments.

29. The strengthening of the staff of the Agricultural Department led to a great expansion of its activities, and the fallacy that the Indian cultivator either cannot or will not benefit himself by taking advantage of the department's experience is every year being more emphatically disproved. This is perhaps most strikingly illustrated by the rapidly growing demand for new agricultural implements introduced by the department. For example, a second 'Bajac' plough was purchased and demonstrations of its use given at Surat, where a keen demand immediately arose for its services. Similarly, no difficulty was experienced in obtaining land on which to use the steam plough which has arrived at Ránebennur. In Sind the success of the Egyptian plough, which costs only Rs. 5 and can be made and repaired in any village, has been remarkable. Three private firms have taken up their manufacture and nearly 1,000 were sold during the year. Again, the number of enquiries as to pumping plants is increasing, and the Agricultural Engineer, besides giving all possible advice and help to private owners of plants, is busy with the construction of a workshop and training school which will supply trained men not only to the department but also to cultivators. Cultivators themselves will be trained in the use of plants for a nominal fee. The invention of a new type of boring machine which can be worked either by manual labour or a bullock gear has, by its success both in soil and in the hardest rock, greatly stimulated demands for boring in the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country. It is impossible to mention all the numerous crop experiments that have been or are being carried out, if only because the results are largely local in character. The important cotton crop has, of course, received great attention. Nearly 11,000

acres were sown with the improved hybrid cotton that has been evolved at the Surat farm, and the outturn was excellent. Considerable dissatisfaction was caused among the cultivators by the action of the Bombay Cotton Syndicate, which had agreed as in the previous year to purchase the crop at a price 5 per cent. above the market rate. The Syndicate terminated the agreement after purchasing something over a third of the produce owing to disputes as to the proper market rates. In the current year a smaller area has been sown, but arrangements for supervising sowings and certifying the origin of the cotton are being continued, as it is believed that cultivators will thus be sure of a good price from local merchants, who appear to be eager to secure this type of cotton. The improvement of Khándesh cotton was also taken in hand by the selection of a pure variety, much superior in yield and ginning percentage to the ordinary mixture at present grown, and the distribution of seed to selected cultivators. Similarly, cultivators in North Gujarát were eager to obtain Cambodia cotton seed, but only a small amount was distributed pending more extensive tests of that cotton against the local variety. In Sind experiments with the 'Triumph' variety of American cotton are in progress on a larger scale, and the results up to date are quite satisfactory. Space must also be found briefly to mention the efforts made by the department to discover new sources of fodder and improved methods of storage. It was conclusively proved during the year that prepared prickly-pear, if fed with a 6 per cent. admixture of cotton seed, is a valuable emergency fodder in famine times. Experiments with cotton seed hulls tended to show that they are equal in value as fodder to ordinary karbi, and that the feeding of hulls and cotton seed cake in place of cotton seed whole would be a valuable economy in the cotton tracts of the Presidency. The whole question of the storage of fodder was dealt with in a report submitted to the Divisional Commissioners in conference. There is believed to be a great future for ensilage, and experiments with both pit and masonry silos are still in progress.

30. The takávi figures are a further proof, if one be needed, of the great **Advances to cultivators.** superiority of the season in the year under review to that of the preceding year. The advances made decreased from Rs. 73 $\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs to Rs. 27 lákhs. The famine district of Ahmednagar was the only district where there was a material rise, and even there nearly a third of the takávi advanced was for permanent land improvement. The success and soundness of the "joint-bond" system, under which loans were advanced on an unprecedented scale in the previous year, were demonstrated by the promptness with which instalments of such loans were paid. The co-operative movement and the low rates of interest in some districts are reported to be factors that cause a diminution in the demand for takávi.

31. Government cattle-breeding operations are confined to the Northcote cattle-farm at Chhárodi, where a pure breed of the Gujarát cattle is carefully preserved. During the year two bulls were sold to Local Boards and one to a private dealer, and 23 other animals were also sold. The number of cattle on the farm nevertheless showed an increase at the close of the year. Fewer mares were covered by the stallions kept by the Veterinary Department than in the previous year, mainly because of the scarcity of fodder in the Deccan.

32. A successful horse-show was held at Ahmedábád, and cattle shows at **Fairs and Mule shows.** Sholápur and at Dholka in the Ahmedábád district. The annual Cattle, and Agricultural show at Badin in Sind had to be abandoned owing to an inadequate water-supply. The Agricultural Department also organized 30 shows and demonstrations, the largest and most important of which were held at Sukkur and Miapurkhás in Sind, and at Pen and Sirsi in the Konkan.

Meteorology.

33. Owing to the protraction of the cold weather, there was an almost total absence of the preliminary irruptions of the monsoon on the West Coast of the Peninsula. The monsoon proper set in somewhat late, and its extension inland was slow. The current, however, remained fairly vigorous till near the middle of August. During the last week of that month it revived, but became rather weak and fitful in September. The retreat of the monsoon from Northern and Central India was unseasonably early, and the late rains in the Bombay Presidency were in considerable defect, although three depressions which had their origin in the Bay of Bengal determined heavy rain along their path in November. The total rainfall, generally speaking, was considerably in excess in Gujarát, Káthiawár, the Konkan and the Deccan, but there was a serious shortage in the Ahmednagar district and the adjacent parts of the Eastern Deccan.

Prices and wages.

34. The lessening importance of the agricultural season with regard to prices and wages was a subject of comment in last year's report, and was again exemplified in the year now under review. Notwithstanding the fact that the area under food crops and their outturn was considerably higher than in the previous year, the prices of the chief staples, far from falling, showed a tendency to rise, except in Sind, Gujarát and a few stations elsewhere. Jágri was the only commodity the price of which ruled cheaper throughout the Presidency. This being the case it is but natural that wages also show a continued tendency to rise. The only district reporting a fall in wages is Ahmednagar, where famine prevailed, but even there the fall was inconsiderable, and there was no fall in the neighbouring districts that were affected by scarcity. Another cause that operates to raise wages is the general scarcity of labour throughout the Presidency proper, and it is a remarkable fact that the demand for labour is such that famine is almost a dead letter so far as human relief is concerned. As examples of this it may be pointed out that though famine was declared in Ahmednagar, no relief works proper had to be opened, and wages fell only slightly, while conversely in the districts of North Gujarát that were affected by famine or scarcity in 1911-12 there was no appreciable increase of wages except in Ahmedábád, where the mill industry attracts field labourers by the largeness of the pay offered, and even then fails to obtain an adequate supply. Indeed the shortage of agricultural labour is being felt in almost every district of the Presidency proper, and the chief cause of it must be looked for in the increasing fluidity of labour, which in its turn is due to the growing wealth and industrial development of the country, the cheapening of money and the general rise in prices. In Sind, especially in the north, the conditions are somewhat different, and the nature of the agricultural season has a more marked effect on wages. Hence in upper Sind a comparatively poor season operated to keep down or reduce wages slightly. Other influences, however, were also at work. Thus the departure of the casual immigrants of the preceding year caused a rise in the wages of unskilled labour in lower Sind, and it was immigration from across the border that helped a poor season to keep down wages in the Lárkána district.

The prices of cotton are largely determined by external causes, but it should be mentioned that the price of Broach cotton rose considerably, while that of Khándsh fell slightly and that of Dhárwár materially.

Forests.

35. The Forest Department was not influenced by the necessity of conducting large famine fodder operations as in 1911-12, and the year was uneventful but prosperous. In each of the three circles of the Presidency proper the revenue increased and the expenditure decreased, while in Sind a material rise in revenue was accompanied by a slight rise in expenditure. In the Northern Circle revenue rose by nearly 5 per cent. though expenditure fell by nearly 20 per cent., while

in the Southern Circle the increase in revenue amounted to no less than 21 per cent. The number of forest offences fell in every circle except the Central, where the increase was largely due to the scarcity of grass outside the forests. The area of forest burnt decreased in every circle, especially in Sind and in the Central Circle. The favourable results in the latter case were partly due to the success of the protective measures in Khándesh, and partly to the scarcity of outside grass, which caused the people to recognize that their own interests lay in protecting forest grass as far as possible.

36. The cotton industry is by far the most important industry in the Presidency, and it centres chiefly in Bombay and Ahmedábád. No fewer than 551 out of a total number of 615 factories which fall under the Factories Act are connected with this industry. Raw cotton was easily available in consequence of a good home crop and of even heavier importations from America than in the previous year, and although importations of cotton manufactures reached a record figure, the local mill industry increased its output of cloth by over 5 per cent., while the output of yarn also rose considerably. The year as a whole was satisfactory for all branches of the industry. There is an extensive grass-cutting industry in the West Khándesh and Thána districts, and the sugarcane industry on the Nira Canal is progressing well with the aid of cheap capital furnished by the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank. There is also a small but widespread increase in the number of flour and rice mills and oil-presses, which is probably due to the fact that manual labour is proving more costly year by year. Mining has never reached a position of any great importance in this Presidency, but two manganese companies in the Panch Maháls district are progressing satisfactorily. The most important quarries are the stone quarries of the Kolába and Thána districts, quarries of fuller's earth and of stone and concrete in the Hyderábád district, and the sand stone quarries of Karáchi.

Power
industries and
handicrafts.

37. The total sea-borne trade of the Presidency proper was valued at **Trade:** Rs. 220·4 crores. This figure is the highest ever recorded and represents an **Presidency proper,** advance of Rs. 14·56 crores on the figure of the previous year. It must, however, be noted that over Rs. 10 crores of this advance represent Government transactions, which expanded abnormally consequent on the import of silver for currency requirements. If private trade alone be considered the increase is one of Rs. 4·43 crores, towards which foreign trade contributed an advance of Rs. 3·84 crores. The remaining increase of Rs. 59 lákhs is the result of a recovery in the coasting trade from the decline noticed last year. The salient features of the private foreign trade are a remarkable increase of nearly Rs. 7½ crores in the imports of merchandise and of Rs. 4½ crores in the imports of gold, and a decline, for the second year in succession, in the exports of Indian produce, amounting in the year under review to Rs. 32 crores. The rise in the import trade differed from that of the previous year, which was largely the result of increased importations of raw cotton, in that it was distributed over all the more important commodities. It was most marked in the case of cotton manufactures, which in 1911-12 had been affected by labour difficulties in England, of sugar, the trade in which was stimulated by a lower range of prices and the consequent disappearance of the abnormal influences at work in the preceding year, and of railway plant, coal and raw silk. The contraction in the exports of Indian produce was chiefly due to the failure of the crops which supply this Presidency with its main staples of export. The statistical year covers the movements of crops sown in the preceding year, and the contraction in shipments of raw cotton and seeds, which between them account for a decline of Rs. 7½ crores, must be referred to the failure of the monsoon of 1911 in Gujarát. A further cause, which has affected

the export statistics of the Presidency in the last few years and will have an even more marked effect on the statistics of 1913-14, is to be found in the artificial restriction of the export of opium, which in the year under report declined by Rs. 84 lâkhs. Against these decreases must be set off an expansion in the exports of cotton yarn, which have more than made up the ground lost in 1911-12, and of wheat, hides and skins, and manganese. A decrease in the re-exports of foreign merchandise was chiefly due to the fact that exports of sugar resumed their normal level with the disappearance of the special causes which stimulated the trade in the previous year. On the whole this branch of the foreign trade shows no permanent signs of contraction and Bombay continues to maintain its position as a distributing centre of foreign merchandise to the East African littoral, Arabia, and Asiatic Turkey. The British Empire has continued to absorb the lion's share of Bombay trade, and has indeed enhanced its proportion to the total. The shares of Continental Europe and Asia fell away, while those of America and Africa rose.

The land trade of the Presidency showed a considerable advance in value and a large advance in volume. Both imports and exports expanded, but the increase was the more marked in the former. Imports of cotton and food-grains again advanced, but of oil-seeds declined materially.

Sind.

The foreign trade of Karâchi, excluding Government transactions, showed a remarkable increase of 22 per cent. and amounted to Rs. 48.03 crores in value. This figure gives a record for the fourth year in succession. In contradistinction to the trade of Bombay exports advanced by no less than Rs. 7.6 crores, and imports by Rs. 1.17 crore only. Yarns and textile fabrics as in the previous year are the principal contributors to the increase in imports. Exports of wheat advanced 37 per cent. in value and amounted to over Rs. 14 crores in value. Shipments of raw cotton rose by 59 per cent. in quantity and 75 per cent. in value, the actual figures being records, and exports of textile materials expanded by more than Rs. 2 crores. The coasting trade of the port also rose by 11 per cent. and reached a total value of Rs. 10.7 crores, while the external land trade of Sind, which is chiefly with Afghanistan, also showed a satisfactory advance.

Aden.

The total value of the private sea-borne and land trade of Aden rose to £9,157,499, an advance of nearly 11 per cent. over last year's record. The increase occurred under both exports and imports in foreign, Indian and land-borne trade.

Public Works.

38. A detailed account of the works in progress or completed during the year is given in Chapter IV. There were no important works to be debited to Imperial Funds. Good progress was made with the Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India and the Royal Institute of Science at Bombay, and with the Mâdhavâl Ranchhodâl Science Institute at Ahmedâbâd. A number of hostels were also in process of erection. The total expenditure on new educational buildings was Rs. 8.2 lâkhs, inclusive of Rs. 1.29 lâkh spent out of contributions, as against a total of Rs. 7.17 lâkhs in the preceding year. Expenditure on new works of communication rose by Rs. $\frac{1}{2}$ lâkh to Rs. 7 lâkhs, but the cost of repairs advanced only slightly to Rs. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ lâkhs. The expenditure on new miscellaneous works doubled, and reached a total of nearly Rs. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ lâkhs. The large increase was due to important water-supply and drainage works now in progress. The famine relief works in the Panch Mahâls district were continued until the 1913 monsoon was satisfactorily established.

Irrigation:
General.

39. The total expenditure on irrigation in the Presidency rose by Rs. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ lâkhs and amounted to Rs. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ lâkhs. Nearly half of this amount was expended in Sind. To this increase, capital expenditure on major works, and famine relief

outlay on irrigation works, the total expenditure on which was Rs. 4.85 lakhs, each contributed over Rs. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The expenditure under both these heads is purely Imperial. Expenditure out of revenue on major works also showed an advance of more than Rs. 2 lakhs, and is met half out of Imperial and half out of Provincial funds. The gross irrigation receipts rose by Rs. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to over Rs. 99 lakhs. The increase was mainly due to a substantial rise in revenue in Sind owing to the inundation being more favourable than in the previous year. The working expenses showed a rise of over Rs. 2.67 lakhs which can cause no surprise in view of the continued expansion of irrigation. The total area irrigated from the Deccan and Gujarát works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, was 197,365 acres as against 142,934 in the previous year and the gross revenue assessed on them rose from Rs. 13,31,017 to Rs. 15,83,168. The area irrigated by all classes of works in Sind was 3,065,352 as against 2,765,549 acres in the previous year. The gross assessed revenue amounted to Rs. 79,15,766, of which Rs. 3,32,119 were on account of direct and Rs. 75,83,647 on account of indirect receipts, the corresponding figures for 1911-1912 being Rs. 73,90,038 (Rs. 3,30,559 direct and Rs. 70,59,479 indirect).

The Khári Cut Canal, which in the previous year had given no water at all, irrigated an area well above the average in the year under review, and similarly the area irrigated by the Háthmati Canal more than doubled. The revenue from these two sources naturally showed a large increase. The four big tanks in the Kaira district and the Muvália tank in the Panch Maháls district also recovered from the effects of the previous famine year. The principal works during the year were the completion of several works comprised in the Khári Cut Extension Project and the extension of the Right Bank Canal of the Wángroli Tank, while 164 small tanks were improved or repaired.

There was great activity during the year in the Central Division. Good progress was made on the Godávari and Pravara Canals Projects. On the former nearly Rs. 6 lakhs and on the latter Rs. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were expended. Moreover, an estimate of Rs. 2.58 crores for the Nira Right Bank Canal Project was sanctioned in August 1912, which involved the creation of three new irrigation districts. Nearly Rs. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs were expended before the close of the year. All these three works are protective. The area irrigated by capital works in this Division rose by 40,000 acres and reached a total of 158,515 acres. The increase was partly due to the notable extension of irrigation under the Godávari and Pravara Canals and partly to the scanty rainfall in parts of the Deccan. Late rains in November replenished the Eastern tanks and enabled the rabi demands to be met in a large measure.

The total area irrigated by capital works in the Southern Division fell by 3,000 acres to 22,525 acres. The decrease occurred mainly on the Krishna Canal, the Upper Mán and the Yerla River irrigation works in the Sátára district, and on the Gokák Canal in the Belgaum district, and was due to a smaller demand for water owing to copious and timely rainfall. It is worth mention, on the other hand, that increased storage in the Rewári and the Chikhli Canals and the Máyni Tank, all in the Sátára district, and in the Medleri and Asundi Tanks in the Dhárwár Irrigation district, produced a greater total area of cultivation, as the irrigation in the rabi season more than made up for the decrease in the kharif season.

Irrigation in Sind is on too vast a scale to be adequately described in this Sind. summary, but a detailed account of the system will be found in Chapter IV. Suffice it to say here that though the inundation was very much better than that of 1911, it was not altogether favourable owing to the late rise of the river and its rather early and rapid fall. The Bukkur gauge registered a fair irrigation level on

19th July which was maintained for 31 days, as against 10 days in the previous year and the decennial average of 40 days. The fair irrigating level on the Kotri gauge was first registered on 15th July, and it was maintained for a period of 59 days, as against 95 days in the previous year and an average of 60 days in the previous 10 years. There were material increases in the cultivation under the Jámráo and Nasrat Canals, but the Fuleli Canal recorded a decrease which was partly due to the erosion of the river and the resulting formation of a large sand bank across the mouth of the canal.

Railways.

40. One hundred miles of new line were opened for traffic during the year. They comprise the new Nadiád-Kapadvanj and the Kosamba-Zankhváv Railways, and extensions of the Junágadh State, Bhávnagar State and Vijápur-Kalol-Kadi Railways. Apart from this 256 miles of line are under construction, and a number of applications from private companies for permission to build railways are receiving consideration. The special concessions granted by the Railway Administrations to stimulate the flow of fodder into famine-affected areas were gradually withdrawn as the supply of fodder improved, but were re-introduced in certain districts after the partial failure of the monsoon.

Finance:
General.

41. The gross Imperial revenue increased by Rs. $128\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs, and the gross Provincial revenue by Rs. $87\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs. The gross revenue, both Imperial and Provincial, collected in this Presidency therefore rose by nearly Rs. $2\frac{1}{4}$ crores and amounted in all to nearly Rs. 19 crores. The gross expenditure, on the other hand, declined by Rs. $25\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs, and amounted to less than Rs. $9\frac{1}{4}$ crores. The Provincial decrease was Rs. 37 lákhs, but the Imperial account shows a rise of Rs. $11\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs.

Imperial.

Imperial revenue amounted to Rs. 11 crores. By far the largest item is the Customs revenue. A great rise in the value of imports by sea caused an increase of Rs. $63\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs under this head, which was however almost exactly counterbalanced by a decrease in the Imperial share of the land revenue collections due to greatly increased assignments from Imperial to Provincial revenues chiefly for educational and sanitary purposes. The special conditions attaching to the opium trade led to the revenue from that source more than doubling itself, and the Imperial exchequer benefited by an increase in revenue amounting to no less than Rs. $1\frac{1}{4}$ crore. The other most notable fluctuations were increases of Rs. 3.61 lákhs under tributes, due to payment of arrears incurred in the previous famine year, of Rs. $2\cdot72$ lákhs under stamps and of Rs. 1.84 lakh under assessed taxes, for which commercial activity was mainly responsible, of Rs. 1.81 lakh on account of large rupee coinage in the mint, and of Rs. 1.43 lakh under irrigation. The only material decrease was one of Rs. 8.43 lákhs under salt, the issues of which had been abnormal in the preceding year. An increase of Rs. 12.32 lákhs in the Imperial expenditure on famine relief was due to payments to the railway administrations on account of famine fodder concessions, to the cost of famine establishments, and to the grant of gratuitous relief in North Gujarát till the end of August 1912 and in parts of the Deccan later in the year. Expenditure on irrigation rose by Rs. 4.17 lákhs, the protective works in the Deccan contributing well over half the increase. The cost of ordinary civil works declined by Rs. 5.18 lákhs.

Provincial.

Provincial revenue amounted to Rs. 7.96 crores. The rise of Rs. $87\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs was largely due to the improvement of land revenue collections resulting from a more favourable season. The increase under this head was nearly two-thirds of a crore. Forest receipts improved by Rs. $6\frac{2}{3}$, and excise revenue by Rs. $9\frac{1}{3}$ lákhs, the latter chiefly as the result of enhanced still-head duty, and the

Provincial revenues also shared with the Imperial the advances under stamps, assessed taxes, and irrigation. Provincial expenditure fell by Rs. 37.15 lakhs to Rs. 7.4 crores. The most important items of increase were those of Rs. 12.63 lakhs under education and of Rs. 7.26 lakhs under civil works in charge of the Public Works Department. The latter was largely due to grants made in aid of water-supply schemes. The charges on account of general administration fell by Rs. 9.65 lakhs with the disappearance of the special expenditure due to the Royal Visit of the previous year, and expenditure under the head 'miscellaneous' also fell by Rs. 11.44 lakhs mainly for similar reasons. Civil works not under the control of the Public Works Department show a fall of Rs. 44.83 lakhs. The figures of 1911-12 included a grant of Rs. 50 lakhs to the Improvement Trust, and there is thus really a rise in expenditure due to grants-in-aid paid to municipalities for sanitary works and to the outlay on the improvement of village water-supply.

42. The feature of the Mint's operations during the year was the coinage of **Mint** silver to the value of Rs. 11.16 crores. The coinage of British dollars for shipment to Hongkong, which in the previous year reached a record figure, naturally fell off very heavily, but a large number of British and Mexican dollars, which were received for rupee coinage, were issued in exchange for bar silver and eventually found their way to Hongkong. The output of nickel coins was again high, but did not reach the record figure of the previous year. The amount of gold coin tendered in exchange for rupees showed an increase roughly proportionate to the increase in gold absorption.

43. Owing to the greatly increased circulation of gold and to the large number **Currency** of notes of high denomination received from banks and firms for telegraphic transfers granted to them on other provinces, there has been some decrease in the gross circulation of currency notes in this Presidency. The circulation of Rs. 5 notes shows a steady and continuous increase, and the continued demand for Rs. 100 notes shows that they are still being used for remittance purposes. The absence of any similar growth in the circulation of Rs. 10 notes is no doubt connected with the more extended use of sovereigns. The previous year witnessed a remarkable increase in the importations of gold coin, and it was estimated that the net absorption of gold amounted to £ 1.5 million. In the year under review the absorption at a conservative estimate was no less than £ 1.2 million. Partly because of this extraordinary absorption of gold, and partly because of the large returns of coin from circulation in the first half of the year owing to the failure of the 1911 monsoon, the net absorption of silver amounted only to Rs. 71.2 lakhs as against Rs. 460.2 lakhs in the preceding year. The nickel one anna piece has been very popular since its introduction, and the result has been a large return of single pice from circulation. In Bombay there is now practically no demand for the latter coin except in the shape of new coin for distribution to the poor on festive occasions.

44. The return of favourable agricultural conditions over the greater portion **Land Revenue** of the Presidency and an inundation more favourable than that of the previous year in Sind brought the gross demand almost up to the figure at which it stood in 1910-11. The crops in many places were sufficiently good to warrant the collection of all or part of the revenue suspended in 1911-12, and except for the necessity of granting very large suspensions in Ahmednagar owing to famine, and considerable suspensions in Poona, Sholápur and West Khándesh owing to the partial failure of the monsoon, the total demand would have been above the average. That there was no appreciable difficulty in realizing the revenue set down for collection is proved by the fact that the actual collections amounted to no less than 99 per cent. of the gross demand of Rs. 4.2 crores. The Surat,

East Khándesh and Sátára districts are remarkable in that every rupee of the demand was realized, and in several other districts the outstandings are trifling. The total unauthorized arrears at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 4 lakhs only.

Sea Customs: 45. As a result of the great increase in imports already remarked on, the **Presidency proper.** gross receipts of the Bombay Custom House rose by over 17 per cent., and although the expenditure showed a slight increase, the ratio of expenditure to net collections fell from 3.1 to 2.7 per cent. There was also an advance in the value of the goods bonded at the Public Warehouse. The number of cases adjudicated, and the amount of the fines and penalties imposed under the Sea Customs Act, rose to a considerable degree. Eight important seizures of cocaine were made, and in seven cases the importers were prosecuted criminally. The receipts at the continental ports also increased materially.

Sind. Net receipts in Sind showed an increase of nearly 11 per cent. The rise was mainly under import duties, but export duties also advanced.

Land Customs. Receipts on the Portuguese frontiers fell away owing to the cocoanut season at Goa being poor and the fishing season unfavourable. This decrease was only partially counterbalanced by an increase in the Káthiáwár frontier receipts, which was chiefly the result of large exports of rice into Káthiáwár through Viramgám consequent on a good crop in the Ahmedábád district.

Opium: 46. The total Imperial revenue from opium collected in this **Presidency Imperial Revenue only.** rose by no less than 111.7 per cent. and amounted to nearly Rs. 2.1 crores. This extraordinary increase was due to the keen competition to purchase at auction the right of exportation of opium to China and other foreign countries. At the monthly sales from April to August inclusive, the Collector of Customs disposed of the export rights in respect of 6,668 chests which were exported in the calendar year 1912 at prices ranging from Rs. 2,800 to Rs. 1,500 per chest. In November and December the right of export in 1913 of 2,760 chests was auctioned, but owing to the congestion of stocks in China caused by the difficulty experienced in effecting deliveries consequent on the restrictions imposed by the Chinese authorities, the average price per chest fell to Rs. 722 in the December auction, and subsequently the value of the export right dropped to Rs. 350 in the Bombay market. To meet the situation the Government of India fixed the prohibitive upset price of Rs. 2,500 for the 1913 sales, and announced that no sales would be held from April onwards, and the value of the export right soon recovered. It will be seen that this source of revenue will practically disappear for the future.

Salt: 47. The gross revenue of the Salt Department in the **Presidency proper.** decreased from Rs. 133 to Rs. 124 lakhs, but the fall is nominal only in view of large payments of duty in 1911-12 for salt actually removed in 1912-13. The total amount of salt produced during the financial year increased; but removals showed a falling off chiefly because the removals of the previous year were in excess of the demand. The opening of a new salt work capable of producing 8 lakhs of maunds of Bárágára salt was sanctioned during the year, but the construction of the Bhándup sea-salt works has been postponed *sine die*, as it has been decided that the existing works can satisfy the present demand. The total quantity of salt issued and imported for consumption fell from 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of maunds, and the price of salt has on the whole remained steady. Owing to the low rate of duty, offences against the salt law are not profitable enough to be common.

Sind. The total production of salt in Sind declined considerably from the previous year's high figure, but the total consumption fell only slightly. The price of salt

remained stationary, while the gross receipts of the department showed a small increase.

The salt revenue at Aden rose materially mainly as a result of a great increase *Aden* in the quantity of salt exported from the new works of Messrs. A. and J. Lallji.

48. The gross excise receipts rose by 4·8 per cent. The revenue from *Excise*: country liquor increased by 4½ per cent., but it is worthy of note that the increase *Presidency proper* was wholly provided by still-head duty, while license fees showed a considerable fall. The revenue from opium rose by no less than 25 per cent. This was almost entirely due to the fact that Málwa opium is no longer allowed to be imported into the Presidency, and Bengal opium is now sold in its place. As the latter costs Government considerably less than the former, and the issue rate remained unchanged, a large profit resulted although illicit sales of the drug in British districts actually declined by 3·7 per cent. There was a noticeable fall in the revenue from license fees for the retail vend of opium as a result of the disposal of shops by the fixed fee in place of the restricted auction system. Similarly a rise in the revenue from country liquor was accompanied by a fall in consumption, as a result of the enhancement of still-head duty wherever consumption appears to be growing in spite of the duty already imposed. The contract supply and separate shop system was extended during the year, and is now in force throughout most of the Presidency. The fixed fee system of shop disposal, which goes with the separate shop system, is generally reported to be working well, although, as in the case of opium, there is an appreciable loss in the revenue from license fees. The revenue from toddy showed a very slight increase, but consumption, so far as can be judged from the somewhat inaccurate figures supplied by shop-keepers, rose by nearly 5 per cent. In three out of the four districts in which sales of toddy rose, there was a fall in the sales of country spirit, but in three other districts a smaller consumption of toddy was more than counterbalanced by an increased consumption of spirit. The receipts from intoxicating drugs other than opium also showed a small increase. There was an unwelcome increase in the issues and consumption of charas. The duty on bháng was raised at the close of the year, and since its close proposals to raise the duty on gánja by 25 per cent and on charas by 66 per cent. have been approved. The import of charas except into Bombay City and three districts has been absolutely prohibited, and reduction made in the quantity of this drug and also of opium and its preparations which may be transported, possessed or sold without a license. There was a large decrease in the number of offences against the excise law detected. This was mainly due to a noticeable decline in the illicit hawking of cocaine in Bombay city. The Abkári Act was amended during the year, and excise officers are now authorized to deal with offenders direct without calling in the police. It is hoped that the heavier punishments that can now be inflicted on cocaine dealers will do much to check the trade. Illicit importation of the drug by sea was closely watched by the Preventive Customs Service. Large quantities were on several occasions confiscated and the smugglers prosecuted under the Abkári Act.

In Sind the total excise realizations rose by 6½ per cent., the increase *Sind* occurring under all heads except foreign liquors and intoxicating drugs. Nevertheless the consumption of country spirit fell by 2·3 per cent., and that of opium also declined. The duty on charas and gánja was enhanced, and the sale of the former drug was prohibited in certain shops as a preliminary step towards its ultimate suppression.

The gross excise receipts at Aden showed a decrease owing to the closing *Aden* of the distillery for a period of four months and the consequent loss of still-head duty.

Cotton Duties Act. 49. The number of cotton mills of all sorts at work in the Presidency rose from 156 to 164, and as a result of very considerable increases in the production of woven goods the net receipts under the Act recorded an advance of Rs. 6·2 lâkhs.

Stamps 50. A 7 per cent. increase in the revenue from stamps in the Presidency proper was chiefly due to the receipts under the Stamp Act, although those under the Court Fees Act also advanced. Share transfer stamps brought in an increase of revenue of Rs. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lâkhs or over 135 per cent., and this, together with material increases derived from other commercial stamps, tends to confirm the opinion elsewhere expressed that trade has been active. The increase in revenue in Sind was proportionately much the same as in the Presidency proper, and included a similar marked rise in the sales of share transfer stamps.

Income Tax. 51. The Income-Tax returns reflect, in so far as the demand figures are concerned, the conditions of the preceding year, since assessment is based on the previous year's income. The effect of the poor agricultural season of 1911-12 is apparent in material decreases in the tax assessed on grain-dealers and cotton mills. The demand from sugar makers and refiners also fell. On the other hand the tax assessed on practically all other classes advanced, and the general prosperity of the year 1911-12 is reflected in particular in the increased demands on piece-goods merchants, opium-dealers, agents, general brokers and contractors, on tanneries, leather-workers and dealers in hides and skins, on saw and timber mills and dealers in building materials. The tax on securities also advanced. Thus in spite of a fall of half a lâkh in the demand on the cotton industry, the total demand rose by Rs. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lâkhs and the collections by Rs. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ lâkhs.

Local Funds. 52. The accounts of all the Local Board Funds except three have been audited up to the end of March 1912. These and all other local funds are solvent, but the Steam Boiler Inspection Fund closed with a deficit balance which it is proposed to meet by the sale of securities held at the credit of the fund. The deficit is the result of the continued yearly expenditure in excess of receipts since the reorganization of the boiler staff in 1909.

Vital statistics. 53. In spite of the fact that in the year 1911 plague mortality was high, the general public health showed a very marked improvement. In 1912, however, although deaths from plague showed a remarkable and welcome decrease, the total mortality of the Presidency rose to such a pitch that the death-rate jumped from 28·35 to 34·88 per mille. This was accompanied by a fall in the birth-rate from 36 to 34·97 per mille, which may probably be attributed to the effects of famine and scarcity in the previous year. The rise in the death-rate was mainly due to epidemics of cholera and small-pox, and to the greater prevalence of malaria, the incidence of which had been lighter than usual in 1911 owing to the shortage of rain. The course of the epidemic diseases is treated more fully below in paragraph 56.

Emigration and immigration. 54. Emigration and immigration were as usual mainly confined to the normal drifts of the population within the limits of the Presidency. Bombay is a centre that attracts large numbers of fair-season emigrants from the Konkan and from districts as far distant as Sâtâra in the South and Surat in the North. A big proportion of these return to their homes in the monsoon, but a residue remains to stock the labour market of the city. Similarly there was emigration on a very considerable scale from the famine-stricken district of Ahmednagar. So many persons went to seek work in the Berârs, in Khândesh, in the Nâsik district, and at the Tâta Hydro-Electric Power Supply Works at Lonâvâla, that many villages were practically deserted till the monsoon of 1913 set in. There was also

the usual seasonal influx into the cotton areas of Gujarát both for picking and for work in ginning factories. Other labour in Gujarát and on railways works round Bombay had to be supplemented by hands imported from Káthiawár and Rájputána. The Katchhis, Káthiawáris and Márwáris, who visited Sind in considerable numbers in the previous year owing to the effects of a poor season, for the most part returned to their homes, and in Upper Sind labour was attracted from across the frontier by canal and other work during the cold weather. Emigration by sea from Bombay was very limited in extent, but an interesting feature was the departure of over 200 workers for the Anglo-Persian Oil Company at Mahómerah. The Uganda railway attracted its usual quota of emigrants from Karáchi, but these were nearly all Punjábis.

55. The year was markedly unhealthy, and there was an appreciable increase in the number of patients treated. There was a slight but welcome proportional increase in the number of adult female patients. The total number of medical institutions showed a small decline owing to the fact that fewer private non-aided institutions submitted returns than in the preceding year. Nevertheless the total expenditure on medical relief showed a satisfactory advance, while the percentage of the cost borne by Government declined. Malaria furnished the vast majority of cases treated; excluding malaria, diseases of the digestive and respiratory tracts, diseases of the eye, ear and skin, and general and local injuries brought in most out-patients, and injuries, tubercular diseases, leprosy, dysentery and diarrhœa brought most in-patients to hospital. Medical relief.

56. Although the public health was poor, plague showed a remarkable decrease in virulence. In the year ending 31st March 1913 only 20,097 persons died of this disease. In the preceding twelve months no fewer than 112,610 deaths had occurred. The month of June constituted as usual the period of lowest mortality, and October was the month in which most deaths were reported. In Bombay city, however, the disease was most prevalent in the hot weather, and almost disappeared from June to January. The number of inoculations naturally declined, but the returns continue to show that both the incidence of and mortality from plague is incomparably less among persons who have been inoculated than among those who are not so protected. The tracts of the Presidency most affected by plague were the Karnátk, the Southern Marátha Country and parts of the Deccan and of Káthiawár; the remainder of the Presidency was comparatively immune. Epidemic diseases: Plague.

*During the calendar year 1912 deaths from cholera jumped from 5,817 to **Cholera.** 64,505 in number. The latter figure is the highest recorded in the past 20 years with the exception of the famine year of 1900. All districts except Broach were more or less affected, but the disease reached its greatest intensity in Khándesh, the Deccan and the Karnátk. In May the onset of cholera assumed the dimensions of a widespread epidemic, and mortality steadily increased until August, when a rapid abatement set in. Potassium permanganate was issued in large quantities and was readily accepted as a disinfectant for all sources of water-supply; it was also tried for the treatment of the disease by internal administration with encouraging results. The prevalence of cholera necessitated the prohibition of the Ashádi fair at Pandharpur.

Deaths from small-pox showed a very considerable increase over the previous year's figure and the decennial mean. From Sind it is reported that the incidence of disease is much less in towns where vaccination is compulsory than in those where it is optional. Small-pox.

57. The number of the inmates of the various lunatic asylums again increased. Lunatic Asylums. This is no real sign of an increase in lunacy, but rather is a proof of the fact that

the friends and relations of lunatics are more anxious to have them taken care of, and are less desirous of removing them from asylums than was formerly the case.

Sanitation.

58. During the year the Sanitary Board approved projects, mainly for the improvement of water-supply, involving an expenditure of nearly Rs. 16 lâkhs, and Government sanctioned grants-in-aid for sanitary works amounting to over Rs. $8\frac{1}{2}$ lâkhs. This amount exceeds the preceding year's figure by Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lâkhs. Satisfactory progress was made during the year with the works already begun, and a number of important new schemes were under consideration. The district municipalities spent more than a quarter of their total income on sanitary measures, and the local boards again increased their expenditure on water-supply and drainage. The Port Health Officers at Bombay, Karâchi and Aden continued successfully to carry out their important inspection and disinfection duties. Karâchi was thrown open for the first time as a port of embarkation for Mahomedan pilgrims to Mecca *via* Jeddah, but one ship only sailed therefrom, and it had to call at Bombay before it could get a full complement of passengers. The number of pilgrims sailing from Bombay showed a considerable decrease. Two-thirds of the pilgrims were vaccinated by a special staff under the Commissioner of Police before sailing.

Vaccination.

59. Nothing that is new can be said of vaccination. It will therefore be sufficient to state that the number both of primary vaccinations and of re-vaccinations showed a satisfactory increase, and that out of the total number of villages in the Presidency no fewer than 85 per cent. were visited by vaccinators.

Veterinary.

60. Reliable figures of mortality among cattle and horses are still difficult to obtain, but there can be little doubt that there has been a real fall in the number of deaths due to contagious diseases. Rinderpest was the chief and most widespread disease in the year under review, and was particularly virulent in the Lârkâna district. The number of deaths from anthrax showed some advance, mainly owing to the prevalence of the disease in Belgaum, but there was a very marked diminution of hæmorrhagic septicæmia. Four new dispensaries were opened during the year, and the gross number of cases treated rose by 22 per cent. in the Presidency proper, although there was a slight decrease in Sind. A feature of the year was a large and satisfactory increase in the treatment of non-contagious diseases. A big fall in the number of anti-rinderpest inoculations performed is no doubt due to the diminished prevalence of the disease. Imports of horses again showed a considerable decline.

Education.

61. The total expenditure on public instruction rose by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and amounted to over Rs. 136 lâkhs. The increased expenditure was mainly met from provincial funds, and was rendered possible by large imperial grants, both recurring and non-recurring. Out of these grants nearly Rs. 2 lâkhs were expended on school buildings, Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lâkhs on grants to municipalities, training colleges, girls' education and European education, nearly Rs. 80,000 on high school hostels, and Rs. 60,000 on grants-in-aid to secondary schools, while nearly Rs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lâkhs were transferred to the Bombay University for its development. Rs. 45,000 out of the last named sum is to be a recurring grant. Rs. 1.56 lakh of a provincial grant were spent on opening new schools and improving the pay of teachers. In view of this great increase in expenditure it is natural that the number of public institutions and of pupils should show a large rise, which can be best exemplified by quoting the percentage of scholars to the total population of school-going age. This rose in the case of males from 37.1 to 39.1, and in the case of females from 7.8 to 8.4. The University year was marked by the sanction accorded to the revised regulations for the Matriculation and B.A. examinations, and the adoption of regulations for courses of study in commerce.

An addition was made to the number of Government arts colleges, as Government, with the acquiescence of the Society for the Promotion of Higher Education in Gujarát, took over the management of the old-established Gujarát College of Ahmedábád. The subject of technical education received much attention during the year, and since its close entirely new arrangements for its control have been approved which include the creation of a Committee of Direction. The Committee will employ whole-time inspectors of its own. Similarly just after the close of the year the sanction of the Secretary of State was received for the creation of a Government College of Commerce, and the institution has since been started in Bombay. Primary education continues to advance rapidly, and in the year under review absorbed 41 per cent. of the total educational expenditure. The average area served by each village school in British districts was 13.7 square miles. The total number of primary schools increased by nearly 5 per cent., and there can be no doubt that the most urgent need of primary education is no longer an increase in the number of schools but an increase in their efficiency. This can only be effected by devoting a larger share of the available funds to improving the pay, qualifications and status of the masters.

62. The daily average number of boys in the school declined by reason of a temporary want of accommodation owing to alterations. The record of the discharged boys continues to be satisfactory. Of the 116 discharged in the last three years, 76.4 per cent. are known to be living honestly, while 24 remain untraced. Only two are known to have been reconvicted. *Yerá'vda
Reformatory
School.*

63. The number of books and periodicals published showed a marked **Literature**. advance, the business having been somewhat slack in the previous year. Gujarát supplied the largest number of books as regards language, with Maráthi second somewhat behind. Works on religious and philosophic subjects, poetry and fiction show increases, and the number of miscellaneous publications advanced very considerably. On the other hand, the number of historical, medical and political publications declined.

64. There has been a slight increase in the number of newspapers in **Vernacular Press**. circulation. Among the purely vernacular papers, those in Maráthi still easily outnumber all others. The most widely-read Maráthi paper is the *Kesari*, but the *Jagad Vritt* has increased its circulation considerably, and is beginning to approach the *Kesari's*. The most popular Anglo-Vernacular papers are the *Gujaráti* and the *Sánj Vartamán*. Notable increases in circulation were recorded by the *Lárkána Gazette* and the *Political Bhomiyo*, and decreases by the *Fain* and the *Moslem*.

65. The total outlay on conservation work increased by one-third, the **Archaeology**. chief expenditure occurring on the renovation and repair of buildings in Bijápur city. The Superintendent inspected a large number of monuments throughout the Presidency, and was accompanied by the Director-General of Archaeology during part of his tour. During the year 150 monuments were declared protected.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF BOMBAY, 1912-1913.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL.

For—

AREA, ASPECT, CLIMATE, PRODUCTS,
HISTORICAL SUMMARY,
FORM OF ADMINISTRATION,
CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES; SYSTEM OF SURVEYS AND
SETTLEMENTS,
CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY,
DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS.

See—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1911-1912, PART II,
PAGES 1—91.

Tributary States.

1. In the following review of the administration of the Native States under the political supervision of the Government of Bombay the States are arranged in groups according to their geographical position. The States of Káthiawár and North Gujarát, forming the most important group, lie mostly to the north of the Narbada and comprise an area more than twice as large as that of all the remaining States. The South Gujarát States, which lie to the south of the Tápti, are comparatively unimportant. The Marátha States fall into four groups. The North and South Konkan groups lie below the gháls to the north and south of Bombay respectively. The Deccan and Southern Marátha Country States are situated in the southern and eastern portions of the Deccan plateau. The Province of Sind contains one State. The Settlement at Aden, including Perim, directly administered by the Government of Bombay, is also included in this review.

2. The total area of these States is 63,000 square miles, the population according to the census of 1911 is 7,444,549; and the gross revenue is Rs. 5,40,29,044.

I.—NORTH GUJARÁT.

1.—CUTCH.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Maháráo Shri Mirza Rája Savai Si Khengarji Bahádur, G.C.I.E., Ráo of Cutch; *Residence*—Bhuj; *Caste*—Jádeja Rájput; *Age*—46 years; Educated privately at Bhuj; *Has male heirs*.

Area—7,616 square miles (exclusive of the Rann which is about 9,000 square miles); *Population* (1911)—513,429; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs 24,30,769, *Tribute to the British Government*—Nil; *Principal articles of production*—Wheat, bájri, inferior cereals and cotton; *Manufactures*—Silver articles, coarse cotton cloth, silk-stuffs, alum and saltpetre.

1. Famine conditions prevailed till July 1912, and tagáví advances to the extent of Season and crops. 97,909 *korees* were sanctioned by the Darbár. Thirty-eight pakká wells were sunk. The monsoon was satisfactory, and though locusts appeared in two tálukas, they did no appreciable damage. The Darbár's remission of duty on importation of grain, fodder etc., to the extent of 90,342 *korees* helped the poor to tide over the famine more satisfactorily than had been expected.

2. The number of the Police at the close of the year was 725, and Rs. 1,69,093 were allotted for the maintenance of the force. Offences reported to the Police numbered 1,089, of these 918 were sent for trial, the accused in 85 per cent. of the cases being convicted. Stolen property was valued at Rs. 32,744, of which 36 per cent. was recovered.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
*Cutch and
Kathiawar.*
Criminal justice.

3. The 43 criminal courts tried 2,399 cases dealing with 3,553 persons, of whom 1,699 were convicted. Out of the 86 appeals, 3 were rejected, in 37 the sentence was confirmed, in 7 modified and in 12 reversed, in 1 proceedings were quashed, in 1 further inquiry was ordered, and the rest remained unsettled.

Prisons

4. The inmates of the 12 prisons numbered 1,634; the cost of upkeep was Rs. 11,372.

Civil justice.

5. The 49 civil courts disposed of 3,848 suits, and a balance of 244 cases was left pending. Out of 676 appeals, 464 were decided.

Registration.

6. The number of documents registered was 1,663, the fees realized amounting to Rs. 7,008. Thirty-four chhapas realized Rs. 1,252.

Municipalities.

7. The seven municipalities received altogether Rs. 83,816, and spent Rs. 24,811; all except Māndvi kept within their income.

Trade and customs.

8. Imports increased from Rs. 88,13,671 to Rs. 1,13,13,312; exports fell from Rs. 52,35,536 to Rs. 12,83,499. Customs dues realized Rs. 8,51,006. Shipping arrivals numbered 4,175 and departures 4,649.

Public Works.

9. Rs. 1,63,298 were spent on Public Works as against Rs. 92,096 last year, including Rs. 60,000 capital expenditure on railways. The State Railway net earnings were Rs. 56,661 or 5·61 per cent on the capital cost as against 6·17 per cent. last year.

Revenue and
finance.

10. Receipts amounted to Rs. 18,83,615 as against Rs. 27,76,723 in the previous year. Disbursements amounted to Rs. 44,37,067 as against Rs. 19,64,947. The State's closing balance fell from Rs. 55,52,420 to Rs. 29,98,968.

Vital statistics.

11. Registered births numbered 9,333 as against 9,489 in the preceding year, and deaths 8,130 as against 7,443.

Medical relief.

12. In the 11 hospitals and dispensaries, 98,194 patients were treated as against 91,040 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 34,643 as against Rs. 33,019. Plague, chiefly in the Mundra district, caused 202 deaths, and cholera 585. The cholera outbreak was extremely virulent in Bhuj. Vaccinations numbered 15,733.

Education.

13. The 135 schools recognized by the State had 7,534 pupils, a decrease of 233. The expenditure was Rs. 65,096 as against Rs. 63,530 in the preceding year.

2—KA'THIA'WA'R.

Area—20,882 square miles, Population (1911)—2,496,057; Gross revenue based on five years' average (approximately)—Rs. 2,00,00,000; Tribute to British Government and His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda—Rs. 10,78,534; Military force—1,528; Manufactures—Silk, gold and silver, lace, carpets, copper and brassware.

General.

1. The Agency is divided into four Prānts and consists of 188 separate Tālukas, jurisdiction being exercised by 83 Chiefs and Tālukdārs.

Chief events.

2. The year saw the installations of the Chief of Jasdan and Vala Shri Kanthad Naja of Bilkha. The title of C.I.E. was conferred on Vala Shri Laxman Meram of Thāna Devli. The jurisdictional powers of Valas Bhaya Nathu and Giga Hipa of Sanala and of Vala Unad Rana of Chital were raised from the 7th to the 6th class, and 6th class powers were conferred on Vala Bhan Desa of Bilkha. A son and heir was born to His Highness the Māhārāja of Bhāvnagar and also to Kumār Shri Hussain Yavarkhānji of Sardārgadh. Marriages were celebrated between the Kunvari of His Highness the Māhārāja of Bhāvnagar and His Highness Māhārāja Mahendra of Panna in Bundelkhan, and between His Highness the Rāj Sāhab of Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited Porbandar and Junāgadh in February 1913.

Season and crops.

3. The rains were timely and abundant and generally speaking a good harvest was secured. As a result of high wages and a strong demand for labour there is a scarcity of cultivators in many parts of Kāthiawār.

Police.

4. The total strength of the States' and Agency Police was 8,281 and the cost for the States' Police and 66·46 for the Agency Police. The percentages of stolen property recovered were 46·43 and 36·74 respectively, as against 50·27 and 45·51 in the previous year.

Criminal justice.

5. There are 20 Agency Courts. The number of offences reported was 16,844 involving 19,939 persons, of whom 7,059 or 35·40 per cent. were convicted. The Chief Court of hundred and fifty-eight appeals were decided, including 37 by the Agency Courts. Ten revision applications were decided by the Court of the Agent to the Governor.

Prisons

6. There are 13 Agency and 132 State Prisons. At the end of the year, the total number of prisoners in jail was 858. The total cost was Rs. 1,08,728 and the daily average 585.

Civil justice.

7. In the original courts the total number of cases decided was 1,310 for the Agency Courts and 21,608 for the States' Courts. Cases pending numbered 330 and 2,391 respectively.

The courts disposed of 22,432 applications for execution of civil decrees, leaving a balance of 9,495 at the end of the year. Fifty-three appeals were disposed of in the Court of the Agent to the Governor, leaving 26 pending at the close of the year. In the States' Courts 1,354 appeals were decided, 385 remaining for hearing. The Agent to the Governor disposed of 60 political appeals as against 49 during the previous year.

8. In the Agency Courts 741 deeds and in the States' Courts 6,013 deeds were registered. The combined value was Rs 36,07,390.

9. The total expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 27,63,514, of which works costing Public Works. Rs. 1,86,661 were carried out by the Agency Engineer. The previous year's figures were Rs. 29,27,630 and Rs. 2,06,533 respectively.

10. The gross revenue is approximately two crores. The total amount recovered on account of Government loans was Rs 3,00,100 and the total balance outstanding was Rs. 32,32,472. The total loans advanced during the year amounted to Rs. 26,21,925. Out of this sum Rs. 49,820 were refunded. Rs 1,92,315 were recovered during the year on account of the new loans. Revenue and finance.

11. The receipts and expenditure of the Consolidated Local Fund were, respectively, Local funds Rs 3,26,037 and Rs. 2,87,988 as against Rs. 2,09,178 and Rs. 2,48,413 in the preceding year. Excluded Local Fund accounts show Rs 2,55,806 and Rs. 2,10,573 as receipts and expenditure respectively.

12. Exports by sea amounted in value to Rs. 2,38,44,532 and imports to Rs. 2,94,34,120. Trade. Compared with the returns for 1911-12 there is a decrease of Rs. 1,37,25,098 and Rs. 59,53,083 in exports and imports respectively. Rail-borne local trade aggregated 241,525 tons, and foreign trade 147,438 tons of imports and 41,794 tons of exports. Last year's figures were 239,528, 128,663 and 91,083 respectively.

13. There were 60,565 births and 85,305 deaths as against 78,879 and 49,532 last year. Vital statistics. The rates *per mille* were respectively 28.56 and 34.93. The deaths from plague were 384, a remarkable decrease of 2,220 from the figures of the previous year.

14. There are 121 hospitals and dispensaries, of which 19 are under the control of the Agency Surgeon. During the year 8,476 indoor and 8,77,892 outdoor patients were treated in these institutions at a cost of Rs. 3,53,702. In the Rasulkhánji Hospital for women 271 in-patients and 1,990 out-patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 15,743. Vaccinations and re-vaccinations numbered 75,027 as against 87,470 last year. Medical relief.

15. There was an increase of 18 schools and 3,626 pupils during the year. The total number of schools is 1,500 and of pupils 108,059 (boys 85,578 and girls 22,481). The expenditure on education was Rs. 10,71,367, an increase of Rs. 27,647. Education.

16. There were 31 Kumárs on the roll of the College at the end of the year. The receipts including the Government grant amounted to Rs. 63,515 and the expenditure Rs 93,980. The deficit was made good from the interest of the endowment fund and from a special *Falo* by the States. Rájkumár College.

17. Horse-breeding except for purely local purposes is no longer found remunerative by any State, but the efforts made in Junágadh, Bhávnagar, Pálitána, Wánkáner, Rájkot and Manavadar to preserve and improve the Káthiawár breed of horses are worthy of all praise. Horse-breeding.

18. There were six States of Classes I to IV under Government management, four on account of minority of Chiefs, one on account of incapacity of the Chief, and one on account of debt. Petty managed estates numbered 441 at the end of the year. Nine estates were released from attachment and five taken under management. Managed estates.

3—PA'LÁNPUR AGENCY.

1st Class Ruling Chiefs.	Residence	Caste.	Age.	Where educated.	Heirs.
His Highness Nawáb Sir Sher Pálánpur ... Loháni Pathán, 61	Privately			... Has a male heir.	
Muhammad Khán Zorawar Khán, G.C.I.E., Diwán of Pálánpur	Muhammadan.				

His Highness Jalaludín Khán Rádhanpur... Babi Muham- 24 Rájkumár College, *Has no heir.*
Bismilla Khán, Nawáb of madan Rájkot
Rádhanpur

Area—6,393 square miles, Population (1911)—513,092; Gross revenue based on five years' average (approximately)—Rs. 13,35,451, Tribute to His Highness the Gátiwár of Baroda—Rs 44,052; Military force—816, Principal articles of production—Wheat, rice, jowári, bájri, cotton, gram, sarsav and mug.

1. The Agency comprises two first class States, Pálánpur and Rádhanpur, and certain General. minor States and petty Tálukas.

2. Remissions of Rs. 15,611 due on account of Thána subjects employed on the Mávsári Chief events. Bund work were granted to the Wáo State, and of Rs. 6,46,699 for direct famine charges

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Pálanpur Agency and Mahi Kánttha.* in the Thána Circles. Irrecoverable outstanding debts to the amount of Rs. 27,257 due from petty proprietors and cultivators of non-jurisdictional States were also written off. During the year the death occurred of the Begam Sáheb of late Nawáb of Rádhanpur, and a daughter was born to His Highness the Nawáb of Rádhanpur. The foundation stone was laid at Pálanpur of the Emperor George V Club, which is to be built in commemoration of His Imperial Majesty's visit to India.

Season and crops.

3. The fodder scarcity in the hot weather of 1912 was tided over by liberal grants of tagávi and by a further grant of Rs. 5,000 by the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund. The States of Pálanpur and Ráhanpur spent Rs. 55,023 on relief works. Timely and sufficient rainfall gave early relief and the crops were satisfactory.

Police.

4. The total strength of the States and the Agency Police was 1,372 and the cost Rs. 1,94,715. Offences reported to the police numbered 1,288 as against 1,081 last year. Out of property worth Rs. 53,477 reported as stolen the percentage of recoveries was 58.1. Last year's figures were Rs. 49,889 and 46.2 respectively.

Criminal justice.

5. The number of courts was 40 and the number of persons convicted was 1,172 as against 883 in the previous year. As a result of 78 appeals, 39 were confirmed, 13 modified, 12 reversed, 10 rejected and 4 were pending at the end of the year.

Prisons.

6. There were 1,666 inmates in the 22 jails and lock-ups as against 1,412 in the previous year. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 13,443 as against Rs. 11,157.

Civil justice.

7. Out of a total of 4,430 suits, 2,740 were decided as against 1,416 in the previous year. The number of civil appeals received during the year was 84 as against 71, and altogether 112 were disposed of as against 73 in the previous year.

Registration.

8. The number of documents registered was 405, a decrease of 34. The fees were Rs. 923 as against Rs. 1,121 in the previous year.

Municipalities.

9. There were no municipalities under the Agency jurisdiction. There were 4 municipalities under the Pálanpur and Rádhanpur States with an aggregate income of Rs. 11,671 and an expenditure of Rs. 17,265. The income was supplemented by State grants.

Public Works.

10. The outlay on Public Works was Rs. 44,313 as against Rs. 1,02,302 in 1911-12.

Revenue and finance.

11. The gross revenue of Pálanpur, Rádhanpur, Tharád and Wáo amounted to Rs. 17,51,081 as against Rs. 18,96,809 and the gross expenditure to Rs. 20,17,394 against Rs. 23,15,719 in the previous year.

Local funds.

12. There was an opening balance of Rs. 1,14,318. Receipts rose from Rs. 3,57,145 to Rs. 7,13,419 and expenditure from Rs. 3,83,026 to Rs. 7,18,366.

Vital statistics.

13. Births decreased by 2,276 to 8,861 and deaths increased by 2,035 to 8,563.

Medical.

14. The number of dispensaries was as last year 15. The number of patients increased from 48,344 to 52,090 and the expenditure decreased from Rs. 27,688 to Rs. 26,436. Eighteen thousand one hundred and ninety-four persons were successfully vaccinated by 12 vaccinators at a cost of Rs. 3,964.

Education

15. The total number of schools increased by one to 92. There was an average daily attendance of 3,711 as against 3,500 in the preceding year.

4—MAHI KÁNTHA.

Principal Ruling Chief—His Highness Major Mahárájá Daulatsingji, Mahárája of Idar; *Residence*—Ahmednagar; *Caste*—Ráihod Rájput, Hindu; *Age*—35 years; *Educated* at the Nobles' School at Jodhpur and the Mayo College at Ajmer; *Has male heirs*.

Area—3,121 square miles; *Population* (1911)—412,688; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 13,87,504; *Tribute to His Highness the Gáukhár of Baroda*—Idar Rs. 36,340, sixty-two small States Rs. 96,469; *Principal articles of production*—Wheat, gram, cotton and all common grains, marble and chalk, *Manufactures*—Dyed cloth.

General.

1. The Agency consists of the first class State of Idar and 62 small States.

Principal events.

2. The Honourable Mr. Claude Hill, Member of Council, made a short tour in the Agency in January 1913, in the course of which he visited Sádra, Himatnagar and Idar. Mán singji, heir apparent to the Thákor of Warsoda, died in September 1912. Thákor Dádásahéb of Ghodásar in May 1912 and Thákor Takhatasingji of Magodi died in January 1913. Their successors Kuniárs Mohobatsingji and Jaswatsingji being minors, the tálukas were placed under Agency management. Thákor Becharsingji of Khedaváda having attained majority, the revenue administration of the táluka was handed over to him. Thákor Jivatsingji of Vadagan was invested with the powers of a 5th Class Chief. The foundation stone of the Sir George Clarke Leper Asylum at Bhavnath (Idar) was laid by the Political Agent in November 1912.

Season and crops.

3. The rainfall was on the whole satisfactory. The outturn of the kharif crops ranged from 8 to 14 annas a rupee and of rabi crops from 6 to 14 annas.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Mahi Küntha and
Rewa Küntha.
Frontier questions
Police.

4. Quiet was preserved on the frontier throughout the year. Border Courts were held at Khed Brahma with Kotra, Dungarpur and Khervada, and 60 cases out of 75 were decided.

5. The total strength was 1,386 as against 1,576. The decrease is due to reductions in Idar consequent on a satisfactory monsoon. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,90,643. The percentage of convictions obtained by the Agency Police was 53·6, by the petty State Police 63·9 and by the Idar Police 50. The value of the property reported as stolen was Rs. 40,182 as against Rs. 36,387 in the previous year. The percentage of recoveries by the Agency Police was 29·4, by the State Police 25·4, and by the Idar Police 22·3. The work of the Police is reported not to be wholly satisfactory.

6. In 819 cases the Magistracy dealt with 1,602 persons, of whom 599 were convicted. Criminal justice. Eleven appeals were decided by the Political Agent, and 6 out of 8 by the Idar State.

7. In 31 Agency jails, including 5 lock-up thanás, 534 prisoners were detained at a Prisons. cost of Rs. 9,672. The 27 Idar jails harboured 312 prisoners at a cost of Rs. 2,939.

8. The 42 civil courts disposed of 1,381 original suits, and had 142 pending at the close Civil justice. of the year. Twenty-five appeals were decided and 9 left pending.

9. In the Agency 211, and in Idar 197 documents were registered, the fees amounting Registration to Rs. 1,285 and Rs. 519. The corresponding figures in 1911-12 were 234, 128, Rs. 1,369 and Rs. 481.

10. The outlay on Public Works amounted to Rs. 1,70,629, of which Rs. 1,52,580 Public Works. were spent by Idar.

11. The gross revenue of the Agency was Rs. 13,87,504 and the expenditure Revenue and Rs. 14,79,902. The gross revenue receipts of the Idar State excluding subordinate jágirs finance. amounted to Rs. 6,43,900 as against Rs. 6,24,960 in the previous year, and the expenditure of the State proper to Rs. 8,37,780 as against Rs. 7,29,053.

12. The revenue realized by the Agency from stamps amounted to Rs. 3,855 as against Stamps. Rs. 2,796 in the previous year.

13. Births and deaths numbered 8,959 and 6,851 as compared with 10,945 and 5,482 Vital statistics. in the previous year. There was no plague during the year.

14. In the 17 hospitals and dispensaries 53,043 patients were treated at a cost of Medical relief. Rs. 25,751. Twelve thousand one hundred and sixty-eight persons were vaccinated.

15. The total number of schools was 136, the number of pupils 7,745 and the cost of Education. maintenance Rs. 36,764. Last year's figures were 133, 7,454 and Rs. 37,276, respectively.

5.—REWA KA'NTHA

1st and 2nd Class Ruling Chiefs.	Residence	Caste.	Age.	Where educated.	Heirs.
His Highness Mahárájá Nándod (Ráj- Shri Sir Chhatrasinhji Gambhirsinhji, K.C.I.E., Rája of Rájpipla.	Rájpipla).	Gohil Rájput, Hindu	51	Ráj Kumár College, Rájkot.	Has male heirs.
Mahárával Shri Fatehsinhji Motisinhji, Rája of Chhota Udepur.	Chhota Udepur	Chaván Hindu	29	Do.	Do.
Mahárával Shri Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, Rája of Báría	Báría	Khichi	27	Do.	Do.
Mahárána Shri Sir Vakhat- sinhji, Dálelsinhji, K.C.I.E., Rája of Lunáváda	Lunáváda	Solanki Hindu	53	Do.	Do.
Mahárána Shri Joravarsinhji Pratapsinhji, Rája of Sunth	Sunth	Punvar Hindu	32	Do	Do.
Nawáb Jamia Khán Manvar Khán, Bábí of Bálásinor.	Bálásinor	Muhammadan	19	Do	Has no male heir.

Area—4,956 square miles, Population (1911)—565,099; Gross revenue based on five years' average—
Rs. 30,95,190; Tribute to His Highness the Gáikwár of Baroda—Rs. 1,30,801, Tribute to British
Government—Rs. 24,382; Military force—1,314; Principal articles of production—Rice, wheat, bájri,
jowár, cotton, maize, gram, mhowra (flower and seed) and timber, Alik (carnelian) stone in Rájpipla;
Manufactures—Nil.

1. The Agency comprises the first class State of Rájpipla, five second class States, General. one third class State, four minor States and two thána circles made up of petty estates and tálukás. Bálásinor and twelve petty estates were under Agency management.

2. During the year the deaths occurred of a daughter of His Highness the Rája of Rájpipla, of Rána Fatehsinhji of Bhádarva, of Rána Jitsinhji of Mándva, of Thákor Samatsinhji of Anaghad and of the minor Thákor Chhatrasinhji of Bhilodia. Two sisters of the minor Nawáb of Bálásinor and one of Kumári Shri Pustasinhji, minor Thákor of Sanjoli, were betrothed. The management of the Umetha State was made over to Thákor Ganpatsinhji on

TRIBUTARY STATES.
*Rewa Kántha
and
Cánzay.*

Season and crops.

his attaining his majority. The estates of Chhaliar and Vasan Virput were taken under Agency management, the former owing to mismanagement by its Thákor and the latter on account of disputes between the two Thákor brothers. The Honourable Mr. Claude Hill paid a visit to Bária State in January 1913.

Frontier questions.

3. The early rain in June, July and August was sufficient, well-distributed and seasonable, and kharif crops yielded a normal outturn. The rains in September and October was scanty, and the rabi crops suffered considerably, but were saved from failure by showers in November 1912. The outturn of the rabi crops ranged from 8 to 10 annas.

Police

4. A meeting of the Border Court was held in February 1912 at Salukapul by the Political Agents of Rewa Kántha and the Southern Rájputána States. Of the 37 cases for disposal, 5 were postponed to the next court, 7 were withdrawn by the parties concerned and 25 were decided.

Criminal justice.

5. The total strength of the police was 1,446 as against 1,350 in the previous year. The number of persons sent up for trial was 1,614 as against 1,285 and of those convicted 1,155 as against 885. Property valued at Rs. 25,185 was reported as stolen, and property valued at Rs. 10,933 was recovered, the recovery percentage rising from 23.08 to 43.41.

Prisons

6. The extra Assistant Collector appointed to the district ceased to be borne on the District list from August 1912. No other change occurred in the criminal courts. In all 4,204 persons were dealt with as compared with 3,214 in the preceding year, and 1,428 were convicted.

Civil justice.

7. There were 30 prisons (including lock-ups) as against 27 in the previous year. The inmates numbered 1,267 as against 1,105. The health and conduct of the prisoners was good and there was no escape.

Registration.

8. There were 1,929 suits pending at the opening of the year and 2,304 new suits were filed. Of the 4,233 suits for disposal 2,521 were decided and 1,712 were pending at the close of the year.

Revenue and finance.

9. The number of documents registered was 1,493 as against 1,668 in the previous year, and the value of property affected came to Rs. 7,82,532 as against Rs. 7,93,211. Rs. 3,870 were realised as registration fees as against Rs. 8,824.

Vital statistics.

10. Receipts fell from Rs. 34,86,557 to Rs. 32,69,519, and expenditure rose from Rs. 28,85,980 to Rs. 31,00,207. Famine relief operations consequent upon the failure of the monsoon of 1911 continued during the first half of the year.

Medical relief.

11. There were 15,424 births as against 16,113 in the previous year and 11,058 deaths as against 8,722. Small-pox appeared for a short time in Sanjeli and cholera in Lunáváda.

Education

12. The number of dispensaries was 25 as in the previous year, but the number of patients treated rose from 109,230 to 127,091. The cost of maintenance of these dispensaries rose from Rs. 38,545 to Rs. 40,935. Rájpipla and Bária have each a veterinary dispensary also. Vaccinations and re-vaccinations increased by 665 to a total of 23,614.

13. No alteration took place in the number of schools, which remained at 192. The number of pupils rose from 10,590 to 11,187, and the average daily attendance from 7,392 to 8,114. There were five registered libraries.

6.—CAMBAY.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Nawáb Jafar Ali Hussein Yawa Khán Sáheb Bahádúr; Caste—Moghul (Shia); Age—65, Educated at Cambay; Has male heir

Area—350 square miles; Population (1911)—72,656; Gross revenue based on five years' average—Rs. 5,62,318; Tribute to British Government—Rs. 21,924; Military force—233; Principal articles of production—Jowári, bájri, kodia, rice, wheat, cotton, pulses, oil-seeds and tobacco; Manufactures—Cotton and silk cloths, carpets, and articles of agate and corundum.

Season and crops.

1. The total rainfall was much above the average. It was very heavy in the earlier part and almost failed in the latter part of the season. The wheat, rice and cotton crops therefore gave only a fair yield.

Police

2. The Police numbered 170 and cost Rs. 24,824. Two hundred and twenty-seven persons were arrested, and of these 73.56 per cent. as against 81.27 per cent. in the previous year were convicted. The value of stolen property was Rs. 8,702 as against Rs. 4,343 and the percentage of recovery was 52.23 as against 26.8.

Criminal justice.

3. Six hundred and eighty-three cases came up for disposal as against 632 in the preceding year. Of the 1,326 persons tried, 460 were convicted, 153 were acquitted, 712 were discharged and 1 died. There were 27 appeals, all of which were disposed of except one.

Jail.

4. The daily average of the jail population was 39.2 as against 33.2 in the previous year and the cost was Rs. 3,290 as against Rs. 2,938.

Civil courts.

5. The civil courts disposed of 1,037 out of 1,211 cases. The appellate courts heard 116 appeals. The decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 62 cases, reversed in 22,

and amended in 21, while 4 were settled by compromise and 2 were remanded for re-trial, leaving a closing balance of 5 appeals.

6. Nine hundred and seventeen documents were presented for registration as against 877 in the preceding year. The registration fees amounted to Rs. 6,009 as against Rs. 5,771.

7. The total expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 69,475. The gross earnings of the Cambay Railway amounted to Rs. 57,833.

8. The total receipts and expenditure were Rs. 4,60,613 and Rs. 6,10,285 as against Revenue and finance. Rs. 5,65,295 and Rs. 4,77,914 last year.

9. The five medical institutions had an average daily attendance of 615·2 as against 551·9 Medical relief. last year. They cost the State Rs. 11,620.

10. The number of births was 1,958 or 26·35 *per mille* and of deaths 2,702 or 38·58 Vital statistics. *per mille* as against ratios *per mille* of 31·35 and 22·25 respectively last year.

11. The income of the Cambay Municipality was Rs. 15,507 and its expenditure was Municipality. Rs. 27,830. The deficit of Rs. 12,323 was made up by the State.

12. The 42 schools in the State had an average attendance of 2,075 as against 2,112 last year. The total cost of education was Rs. 23,187.

II.—SOUTH GUJARAT.

1.—DHARAMPUR, BÁNSDA AND SACHIN.

Ruling Chiefs.	Residence	Caste.	Age.	Where educated	Heirs.
Mahárána Shri Mohan- devji Naráyandevji Rája of Dharampur	Dharampur	... Sisodia Rájput	... 50	Rájkumár Rájot.	College, Has male heirs.
Mahárával Shri Indra- sinhji Pratapsinhji, Rája of Básda.	Básda	... Solanki Rájput	... 25	Do.	Has no male heir.
Lieut. Nawáb Sidi Sachin Ibrahim Muhammad Yakut Khán Muba- zarat Daula Nasrat Jung Bahádur, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor, Nawáb of Sachin.	Sidi Sachin	... Suni Mahomedan	... 26	Rájkumár Rájot, Mayo College, Ajmer; and Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun.	College, Has male heir.

Area—968 square miles, Population—(1911) 178,492; Gross revenue based on five years' average—Rs. 13,29,932; Tribute to British Government—Rs. 9,154; Principal articles of production—Rice, nágli, jowári, gram, pulses, sugarcane, molasses; Manufacture—Cotton cloth.

1. This group consists of the three second class States of Dharampur, Básda and General. Sachin.

2. The season was very fair, though the latter rains were in defect. An untimely fall of rain at the end of November 1912, though it damaged some crops, was on the whole beneficial.

3. The Pársi Matrimonial Act was introduced into Sachin State during the year.

4. The strength of the force was 379 and its cost Rs. 53,130. During the year 166 offences were reported to the Police; as a result 183 persons were arrested, 167 sent for trial and 107 convicted, while the cases of 11 persons were pending at the close of the year. Property valued at Rs. 2,919 was reported to have been stolen, and property valued at Rs. 1,431 was recovered.

5. Of the 596 persons brought to trial during the year, 179 were convicted, and the cases of 29 were pending at the close of the year. In all 16 appeals were filed, and all were decided.

6. The total number of persons confined in the three jails was 134, and the daily average 34·5, as against 133 and 32·7 respectively in the previous year. The total cost was Rs. 2,854 as against Rs. 2,848.

7. The seven civil courts started the year with a balance of 43 cases for disposal, and received 252 fresh cases during the year. They disposed of 260 cases, thus reducing the arrears to 35. Two appeals remained over from the preceding year and six were lodged; of these three only were decided.

8. During the year 279 documents were registered and Rs. 1,224 were realized in fees. Last year's figures were 263 and Rs. 1,291.

9. Dharampur and Básda are municipal towns, but no tax is levied, the cost of sanitation and of cleaning and lighting the roads being borne by the States.

10. The expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 1,38,848 as against Rs. 98,507, but was chiefly on account of palace buildings.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Dharampur,
Bhansda and Sachin,
Dangs and Surgana.
Revenue and finance,
Vital statistics,
Medical relief.

Education.

General.

Season and crops.

Criminal justice.

Revenue.

Medical relief.

Education.

11. The gross income of the three States was Rs. 14,76,563 and the expenditure Rs. 15,22,868. Last year's figures were Rs. 15,38,968 and Rs. 17,40,641 respectively. Expenditure exceeded income in Sachin only.

12. The number of births rose from 5,086 to 5,439 and the number of deaths fell from 3,637 to 3,284.

13. There are four stationary and two travelling dispensaries, at which 48,886 patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 34,781. There is also a leper asylum at Dharampur. It had 42 inmates and cost Rs. 1,664. Seven vaccinators were in State employ during the year. They cost Rs. 3,167 and performed 7,029 vaccinations.

14. The number of schools remained 52, but the number of scholars rose from 3,045 to 3,202. The average attendance was 2,350. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 28,407 to Rs. 30,589.

2.—THE DANGS.

Area—999 square miles, Population (1911)—29,353; Gross revenue of the Dangs Rájás based on five years' average—Rs. 32,019

1. The country is divided into 14 "Dangs" or States of very unequal area, each under the purely nominal rule of a Bhil Chief with the title of Rája, Náik, Pradhán or Pawár.

2. Failure of the later rains reduced the superior nágli and rice crop by half, while a heavy downpour in November spoiled much harvested grain but was useful to late crops such as wheat, gram and vál. Inferior kharif crops and the rabi crops were up to the average. The average of superior crop cultivation increased satisfactorily.

3. The number of cases tried rose from 86 to 107. Of these 53 were under the A'bkári Act and 19 under the Forest Act.

4. The total land-revenue collected for the chiefs was Rs. 9,281 as against Rs. 8,905 in the previous year. This increase by no means fully reflects the improvement and extension of cultivation among the Bhils who pay no assessment. The Excise revenue rose from Rs. 18,488 to Rs. 22,320 owing to an enhancement of still-head duty.

5. The number of out-patients treated fell from 7,159 to 6,426 and of in-patients from 41 to 39.

6. The schools progressed steadily. A spontaneous demand for a school was made in Galkund.

III.—NORTH KONKAN.

1.—SURGÁNA.

Ruling Chief—Prataprao Shankaray Deshmukh, Residence—Surgána; Castle—Hindu Kunbi; Age—32 years; Educated at Surgána State School, Has male heirs.

Area—360 square miles; Population (1911)—15,180, Gross Revenue based on five years' average—Rs. 23,872; Tribute—Nil, Principal Articles of Production—Rice, nágli and timber.

1. The State contains 61 villages, of which 46 are khálsa and 15 alienated.

2. Rainfall was 34.9 inches as against 39.29 during the preceding year. The crops were good but were damaged by heavy rain after harvest. Cattle were in fair condition, fodder was plentiful and the water-supply good.

3. There was no change in the strength of the Police force. The expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 447. Four cases were reported to the Police; 5 persons were arrested, and all were convicted. All the stolen property, valued at Rs. 34, was recovered.

4. The Deshmukh disposed of 45 cases as against 62 in the preceding year. Fifty-six persons were tried, of whom 12 were convicted. Nine cases remained on the file at the end of the year.

5. Ten persons were admitted into the Surgána Jail during the year, while 5 were undergoing imprisonment at its beginning.

6. The total gross revenue was Rs. 33,105 as against Rs. 26,185 and the total expenditure was Rs. 34,262 as against Rs. 23,457 in the previous year.

7. The revenue rose from Rs. 3,406 to Rs. 5,522 owing to a new forest contract given last year.

8. A'bkári revenue increased from Rs. 12,729 to Rs. 12,975.

9. The births and deaths registered during the year were 362 and 223 respectively as against 320 and 183 in the preceding year.

10. There is one dispensary in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. The expenditure rose from Rs. 674 to Rs. 739.

11. The State employed a vaccinator for three months, and the total number of children vaccinated was 391 as against 385 in the preceding year.

12. There is one primary school at Surgána. The attendance rose from 21 to 29 and the cost from Rs. 215 to Rs. 227.

2.—JAWHAR.

Ruling Chief—Rája Krishnashah Patangshah; *Caste*—Koli; *Age*—34 years; *Has no male issue*.

Area—310 square miles; *Population* (1911)—53,480; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 1,86,327; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Military force*—Nil; *Principal articles of production*—Rice, nágli and timber.

1. This State is administered under the supervision of the Collector of Thána by the General. Rája assisted by a Kárbhári.

2. The rainfall rose from 81.4 to 134.4 and was well distributed throughout the State. The crops were good, but heavy rain in November, after the crops were cut and stacked in the fields, caused much damage. Season and rainfall.

3. No new laws were introduced during the year.

Legislation.

4. The total cost of the Police force was Rs. 5,491. Eighteen offences were taken cognizance of. The number of arrests was 9. Of the 9 persons sent for trial, 7 were convicted and 2 remained under trial at the close of the year. Stolen property of the value of Rs. 50 was recovered out of property valued at Rs. 271 reported as stolen.

Police.

5. The Courts dealt with 175 offenders in 131 offences; of these 56 were convicted. Criminal justice. There were 8 cases of extradition.

6. There were 31 admissions. The daily average was 5.66 and the total expenditure Jails was Rs. 457.

7. Out of 66 cases, only 22 were disposed of. All 5 appeals on the files are pending. Civil justice. Applications for the execution of Civil Court decrees numbered 31, of which 15 dated from the previous year. Eleven applications only were disposed of.

8. The documents presented for registration numbered 147, an increase of 33 over last year. The fees realised amounted to Rs. 239. Registration.

9. The forest revenue amounted to Rs. 37,494 and the expenditure was Rs. 3,333. Forests. Only 29 acres were burnt by forest fires. A beginning has been made with forest settlement work.

10. Of a total expenditure of Rs. 9,846, Rs. 3,795 were spent on road repairs and Public Works. Rs. 5,544 on buildings.

11. The gross revenue was Rs. 2,14,346, an increase of Rs. 34,517. The ordinary Revenue and finance, receipts showed an increase of Rs. 44,351 which chiefly occurred under "Forest" and "Salt". The gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,26,861 as against Rs. 2,57,254 in the preceding year.

12. The birth and death rates *per mille* were 32.21 and 23.72 respectively as compared with 39.52 and 21.54 in the preceding year. Vital statistics.

13. The number of patients treated at the two dispensaries fell from 7,566 to 5,924. Medical. The expenditure was Rs. 4,481. The number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations was 1,872, a decrease of 238.

14. The number of schools remains unchanged, but the number of pupils rose from 537 Education. to 576. There is one State library.

15. The Municipality of Jawhár spent Rs. 976 during the year. The expenditure Municipality. exceeded the income by Rs. 142. The excess was met by a grant from the State.

16. Grain advances for seed amounting to 4,800 maunds were made from the six State Miscellaneous, granaries to 1,704 needy rayats, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 3,881 and 1,077 respectively.

IV.—SOUTH KONKAN.

1.—JANJIRA,

Ruling Chief—His Highness Nawáb Sidi Sir Ahmad Khán Sidi Ibrahim Khán, G C I E.; *Residence*—Murud, Janjira; *Caste*—Habsi, Suni Muhammadan; *Age*—51 years; Educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot; *Has no heir, natural or adopted*.

Area—377 square miles; *Population* (1911)—101,090; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 6,09,431; *Military force*—235; *Articles of production*—Rice, nágli, til, cocoanuts, betelnuts, timber, myrabolams, hemp, fish, bájji, jowári, sesamum and cotton. Jáfrabad in Káthiawár is a dependency of the State.

1. The State proper and the dependency are administered by the Nawáb Sáheb, the General, former under the supervision of the Collector and Political Agent, Kolába, and the latter under that of the Agent to the Governor in Káthiawár. The statistical information in the summary contains gross figures for the State and the dependency.

2. The total rainfall at Janjira was 91.18 inches as against 73.30 in the preceding year. Season and crops. At Jáfrabad it was 24.84 inches as against 9.95. Crops in both places were rather below normal.

PHYSICAL
AND
POLITICAL.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

*Tanjira and
Savantvádi.
Legislation.
Police.*

Criminal justice.

Jails.

Civil justice.

Registration.

Forests.

Trade and
manufacture.

Public Works.

Revenue and
finance.

Customs

A'bkári.

Vital statistics.

Education.

Miscellaneous.

Season and crops.

Police.

Criminal justice.

Prison.

Civil justice.

Registration.

3. During the year under report His Highness the Nawáb introduced into the State the Indian Army Act VIII of 1911 *mutatis mutandis*.

4. The strength of the force remained constant at 173, but its total cost sank from Rs. 25,511 to Rs. 22,137. Property valued at Rs. 3,526 was reported as stolen, 26 per cent. being recovered by the Police as against 36·6 per cent. in the preceding year.

5. The number of cases tried was 209, involving 470 persons, the previous year's figures being 248 and 571. Ninety-two persons were convicted, and all appeals—six in number—were decided.

6. During the year 49 prisoners underwent sentence as against 53 in the previous year, the total cost rising from Rs. 1,583 to Rs. 1,748.

7. The number of suits for disposal during the year was 478 as against 483 in 1911-12. Of the former 432 were decided. The appellate court dealt with 27 appeals, and disposed of 24 of them.

8. The value of transactions affected by the registration of 1,155 documents was Rs. 4,99,882 as against Rs. 4,90,347 in 1911-12.

9. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 1,06,713 as against Rs. 95,683 in the preceding year, while expenditure was Rs. 10,759 as against Rs. 12,443.

10. The import trade of the State proper fell from Rs. 7,93,770 to Rs. 6,70,304 and the export trade from Rs. 5,42,227 to Rs. 5,00,557. The imports of Jásrabad rose from Rs. 4,38,943 to Rs. 5,30,914 and the exports from Rs. 1,79,719 to Rs. 2,13,996.

11. The total expenditure was Rs. 85,075 as against Rs. 72,780 in the preceding year. Rs. 23,403 were spent on public buildings.

12. The gross revenue rose from Rs. 7,10,984 to Rs. 7,53,560, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 8,49,797 to Rs. 7,54,113.

13. The receipts under this head fell from Rs. 33,923 to Rs. 32,258, and the expenditure rose from Rs. 9,944 to Rs. 10,064. British tariff rates prevail in the State proper, while in Jásrabad there is a separate tariff.

14. The receipts decreased from Rs. 1,13,877 to Rs. 1,08,860, and the expenditure increased from Rs. 29,345 to Rs. 30,317.

15. The total numbers of births and deaths were 3,668 and 3,825 respectively as against 4,084 and 2,542 in the previous year.

16. The total number of schools has risen from 80 to 81, and of pupils from 4,231 to 4,316 and the expenditure from Rs. 32,328 to Rs. 33,877.

17. A survey settlement was introduced in all the 12 villages in the Jásrabad dependency.

2.—SA'VANTVA'DI.

Ruling Chief—Shrimat Savant Bhonsle, Ráje Bahádúr, Sar Desádi ; Residence—Sávantvádi ; Caste—Máthá, Hindu ; Age—42 years ; Educated at Belgaum and Rájkumár College, Rájkot ; Has male heir.

Area—926 square miles ; Population (1911)—217,240 ; Gross revenue based on five years' average—Rs. 5,12,542 ; Military force—Nil ; Principal articles of production—Rice, náchni, wáli, and cocoanuts ; Manufactures—Khaskhas, gold thread and beetle-wing embroidery, horn work, toys, lacquered work, etc.

1. The total rainfall of the year under review was 175·47 inches, as against 111·07 inches last year and 143·72 inches, the average for the past five years. It was copious but was not well distributed. The outturn of the hill crops was 8 to 12 annas, and of rice 13 annas in the rupee.

2. The strength of the Police was unchanged at 326, but the cost rose from Rs. 45,965 to Rs. 48,314. One hundred and ninety-six persons were sent up for trial in connection with 171 offences investigated. Of these, 102 or 52·4 per cent. were convicted. Of property worth Rs. 1,711 reported as stolen, property valued at Rs. 798 or 46·64 per cent. was recovered.

3. The 9 criminal courts dealt with 854 accused persons in connection with 415 offences. Of these, 221 or 45·0 per cent. were convicted. Appeals numbered 77 and were all disposed of.

4. Fifty-eight prisoners were confined in the jail with a daily average of 15. The expenditure was Rs. 2,162 as against Rs. 2,301 in the preceding year.

5. Out of 2,997 civil suits for disposal, 2,244 were decided. The number of first appeals was 372, of which 150 were decided, and out of 90 second appeals 51 were disposed of.

6. One thousand seven hundred and forty-eight documents were registered, the value of the property affected being Rs. 4,18,854. The receipts amounted to Rs. 3,967 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,338.

7. There were 34,851 acres of land under forest. The receipts amounted to Rs. 39,361 and the expenditure to Rs. 15,264 as against Rs. 39,880 and Rs. 14,431 respectively last year.

8. The total expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 80,059 as against Rs. 68,490 in the preceding year.

9. The total receipts of the State amounted to Rs. 6,17,723 or Rs. 1,19,989 more than last year, the increase being due to the sale of a part of the State jewellery. The expenditure came to Rs. 4,83,068, showing an increase of Rs. 22,038 over last year. The closing balance was Rs. 6,52,043.

10. The receipts rose from Rs. 45,484 to Rs. 49,784, while the expenditure fell from Local funds. Rs. 53,759 to Rs. 49,812. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 24,155.

11. The number of births was 6,887 or 577 less than last year, while the number of Vital statistics, deaths was 5,144 or an increase of 249. The birth-rate showed a decrease of 2·6 *per mille*, and the death-rate an increase of 1·2 *per mille*. Six thousand seven hundred and thirty persons were vaccinated as against 7,203 in 1911-12.

12. In the 8 medical institutions in the State 24,588 patients were treated at a total cost Medical relief. of Rs. 19,407, as compared with 26,820 patients treated in the preceding year at a cost of Rs. 18,718.

13. The number of schools rose from 102 to 109 and the attendance from 6,000 to 7,045. Education. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 29,727 as against Rs. 28,889.

V.—THE DECCAN.

SA'TA'RA JA'GHIRS.

Ruling Chiefs.	Residence.	Caste	Age.	Where educated.	Heirs.
Bhavanráv <i>alias</i> Bálá Sáhëb, Pant Pratinidhi.	Aundh	Deshastha Bráhman, Hindu	45	Bombay University.	Has male heir
Mudhojiráv Janárv Nim-balkar.	Phaltan	Kshatriya, Hindu	75	Privately	Do.
His Highness Shankaráv <i>alias</i> Chinnaij, Pant Sachiv.	Bhor	Deshastha Bráhman, Hindu	59	Do.	Do,
Fatehsinhráv Shahaji Akalkot <i>alias</i> Ráje Bhonsle <i>alias</i> Bapu Sáhëb.	Akalkot	Maráthá, Hindu	19	Ráj Kumár College, Rájkot.	Has no male heir.
Ramráv Amritráv <i>alias</i> Aba Sáhëb Daphle.	Jath	Do.	28	Do.	Has male heir.
Ráni Bái Sáhëb Daphle, widow of Ramchandra-ráv Venkatráv Chavan Daphle	Daphlápur	Do.	78	Privately at Mudhol	Has no male heir.

State	Area.	Population	Gross revenue based on five years' average.	Tribute to British Government.	Military force.
Aundh	501	68,995	Rs. 3,03,971	Nil.	Nil.
Phaltan	397	55,690	2,23,611	9,600	Nil.
Bhor	925	144,601	4,87,029	4,684	Nil.
Akalkot	408	89,082	4,42,540	14,592	47
Jath	884	69,810	2,37,500	6,400	Nil.
Daphlápur	96	8,833	22,245	Nil.	Nil.
Total	3,301	437,317	17,16,896	35,276	47

1. The Sátára Jágáhirs include the six States mentioned above. The Akalkot State is still General. under Government management on account of the Chief's minority.

2. The rainfall was for the most part up to the average as regards quantity, but owing to Season and crops. its irregularity and uneven distribution crops were moderate to poor in Akalkot, Daphlápur and Jath.

3. The aggregate revenue of the Jágáhirs amounted to Rs. 18,06,184 as against Revenue and finance. Rs. 16,60,877 in the preceding year, and the expenditure to Rs. 15,98,869 as against Rs. 17,83,255.

4. The strength of the police rose from 619 to 628 and its cost from Rs. 76,332 to Police. Rs. 78,804. Reported offences numbered 610, and of the 349 persons sent up for trial 232 were convicted. Property worth Rs. 6,504 was recovered out of property valued at Rs. 12,816 reported as stolen. The previous year's corresponding figures were Rs. 8,904 and Rs. 19,322.

5. The number of persons dealt with by the criminal courts rose from 2,709 to 2,891, Criminal justice. of whom 766 were convicted as against 642 in the preceding year. Ninety-two appeals were decided.

**PHYSICAL
AND
POLITICAL.**
TRIBUTARY STATES.
*Sátara Jágirs,
Kolhapur and
Southern Maráthá
Country States.*

Prisons
Civil justice.
Registration.

Municipalities

Public Works

Vital statistics.

Medical relief

Education.

6. As in the previous year, there were 8 jails and 13 lock-ups. The number of persons detained in them during the year fell from 593 to 496, but their cost rose from Rs. 10,731 to Rs. 12,800.

7. The civil courts disposed of 2,651 original suits and 229 appeals as against 2,363 and 207 respectively in the preceding year.

8. The number of documents registered fell from 6,181 to 5,740, but the fees realized increased from Rs. 9,047 to Rs. 9,135.

9. There were three municipalities in Aundh, two in Bhor, one in Phaltan and one in Jath. Their combined income was Rs. 22,314 and expenditure Rs. 23,169 as against Rs. 21,005 and Rs. 19,540 in the previous year.

10. The total expenditure on Public Works rose from Rs. 1,91,883 to Rs. 2,35,593.

11. The number of births registered declined from 18,744 to 15,225, while that of deaths advanced from 11,319 to 13,159. The statistics of the Bhor State in particular are not considered reliable.

12. There were in all 8 dispensaries, at which 63,164 patients were treated as against 55,592 in the preceding year. The cost rose slightly from Rs. 17,875 to Rs. 17,944.

13. The number of schools fell from 260 to 259, but the number of pupils increased from 10,549 to 10,840. Educational expenditure also rose from Rs. 68,831 to Rs. 76,839.

VI.—KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY STATES.

1.—KOLHAPUR.

Ruling Chief—H. H. Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Máháráj, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.; Area—3,217 square miles; Population (1911)—833,441; Tribute to British Government—Nil; Gross revenue based on five years; average—Rs. 58,69,588; Military Force—701; Principal articles of production—Rice, jowar, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, groundnut, etc.; Manufactures—Coarse cotton and woollen cloths, pottery and hardware.

Seasons and crops.

1. The rainfall during the year was 52.64 as against 22.50 in the previous year. The monsoon made an excellent beginning and consequently the area taken up for cultivation increased by about four thousand acres. July and August rains were abnormally heavy and there were high floods lasting for about a week which caused serious damage to kharif as well as rabi crops. The outturn of the principal food-grains was in almost all places below the average. The supply of fodder and water was sufficient.

Legislation.

2. The Civil Procedure Code (Act V of 1908) and the Co-operative Credit Societies Act (Act X of 1904) were introduced *mutatis mutandis* during the year.

Police.

3. The strength of the Police was 910 as against 907 in the previous year, and the cost Rs. 93,136 as against Rs. 94,081. The number of offences reported to the Police rose from 460 to 478. In all, 424 persons were put upon trial, of whom 166 were convicted and 179 either acquitted or discharged, while 79 were under trial at the close of the year. Property valued at Rs. 44,173 was reported as stolen, of which property valued at Rs. 14,579 was recovered. The percentage of recoveries was 33.4 as against 28.9 last year.

Criminal justice.

4. The number of criminal courts was 63 as against 60 in the previous year. The number of offences reported during the year fell from 3,342 to 2,967 and that of persons involved from 7,643 to 7,259. Of these 694 were convicted. One hundred and seventy-three criminal appeals were filed, of which 55 were pending disposal at the end of the year.

Prisons

5. The number of persons confined in 21 jails and lock-ups was 1,053, including 345 convicts, as against 992 in the previous year. The total cost was Rs. 11,793 as against Rs. 15,886 last year.

Civil justice.

6. The total number of civil courts remained the same as last year, *viz.* 40. The total number of suits on the files of the 40 civil courts decreased from 8,934 to 7,332, of which 4,702 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2,630 as against 2,677 of the previous year. Three hundred and sixty-four out of 893 first appeals, and 28 out of 310 second appeals were disposed of during the year.

Wards.

7. The number of estates under revenue management was 9 and under judicial management 81.

Registration.

8. Eight thousand and twelve documents of the total value of Rs. 30,39,637 were registered during the year as against 8,319 valued at Rs. 31,10,521 last year. The fees realized decreased from Rs. 49,109 to Rs. 46,921, while the cost of the department rose from Rs. 7,430 to Rs. 8,103.

Municipalities.

9. The total revenue of the Kolhapur City Municipality was Rs. 1,11,230 as against Rs. 1,11,350 last year and the expenditure Rs. 93,165 as against Rs. 98,925. The 9 district municipalities had an aggregate income of Rs. 33,799 as against Rs. 31,640 and an expenditure of Rs. 27,088 as against Rs. 24,176 in the previous year.

10. The total outlay was Rs. 3,00,429 as against Rs. 4,26,726 in the preceding year. Rs. 2,04,705 were spent on original works, and the rest on repairs.

11. Births and deaths registered during the year numbered respectively 28,489 and 25,485. The ratios *per mille* were 34.1 and 30.5 against 39.8 and 22.9 respectively last year.

12. The number of persons treated in 15 medical institutions was 135,863 as against 137,766 in the previous year. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 48,767 to Rs. 47,845.

13. The number of schools rose from 355 to 369 and of scholars from 16,593 to 17,030. Education. The total cost of the department amounted to Rs. 1,15,284 as against Rs. 1,50,993 in the previous year.

14. The total area under forest was 490 square miles. Owing to over-heavy rain the Forests, Hirda crop fell from 17,971 to 6,691 khandis and the income from this source from Rs. 1,64,642 to Rs. 63,768. The total revenue from forests was Rs. 1,17,046 as against Rs. 1,94,913 and the expenditure Rs. 75,711 as against Rs. 1,01,522 in the previous year.

15. The gross revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 64,05,325 as against Rs. 64,32,682 Revenue and finance, and the gross expenditure to Rs. 59,81,384 as against Rs. 65,17,953 in the previous year. The closing balance was Rs. 23,54,152 as against Rs. 19,30,211.

2.—SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY STATES.

1. The Southern Maratha Country Agency consists of the following eight States:—

General.

Name of State	Area in square miles.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	Tribute to the British Government.	Gross revenue based on five years' average.
1. Sângli	..	1,112	227,146	Rs. 1,35,000 Rs. 11,12,126
2. Miraj (Senior)	..	339	80,281	12,557 3,13,816
3. Miraj (Junior)	..	210	36,490	7,388 2,53,778
4. Kurundwâd (Senior)	..	185	38,375	9,618 1,66,649
5. Kurundwâd (Junior)	..	114	34,684	1,75,837
6. Jamkhandi	..	524	100,304	20,515 10,31,697
7. Mudhol	..	368	62,831	2,671 3,33,035
8. Râmdurg	..	169	36,610	Nil. 1,49,864
Total	3,021	616,121	1,87,749	35,36,822

Râmdurg continued to be under direct Government management during the year under report, while the remaining States were managed by their respective Chiefs.

2. The Chief of Kurundwâd (Senior) was elected a member of the Bombay Legislative Council to represent the Sardârs in the Deccan.

A daughter was born to the Chief of Miraj (Junior) on the 10th of August 1912 and was named Sushilatai Saheb.

The title of K.C.I.E. was conferred on Meherbán Parshuramrao Ramchandra *alias* Bhausaheb Patwardhan, Chief of Jamkhandi.

A daughter was born to the Chief of Jamkhandi on the 11th May 1913 and was named Shakuntala Taisaheb.

The marriage of Meherbán Rámrao Râosâheb, the minor Chief of Râmdurg, with Shrimati Manutai Sâheb, second daughter of First Class Sardâr Babasâheb Biwalkar of Alibág, was celebrated in Poona on the 22nd of May 1913.

3. The rainfall was sufficient except in the Mangalwedha, Modnimb and Kuroli talukas. Season and crops. The average yield of the crops was 10 to 12 annas. The supply of water and fodder was adequate.

4. During the year the following Acts were introduced:—

A Jaihrâma regarding punishment for unlicensed possession of arms was introduced Legislation in the Miraj (Senior) State;

Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908) in the Kurundwâd (Senior) State;

(1) Sections 33 and 34 of the Bombay District Police Act (VII of 1867), (2) Court of Wards Act (I of 1905), (3) Regulation VIII of 1827 and Act VII of 1889, and (4) The Criminal Procedure Code of 1908 in the Kurundwâd (Junior) State;

Sections 63 to 69, Chapter VII and sections 82 to 87 and 89 of Chapter VIII of the Bombay District Municipal Act (III of 1901) in the Râmdurg State.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Southern Maratha
Country States
and Sáravur.

Police.

Criminal justice.

Prisons

Civil justice.

Registration.

Forests

Public Works.

Municipalities.

Revenue and finance.

Vital statistics

Medical relief.

Education.

General.

Season

Police.

Criminal justice.

Prison.

5. The strength of the force rose from 1,589 to 1,595, while the aggregate cost fell from Rs. 2,08,551 to Rs. 1,96,622. The value of property reported as stolen and recovered during the year was Rs. 52,585 and Rs. 23,891 as against Rs. 61,150 and Rs. 31,532. The percentage of recoveries to property stolen fell from 51·5 to 46·15.

6. The number of offences reported during the year was 1,574 as against 1,517 during the previous year. The courts dealt with 3,802 persons, of whom 1,282 were discharged, 1,330 acquitted, 623 convicted, 64 awaited the decision of a reference, 7 died or escaped and 496 remained awaiting trial at the end of the year. Of the 135 criminal appeals 130 were disposed of during the year.

7. The number of jails and lock-ups remained unchanged, *viz.* 27. The number of persons confined in the 27 jails and lock-ups was 668 as against 673. The total expenditure was Rs. 26,323 as against Rs. 23,169. There were 4 deaths in the jails.

8. The total number of suits for disposal was 4,298 as against 4,729. Of these 3,022 as against 3,430 were decided, leaving 1,276 as against 1,299 suits pending. The number of appeals for disposal was 752, of which 493 were disposed of.

9. The number of documents registered was 9,319 as against 10,497 in the previous year. The amount of fees realized was Rs. 39,170 as against Rs. 41,598 and the cost of the department was Rs. 4,252 as against Rs. 4,049.

10. The total area under forest was 97,012 acres. The receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 27,324 and Rs. 17,811 respectively.

11. The total outlay amounted to Rs. 4,58,652 as against Rs. 5,03,009 in the previous year.

12. The number of municipalities remained unchanged, *viz.* 30. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,98,473 as against Rs. 2,47,082 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,30,956 as against Rs. 1,55,226 in the preceding year.

13. The total receipts including balances of the past year amounted to Rs. 67,58,657 as against Rs. 62,87,954 and the closing balance was Rs. 36,13,869 as against Rs. 35,51,433 in the year preceding.

14. Births and deaths numbered respectively 18,556 and 19,354 compared with 21,072 and 21,836 in the last year. Of the number of deaths 1,543 as against 7,969 were due to plague and 1,506 as against 127 to cholera. The number of persons vaccinated was 20,631 as against 19,442.

15. Patients treated in the 25 dispensaries numbered 186,126 as against 177,787 in the previous year, and the cost was Rs. 64,158 as against Rs. 61,312.

16. The number of schools rose from 400 to 404 but the daily attendance fell from 18,657 to 18,194. The expenditure was Rs. 1,57,449 as against Rs. 1,71,115. The number of libraries and reading-rooms rose from 33 to 34.

3.—SA'VANUR.

Ruling Chief—Abdul Majid Khan Dilerjang Bahádur; *Residence*—Dhárvár, *Caste*—Pathán Muhammadan; *Age*—22 years; Is an Imperial Cadet at Dehra Dun, *Hus male heir*.

Area—70 square miles, *Population* (1911)—17,909; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 1,25,298; *Principal articles of production*—Cotton, jowári, rice, wheat, betelnut, and cocoanuts; *Manufactures*—Saris, dhotars, etc.

1. The Nawáb was installed on the Gádi on the 12th November 1912 by the Political Agent. He is an Honorary A.-D.-C to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and has been gazetted a commissioned officer of His Majesty's Indian Army. A male heir has been born on 31st May 1913.

2. The rainfall during the year was 34·47 inches as against 21·42 last year. The season was very satisfactory in every way.

3. The State Police consists of 49 officers and men. The number of offences reported during the year was 86 as against 60 in 1911-12. The value of the property alleged to be stolen was Rs. 1,225 as against Rs. 377 last year, and that of the property recovered was Rs. 585 as against Rs. 271. The percentage of recoveries of stolen property was 47·7 as against 71·6.

4. Of a total of 175 persons brought to trial before the Criminal Courts, 66 were convicted and 109 discharged or acquitted. Eight persons were dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. Of these five were bound over to be of good behaviour, two were discharged and one was awaiting trial at the end of the year. There were four appeals to the Court of the Sessions Judge and one to that of the District Magistrate.

5. During the year 15 convicts and 24 under-trial prisoners were admitted into the jail. Five prisoners remained in the jail at the end of the year.

6. The number of suits on the file of the Civil Court was 45 including 22 of the previous year. Of these, 15 were decided during the year. There were 30 decrees on the file for execution, of which 13 were disposed of. There were 3 miscellaneous applications on the file, of which 2 were decided. The Diván, as Mámlatdár, decided 5 cases under the Mámlatdárs' Court Act.

7. Two hundred and sixteen documents of all kinds were presented and registered. Registration. Their value was Rs. 64,522.

8. The total expenditure on Public Works during the year was Rs. 9,589 as against Public Works. Rs. 12,642 in the previous year.

9. Sávanur is the only municipality in the State. The opening balance was Rs. 2,148. Municipality. Receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,017 and Rs. 6,491 respectively. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 1,674.

10. The opening balance was Rs. 2,31,625, of which Rs. 1,70,100 were invested in Revenue and Government securities. The year's revenue amounted to Rs. 2,05,768 and the expenditure to finance. Rs. 1,60,202, the closing balance being Rs. 2,77,191 including investments.

11. The Sávanur Dispensary treated 8,501 out-door and 31 in-door patients. Out of Medical relief. 8,532 patients treated in the dispensary, 2,007 came from the adjoining British villages. Six hundred and eleven persons were inoculated during the year.

12. Six hundred and fifty-six births and 479 deaths were registered as against 742 and Vital statistics. 1,315 respectively during the preceding year. The number of persons vaccinated was 758 as against 761.

13. The State supports 18 schools (including one Anglo-Vernacular School). The Urdu Education. Boys' School has been amalgamated with the Káváre School. The daily average attendance was 941 as against 836, the total number of pupils being 1,314 as against 1,230. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 10,289 as against Rs. 9,809.

VII.—SIND.

KHAIRPUR STATE.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Mir Sir Imám-baksh Khán Tálpur, G.C.I.E.; *Residence*—Kote Deji; *Castle*—Tálpur, Baluch, Muhammadan, *Age*—53 years; *Educated privately*; *Has male issue*.

Area—6,050 square miles; *Population* (1911)—223,789; *Gross Revenue based on five years' average*—Rs 18,03,555; *Military force*—425; *Principal articles of production*—Fuller's earth, carbonates of soda, cotton, wool, grain, seeds, ghee, hides, tobacco and indigo; *Manufactures*—Cloth, leather, ivory work, swords, metal work, cutlery, cotton, silk and woollen work, lacquered wood work, glazed pottery and carpets.

1. During the year a son was born to Mir Ali Nawaz Khán Tálpur, the eldest son of Chief events. His Highness, and the death occurred of the widow of Mir Jan Mahomed Khán Tálpur, His Highness' mother-in-law. The Commissioner in Sind visited the state in November 1912 and His Excellency the Governor in January 1913.

2. The season was satisfactory. The inundation was better than that of the previous Season and crops. year and the cultivated area increased by 35,707 acres to 211,671 acres.

3. The number of men in the State Foot Battalion was 225 and there were also 4 gun-*Military*. men. The Imperial Service Camel Corps comprises a body of 5 officers, 38 rank and file, 10 followers, 8 camelmen and 39 camels. The Transport Corps consists of 3 officers, 18 non-commissioned officers, 14 langries, 90 camelmen and 240 baggage camels.

4. The police force numbered 253, and the cost of the establishment was Rs. 54,545 as *Police*. against Rs. 56,781 last year. In 354 reported offences, 454 persons were arrested and sent for trial. The percentage of convictions was 52.61 as compared with 72.16 of previous year. The value of property stolen was Rs. 18,557, an increase of Rs. 8,528 over last year's figure. The percentage of recoveries fell from 50.5 to 44.33.

5. In the 11 criminal courts, 1,271 offences were reported, an increase of 226 over the Criminal justice. previous year, and 2,626 persons were tried, the percentage of convictions being 20.94 compared with 22.94 of the previous year. Criminal appeals numbered 41, the appeal being allowed in one case, and dismissed in 35 cases, and in 4 the sentence was modified, while one appeal remained pending at the close of the year.

6. In the two jails at Khairpur and Kote Deji, the inmates numbered 412, an increase of 53 Prisons. over the previous year's figure. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 1,446 as against Rs. 10,445 last year. There was no mortality in the jails.

7. The number of civil courts was 12 as against 13 last year. The number of suits filed Civil justice. rose from 1,637 to 2,004. Including arrears, there were 2,842 suits for disposal, of which 1,694 were decided as compared with 1,586 during the previous year. There was a total of 223 appeals for disposal, of which 158 were decided.

PHYSICAL
AND
POLITICAL.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Khaipur State
and Aden.

Registration.

Forests.

Public Works.

Revenue and
finance.

Medical relief.

Vital statistics.

Education.

General.

Police.

Criminal justice.

Prisons.

Civil justice.

Registration.

8. The number of documents registered was 261 as against 323 in the past year, and the amount of the fees realized was Rs. 2,007 as against Rs. 3,271.

9. The forest revenue fell from Rs. 15,264 to Rs. 9,903, the decrease being Rs. 5,361.

10. The total amount spent on Public Works was Rs. 1,14,734 as compared with Rs. 2,90,921 in the previous year.

11. The gross revenue of the state excluding jagirs was Rs. 14,32,724, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,09,841. The decrease is only apparent, as grain worth about Rs. 5 lakhs remained undisposed of at the close of the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,15,954 as against Rs. 18,41,743 during the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 4,25,789.

12. There are three hospitals and five dispensaries in the state. The number of out-door patients treated was 124,305 as against 142,522 in the preceding year. The cost of maintenance of these institutions fell from Rs. 21,250 to Rs. 15,900. Seven thousand nine hundred and forty-eight animals were treated in the Sir Faiz Mahomed Veterinary Hospital at Khaipur as compared with 7,609 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations was 7,047 as against 7,214.

13. The number of births registered fell from 1,857 to 1,786 and of deaths rose from 1,654 to 1,669, but as these figures give the almost impossible birth and death rates of 77·98 and 7·46 respectively *per mille*, they can have very little value.

14. The number of schools during the year under report was 122, and the number of pupils was 4,478. The daily average attendance fell from 4,172 to 3,522.

VIII.—ADEN.

For details see the Annual Report of the Aden Settlement for the year ending 31st March 1913.

Area (inclusive of Perim)—80 square miles; Population (1911)—46,165; Gross revenue based on five years' average—Rs. 52,82,162.

1. His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Willingdon, G.C.I.E., landed at Aden while *en route* to Bombay on 30th March 1913 and was greeted at the Residency by the leading Government officers and private gentlemen.

2. The total number of officers and men was, as last year, 377, of whom 20 are mounted. Only 85 are literate. The expenditure on the force rose from Rs. 1,00,462 to Rs. 1,17,111, of which Rs. 76,287 was borne by Government, Rs. 29,396 by the Aden Settlement and Rs. 11,428 by the Port Trust. The whole cost of the Sheikh Othman Police, which amounted this year to Rs. 28,247, falls on the Settlement Revenues. Two hundred and ninety-six persons concerned in 281 offences were sent up by the Police for trial; of these 232 were convicted, the conviction percentage being 77·85 as against 57·45 in the preceding year. Property valued at Rs. 4,936 was recovered out of property valued at Rs. 17,762 reported to have been stolen. Fourteen men were dismissed or discharged and 19 were fined or reduced. The strength of the Harbour Police was 62 of all ranks. Deportations into the interior numbered 194 and by sea to Somaliland 314.

3. The total number of offences reported to the Magistracy was 127 involving 1,262 persons, of whom 989 were convicted, 269 acquitted and 4 remained to be dealt with at the close of the year. The Court of Session tried one case only, which resulted in a conviction. There was only one appeal during the year, and the lower Court's judgment was upheld. Revision was asked for in 13 cases. In one the application was rejected, in 5 the sentence was upheld, in 5 it was reduced, in one the lower Court's order was reversed and in one the conviction was quashed.

4. Two hundred and thirteen males and 11 females were confined in jail as against 265 males and 12 females in the previous year. The average daily jail population rose from 48 to 57 and the total expenditure from Rs. 12,746 to Rs. 12,817. The sale of manufactured articles realized Rs. 5,157 as against Rs. 4,755. One prisoner only was admitted to hospital and there were no deaths or escapes.

5. Out of a total of 1,249 suits for disposal, 1,135 were decided and 48 were pending at the close of the year. Last year's figures were 1,190 and 66 respectively. There were 519 applications for the execution of decrees of the value of Rs. 42,198; only 7 remained undisposed of. Thirty-nine persons were committed to jail for non-payment of Rs. 4,429. As a result of 5 appeals and 12 applications for revision the lower Court's judgment was upheld in 12 cases and reversed or varied in 4, while 1 case awaited disposal. Twenty-nine estates of deceased persons and 31 of minors were under the administration of the courts.

6. Documents numbering 336 and of a total value of Rs. 4,77,149 were registered as against 346 documents valued at Rs. 5,38,803 in the previous year. The year's receipts and expenditure fell from Rs. 2,635 and Rs. 1,710 to Rs. 2,171 and Rs. 1,685 respectively.

7. The Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement performs all the duties which are undertaken by municipalities in India. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,18,949 and Rs. 3,19,069 as compared with Rs. 3,83,939 and Rs. 3,70,330, respectively, in the preceding year, the surplus on 31st March 1913 being Rs. 1,78,075.

8. Expenditure on Imperial Civil Works was Rs. 35,632 and on Provincial Works Rs. 23,271 as against Rs. 82,618 and Rs. 40,584 in 1911-12.

9. Receipts totalled Rs. 48,97,404 and payments Rs. 50,00,169. The closing balance Revenue and finance, was Rs. 2,70,642.

10. The total number of births and deaths was 859 and 1,589 as against 928 and 1,227 Vital statistics, respectively in 1911-12.

11. Besides the Military Hospitals attached to the garrison, there are two hospitals and Medical relief three dispensaries at Aden, and a small-pox hospital with an aided dispensary at Maala. There is also a hospital at Sheikh Othman maintained by the Keith Falconer Mission of the United Free Church of Scotland which does invaluable work, patients coming in from all parts of Arabia, the Yemen, Hedjaz and Hadramaut. The total number of patients treated in these institutions was 43,328. Vaccinations numbered 26,120.

12. In the 5 Government schools there were 350 pupils, with an average daily Education attendance of 262. The total expenditure on schools was Rs. 20,465, of which Rs 5,000 were contributed by the Aden Settlement Fund. The number of private schools decreased from 42 to 39. Of these 30 received grants-in-aid amounting in all to Rs 6,020.

13. Information concerning marine matters and the Port Trust will be found in Miscellaneous, Chapter III, concerning Trade in Chapter IV, and concerning Salt and Excise in Chapter V of this report.

IX.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The feature of the year was the recovery of the important North Gujarát and Káthiawár States from the famine and scarcity that afflicted them in the previous year. A timely and abundant monsoon gave good and in many places excellent crops, and the agriculturists, who had tided over the hot weather with the aid of liberal suspensions and remissions of revenue, and the grant of takávi in the shape both of cash advances and of fodder, regained a fair measure of their lost prosperity. The only Tributary States where the crops were noticeably below the average were Kolhápur and Akalkot, Jath and Daphlápur among the Sátára Jágiris. In Kolhápur the damage was done not by scarcity of rain but by floods caused by the excess of it in July and August. But in all these States the demand for labour was so well maintained that the poorer classes came to no harm. A satisfactory advance in the cultivation of superior crops and in the substitution of bullock for manual tillage was observed among the Bhils of the Dángs. In the State of Khaipur in Sind the area under cultivation showed a large advance owing to a favourable inundation. Wages were well maintained, and prices were easier in many places. In contrast to the flourishing agricultural conditions, public health suffered a very considerable set-back. Plague showed a remarkable and most welcome decrease, but cholera, small-pox and malaria, as in the British districts, caused much illness and serious mortality. The vital statistics are in many cases obviously unreliable, but nevertheless clearly show that in almost every State the number of births markedly decreased, while the number of deaths increased to at least an equal degree. In some States, indeed, the registered deaths out-number the births. In Káthiawár, where this tendency is most marked, the probable cause is the weakening of stamina caused by famine coupled with the re-onset of malaria consequent on heavy rainfall. The effects of famine were also noticeable in the trade statistics of the States of Cutch and Káthiawár, where exports showed a decrease and imports an increase. Jáfrábád, which showed a rise in both exports and imports, is an exception. Trade naturally takes some time to recover from the effects of famine, and there is no ground for believing that any permanent damage has been done. Decreased registration fees probably point to a cessation of sales and mortgages of land on the re-appearance of good agricultural conditions. Crime showed some tendency to rise as in the Presidency proper. Education showed no notable advance.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

I.—Surveys.

1.—TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

No one-inch survey was executed, but triangulation in advance for future surveys was carried out in the East Khāndesh district.

2.—TIDAL AND LEVELLING OPERATIONS.

Tidal operations.

1. Tidal operations were continued at the ports of Aden and Karáchi and at the Apollo Bandar and Prince's Dock in Bombay. All these stations were inspected during the year, and the tide gauges were cleaned, adjusted and left in good working order.

Levelling

2. The triangulation and traverse operations begun in 1911-12 to provide a basis for a large scale survey of Bombay City and Island were continued. The position of 91 permanent points situated in the southern and central portions of the island have now been determined. In the northern part, 24 points still remain to be fixed.

3.—REVENUE SURVEYS.

Northern Division.

1. The following special establishments were employed in this division:—(1) a field party consisting of ten permanent surveyors and measurers for the Gujarát districts; and (2) a field party of three permanent surveyors for the Thána district. The services of the temporary staff of five register-writers, who were working in the monsoon to assist the surveyors in the recess work, were dispensed with at the end of November 1912. The work turned out by the Gujarát Field Party during the field season consisted of the following items:—(a) settlement of boundary between Umber (Chorási táluka of the Surat district) and Nagod and Karkhat (Baroda State); (b) classification of salt lands reclaimed at Seaford in Jalálpur táluka of the Surat district; (c) measurement of the Godhra-Kalol road, about 16 miles; (d) measurement of land taken up in Phata Taláv and the channel at Halol, Abhetwa and Paralpura; (e) breaking up of large survey numbers into small ones in 24 villages of the Hálol mahál in the Panch Mahál district; (f) measurement of land acquired for railway in Changodar of the Sánand mahál in the Ahmedábád district; (g) correction of the map of Ingoli and breaking up of bhátha numbers in the same village; (h) breaking up of kharába numbers in Sarla of Dholka táluka in the Ahmedábád district; and (i) measurement and classification of bhátha lands in Broach and Ankleshvar. The area measured by the Gujarát Field Party was 6,807 acres, while the area classed amounted to 5,087 acres. The Thána Field Party was employed on the following items of work:—(a) fixing by theodolite boundary lines of Eksar and other khoti villages in Sálsette; (b) classification work of these khoti villages; (c) measurement work in Kalyán, Dahánu and Bassein tálukas, and also in Umbargao petha; (d) measurement of khár (salt) lands in Basscin; (e) measurement of lands encroached upon in Sálsette; (f) measurement of house plots in Sháhápur; and (g) demarcation of the B. B & C. P. and G. I. P. lines. The total area measured by this party was 675 acres. The area classed amounted to 359 acres. Two extra surveyors were employed during the year on the survey of the khoti villages of Mr. Chhabildás Lallúbhái in Sálsette. They completed the remaining 4 villages of his estate with the assistance of a field party surveyor and the general duty inspector. The recess season of both the field parties was devoted to examination of the field work done during the fair season. The Central Record Office at Broach, which has charge of the survey records of the five Gujarát districts, was employed, in addition to its ordinary work, in preparing settlement papers of the inám villages of Sahíjpur, Kujad and Oganaj (Daskroi táluka), Siadla (Olpád táluka) and Majigám (Chikhil táluka); tank *hárdyát* statements of all the Gujarát districts; *dkár* statements of bhátha lands in Broach district; and sub-soil water statements for the villages in Mátar and Mehmadábád tálukas. The Thána District Survey Office staff did its usual correction work. A special temporary staff, consisting of 8 hands under a supervisor, was employed in re-writing damaged *suds* in a new form. The work was completed for 35 villages.

Tálukdári survey work was confined to the measurement of vántás, *i. e.*, alienated lands in Government villages belonging to tálukdárs and their descendants. All such lands belonging to present tálukdárs were measured and included in Settlement Registers. Those belonging to the descendants of former tálukdárs were entered in the Settlement Registers subject to certain limitations. Survey work was distributed over the four districts of Ahmedábád, Kaira, Panch Mahál and Broach to which the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act applies. Field work done consisted of breaking up big numbers, sub-division measurement in respect of small ones, and preparation of Settlement Registers. Measurement work was done by the

tálukdári parties in 7,098 survey numbers covering an area of 45,746 acres, situated in 226 villages. Eleven thousand and fifty sub-divisions were measured in 3,535 survey numbers; while the staff at head-quarters prepared Settlement Registers of alienated lands in 405 Government villages comprising 19,743 survey numbers with an aggregate area of 129,456 acres. Besides the above, classification of 424 survey numbers measuring 1,180 acres not done last year was finished.

2. The Central Division Field Party and the two additional field parties, which worked Central Division as separate parties in previous years, were combined into one party consisting of about 25 members and employed on the detailed survey of inám villages. Fifteen villages were completely measured and classed, three completely classed, and one partly measured. The total area measured by the party was 27,485 acres and that classed 27,339 acres. In addition to the survey of alienated villages the party undertook and completed the sub-division of large survey numbers in three villages of the Sakri táluka, West Khándesh, covering an area of 1,206 acres, which were broken up into 139 survey numbers of sizes suitable for cultivation.

3. The field party in this division, which consists of six permanent surveyors, was Southern Division, employed on the following work:—(a) measurement of rice, garden and warkas lands and warkas phálini measurement in the Ratnágiri district, (b) water classification work, measurement of alluvial lands, measurement of "B" class lands and road measurement work in the Dhárwár district; (c) railway demarcation work and inspection of demarcation stones in the Dhárwár district; and (d) measurement and demarcation of roads in the Bijápur district. Other special work accomplished during the year was the testing of survey papers of the inám village of Deváche Góthane in the Ratnágiri district, of which the survey and settlement have been completed. In the Kolába district *suds* of 100 villages were completely re-written and those of 32 villages were renewed as far as was necessary. The separation of Government and inám land in mixed survey numbers was effected in the Belgaum district in respect of 276 survey numbers. The work of repairing torn survey papers in the District Survey Office, Belgaum, was also completed during the year. In the Ratnágiri district the usual *Vátap* special establishment turned out a very large amount of partition work.

4. For the greater portion of the year the number of surveyors was five, but towards Sind its end a sixth was appointed. One of them was deputed to work on the survey of *Hab* lands in the Karáchi táluka, which was resumed during the year. The remaining surveyors were employed in connection with the measurement of sub-divisions, details of which will be found below in the section dealing with Land Records.

4.—CITY SURVEYS.

Inquiry work in connection with the Godhra City Survey, which was held in abeyance till March last for want of a supervising officer, has since been resumed and is still in progress. City Surveys of Sholápur and of Gadag-Bettigeri in the Dhárwár district, which were started at the beginning of the last field season, are also in progress. Proposals for the survey of Virangám in the Ahmedábád district have recently been sanctioned by Government.

2.—Settlements.

1.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

1. An original settlement report for the 3 inám villages of Salia, Khabda and Kotda Northern Division. (Godbára táluka) was submitted by the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, and survey rates were introduced in the villages of Kujad and Sahíjpur-Boga (Daskroi), in Majigám (Chikhli), and in Valnai and Vadhwán (Sálsette). Revision settlement proposals for the Ánkleshvar táluka of the Broach district were received by Government and orders have been passed on them.

2. Original settlement proposals for 6 inám villages and revision settlement proposals Central Division. for 31 inám villages were prepared and submitted by the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration. All these proposals were approved by the Commissioner. Original survey rates were introduced during the year into one Government village and four inám villages, and revision settlement rates were introduced into one Government village and 34 inám villages.

3. Revision settlement proposals for the Málvan táluka of the Ratnágiri district were Southern Division, received by Government and are under consideration. Original settlement proposals for one alienated village in the Ratnágiri táluka were submitted by the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, they have received the Commissioner's sanction since the year closed.

2.—SIND.

Revised irrigational settlements were introduced during the year in the Guni, Badin, Tándo Bág and Dero Mohbat tálukas of the Hyderábád district, in the Sukkur and Garhi Yásin tálukas of the Sukkur district, and in the Nasirábád, Dádu, Sehwán and Johi tálukas of the Lárkána district.

3.—ALIENATION SETTLEMENTS.

In the Ahmednagar district 9 small plots of land were granted rent-free for the construction of school houses and one for a gymkhana. Land was also granted for a mosque and for a dharamshala. In the Násik district a sanad was issued to the inámdár of Borvat village on the settlement of the question of the calculation of *naardna* and *hakddri*. In the Poona district 8 cases were decided under Bombay Act II of 1863, and 7 relating to inám land and cash allowances to village servants useful to the community, and sanads were accordingly issued. In 3 more cases sanads have been issued but not acknowledged, in 2 sanads are kept back pending the recovery of *naardna*, and in 23 the enquiry is not complete. In Sátára 102 sanads were issued and 232 cases remain to be adjudicated. Of the sanads issued 7 were for entire villages, 59 for personal, 15 for *devasthán*, and 7 for watan service inám, while 14 were to village servants useful to the community. In Sholápur enquiries into the cases of 6 village servants were completed and sanads will be issued in the current year. The only settlement work outstanding in the Belgaum district is one Kadim cash allowance case and 22 cases of village servants useful to the community, and in the Dhárwár district one Kadim cash allowance case and 4 cases under the Watan Act. In the Kánara district 9 plots of land were granted for school buildings. In the Hyderabad district 59,191 acres of alienated land were resumed on account of casualties among the grantees, and all but 96 acres were regranted. In the Lárkána district the value of service ináms or *mádmul* was reduced by Rs. 30,500 owing to death and sale. In the Sukkur district the alienated area rose from 302,122 to 302,569 acres owing to the formation of alluvial land in front of a jágir.

3.—Waste Lands.

The following table shows the variations in the area of land under cultivation in the past two years:—

District.	1911-1912			1912-1913.		
	Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Balance culturable waste.	Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Balance culturable waste.
<i>Northern Division.</i>						
Ahmednágár	1,533,867	1,386,605	147,262	1,531,033	1,386,708	144,295
Káura	530,258	417,862	118,396	536,391	416,729	119,662
Panch Mahálás	547,889	460,125	78,764	547,93	470,541	77,149
Bračh	499,289	407,144	92,145	499,603	408,018	91,584
Surat	711,780	605,294	40,486	711,408	615,395	46,013
Thána	916,747	879,458	37,289	919,498	880,059	39,439
Total	4,745,830	4,285,518	460,312	4,745,625	4,287,543	438,082
<i>Central Division.</i>						
Ahmednágár	2,599,261	2,559,101	40,160	2,598,736	2,554,347	44,380
East Khándesh	2,014,659	1,800,409	214,250	2,011,454	1,801,150	213,295
West Khándesh	1,669,760	1,374,062	234,748	1,599,407	1,372,503	226,874
Násik	2,160,545	2,064,585	95,060	2,157,268	2,007,250	89,949
Poona	1,930,029	1,905,065	24,364	1,930,562	1,905,832	24,730
Sátára	1,422,249	1,302,071	30,178	1,427,927	1,398,243	29,684
Sholápur	2,314,081	2,304,489	9,592	2,314,030	2,305,244	9,392
Total	14,050,584	13,401,282	649,302	14,042,990	13,404,677	638,313
<i>Southern Division.</i>						
Belgaum	1,222,617	1,115,809	76,808	1,223,007	1,146,061	76,946
Bijápur	2,317,564	2,165,584	51,980	2,317,818	2,167,288	50,530
Dhárwár	1,655,005	1,505,260	59,820	1,651,905	1,597,553	54,352
Kánara	380,885	336,028	44,857	381,372	336,875	44,497
Kolába	747,798	721,494	26,204	747,229	721,725	25,504
Ratnágiri	1,606,633	1,505,815	10,818	1,610,263	1,599,391	10,872
Total	7,830,592	7,559,999	270,593	7,831,594	7,568,803	269,701
<i>Sind.</i>						
Hyderábád	3,455,775	2,196,184	1,259,591	3,002,261	1,101,690	900,571
Karáchi	1,887,393	661,733	1,225,660	1,902,273	664,871	1,207,102
Lárkána	2,070,807	1,096,330	974,537	2,076,488	1,125,722	950,766
Sukkur	1,618,296	741,971	876,365	1,618,333	756,877	861,456
Thar and Párkár	3,350,042	2,029,788	1,270,254	3,275,892	2,209,943	1,065,049
Upper Sind Frontier	1,193,453	901,387	292,066	1,190,719	905,990	284,729
Nawábsháh*	.....	.....	.....	1,586,179	1,193,286	392,893
Total	13,575,826	7,677,353	5,898,473	13,652,145	7,988,379	5,663,766

* The new district of Nawábsháh was formed during the year out of parts of the Hyderábád and the Thar and Párkár districts.

4.—Land Records.

1.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

1. The Land Records staff continued to work in all the districts in the Presidency proper, and in addition to their routine duties, supervised the maintenance of the Record of Rights. An important feature of the year was the organization of survey parties for the measurement of sub-divisions on an extended scale in all the three divisions. General

2. Junior Civilians were trained as usual in survey and settlement matters in their Training classes. respective districts by the Divisional Superintendents of Land Records. In all, 6 Junior Civilians and 2 probationary Deputy Collectors were trained, of whom 7 were declared to have duly qualified. Central survey classes for the training of circle inspectors were opened in all the divisions. Of the 98 candidates who attended the classes, 72 passed in the survey test proper and 53 were declared to have completely passed the examination. Classes for the training of village accountants in survey, which had remained in abeyance during the past three years, were finally abolished under the orders of Government.

3. Work in connection with the Record of Rights consisted chiefly in re-writing it in the new forms after revision in the field. The re-writing has been completed in all the districts of the Northern division except Kaira and Thána. In Kaira re-writing will be completed shortly, while in Thána it was done in one circle of each táluka. In the Central division re-writing of the Record in the new forms was undertaken and completed in 5 tálukas of the Sholápur and 3 of the East Khándesh districts; in 2 circles of 9 tálukas in Sátára and of 3 tálukas in Ahmednagar, in one circle of three tálukas and one petha in West Khándesh, and in 3 circles and some odd villages in Poona. In the Southern division revision and re-writing were undertaken during the year in 5 tálukas of the Dhárwár district. In Ratnágiri 75 villages belonging to the Ratnágiri, Málvan, Deogad and Dápoli tálukas and Mandangad mahál were revised, and an original Record was prepared for 22 villages that were formerly Khoti and have now lapsed to Government. The Record was also prepared for the first time for the municipal areas of Honavar and Bhatkal in Kánara and of Pen and Alibág in Kolába. In Kaira an original Record was completed for 4 surveyed inámi villages. In Surat a Record was promulgated in 6 Sarákti and in 2 surveyed inámi villages, while in 2 more inámi villages it was completed but not declared by the end of the year. An original Record was promulgated in one Sarákti village in the Násik district, and was in process of compilation in 27 inámi villages of the West Khándesh district. The Record of Rights is everywhere proving more popular and more accurate, and the new forms are generally reported to be working well. Record of Rights.

4. In the Northern division, sub-division measurement by means of the plane-table, Sub-division measurement. formerly confined to the Surat district, was extended to Broach and was placed under the direct supervision of a special Survey Mámlatdár under the general control of the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration. In Surat work was completed in the Olpád táluka, while in Bulsár one-third out of the estimated number of 90,000 sub-divisions have been plane-tabled. In Broach the two tálukas of Broach and Wágra were nearly completed. In all, 145,350 sub-divisions were measured during the year at an average cost of 5 annas each. In Thána work was started with a party under a head surveyor. Measurements in 101 villages were completed, the number of sub-divisions measured being 31,436. The average cost per sub-division, including labour, amounted to Re. 0-6-2. In the Central division the field season opened with 4 *phalni* parties under the supervision of a Survey Mámlatdár. Work was undertaken in 222 and completed in 216 villages, and 78,537 sub-divisions were measured. In addition, special *phalni* parties in the East and West Khándesh districts, working under the immediate supervision of the District Inspectors, measured 16,409 sub-divisions in 371 villages, and the field work in West Khándesh was practically completed. Operations were carried on in the Southern division on more extended scale than in the other two divisions. Five parties were at work in the Belgaum, Bijápur and Dhárwár districts under a Survey Mámlatdár, and two parties worked in the Kolába and Ratnágiri districts, under the direct supervision of the District Inspectors concerned. In all 157,075 sub-divisions were measured.

2.—SIND.

1. The usual four weeks' survey class was attended by two Assistant Collectors, one Training classes. Deputy Collector, five Mukhtyárkars and one Mahálkari. All were granted certificates after examination. Five táluka munshis and clerks underwent a three months' course of training and successfully passed the certificate examination. Seventeen unqualified tápedárs presented themselves for a survey examination and ten passed.

2. During the year the Record was promulgated in two tálukas of the Thar and Párkar district, in two of the Upper Sind Frontier district, in one of the Hyderábád district, in one of the Lárkána district, and in seven dehs of the Nawábsháh district. It was also published in certain jágir dehs in Hyderábád. Records are now maintained in the greater part of the province. The work of revising and re-writing the Record in the new forms was begun in most districts. The Record is reported to be gaining in popularity, and the system of basing revenue accounts on recorded possession is regarded as distinctly successful. Record of Rights.

3. During the year the *phalni* system of measurement was adopted. After preliminary Sub-division measurement. training of surveyors and tápedárs, three field parties were formed for work in the Sukkur, Lárkána and Nawábsháh districts. In all 47,375 sub-divisions were measured, the work being wholly completed in 5 out of the 6 tálukas taken up, and more than half completed in the sixth. The system under which the results of the new measurements are incorporated at the Head Record Office was thoroughly revised during the year.

5.—Wards' and other Estates.

For details see the Reports on the Administration of Minors' Estates and of the Estates under the Management of the Courts of Wards, the Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, and the Report on the Administration of Incumbered Estates in Sind for the year ending 31st July 1913.

I.—ESTATES IN CHARGE OF THE TA'LUKDA'RI SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

General.

1. There were 640 estates under the management of this department, with a gross demand, including arrears, of Rs. 18,76,019. The return of favourable agricultural conditions made it possible to issue orders for the collection, in estates where cash rents prevail, of half the arrears due on account of 1911-12, and the ultimate collections aggregated Rs. 12,01,541. Suspension of tenants' rents was rendered necessary by the ravages of grasshoppers in ten villages of the Dhandhuka táluka. In the Ahmedábád district, takávi to the amount of Rs. 1,76,266 was advanced; Rs. 3,61,521 were recovered, and Rs. 12,065 were written off as irrecoverable. In addition, Government were pleased to remit takávi to the extent of Rs. 62,269, being one-half of the charges incurred on account of the cattle lost in the deportation operations to the Gir forests during the previous year's fodder famine. This remission will take effect in the year 1913-14. Takávi in the Broach and Kaira estates was advanced and recovered by the Collectors of those districts. Loans for subsistence to the extent of Rs. 24,675 were granted, and recoveries on this account totalling Rs. 51,280 were made in the three districts of Ahmedábád, Kaira and Broach.

Incumbered estates.

2. At the commencement of the year there were 19 estates under management which, though released under Bombay Act VI of 1862 by the operation of the rule which limits management to 20 years, had remained under attachment for the recovery of debts due to Government. The balance of Government loan due from the estates of Modji Partapsing of Khokhernesh and Kanubhái Pirbhái of Anjali Kasbati was paid off during the year and the estates will shortly be released from management. Repayments of Government loans in cash amounted to Rs. 12,213. The balance of this class of loan due at the end of the year totalled Rs. 84,553, as against last year's figure of Rs. 93,030. None of the estates owes anything to private creditors. The year commenced with 18 estates of the Kaira district under management in accordance with Act XXI of 1881. One of these, that of Thákor Narsing Adhesing of Nápa, was released during the year, its debt to Government having been repaid in full. The total repayments of Government loans amounted to Rs. 8,769, while the Kaira estate of Vakhatsing Adesing paid Rs. 646 to private creditors. Outstandings at the end of the year totalled Rs. 21,881 of Government loan and Rs. 3,000 of private debt, as against last year's figures of Rs. 29,424 and Rs. 3,646. The single estate in the Broach district which was under management under Act XXI of 1881 on account of debt due to private creditors was released during the year with its debt fully liquidated. Of wards' estates there were at the commencement of the year 47 estates in Ahmedábád, 12 in Kaira and 3 in Broach under management under the Guardians and Wards and the Court of Wards Acts. Six of these were released during the year. There were 58 estates under management under paragraph 7 of the third schedule and 11 under order 40, rule 5, of the new Civil Procedure Code.

Execution of decrees.

3. The total number of decrees and *darkhásts* under execution and enquiry at the commencement of the year was 172 and 75 were received during the year. Of these 40 were returned to the courts, 99 are under enquiry and 108 are being satisfied by management of the defendants' property. In all Rs. 12,208 were ordered to be paid to judgment-creditors in part settlement of their claims, Rs. 6,743 from the balance of estates and Rs. 5,465 from the Government Debt Settlement loan. The total decretal debt remaining unpaid at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 3,17,664.

Miscellaneous estates.

4. There were 411 estates under management under sections 26 and 28 of the Gujarat Tálukdárs' Act and for the recovery of takávi and loans due from tálukdárs and their tenants.

Leases.

5. At the end of the year there were 340 leases in existence, as against 104 on the same date last year, the increase being due to the recurrence of favourable agricultural conditions. A lease of the Gámpé estate for a period of three years was given to the Thákor Sáheb at a rental of Rs. 38,000. The Gángad estate is now under direct management, the Thákor having shown himself a most unsatisfactory lessee.

Debt settlement.

6. During the year 610 claims for Rs. 2,76,710 were settled by agreement for Rs. 68,448, at the average rate of 25 per cent. The amount of Government loan advanced during the year for this purpose was Rs. 24,528 in Ahmedábád, Rs. 10,077 in Kaira and Rs. 8,931 in Broach. Recoveries under this head totalled Rs. 29,486 in Ahmedábád, Rs. 5,209 in Kaira and Rs. 9,104 in Broach, or Rs. 43,799 in all.

Tálukdári hostels.

7. Government have increased the building grant for the Nadiád hostel from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000. Efforts are being made to collect from the tálukdárs of the Broach and Kaira districts the balance of the sum necessary for this work. Steps are already being taken for the acquisition of a site, and as soon as the negotiations are completed and the plans and estimates have received the sanction of Government the building work will be taken in hand.

The existing Nadiád hostel, which is located in a hired building, is working satisfactorily; and the same is the case with the King Edward Hostel at Dhandhuka. There are 40 boys in residence at Nadiád and 70 at Dhandhuka, making a combined total of 110 in the two institutions.

8. Applications for permission to borrow money under section 31 of the Gujarat Loans Tálukdárs' Act were granted to the extent of Rs. 1,46,482.

9. Two new applications for partition were received during the year, making a total of Partition cases. four cases under consideration. All were still pending at the close of the year.

10. The work in connection with the detailed survey and settlement registers was in this year confined to Vántas, *i.e.*, to alienated lands belonging to tálukdárs but situated in Government villages. It was distributed over the four Gujarat districts to which the Gujarat Tálukdárs' Act of 1888 applies; but was most important in Broach, where the Vántas are numerous and extensive. Measurement work was done in 7,098 survey numbers, and settlement registers of alienated lands in 405 Government villages were prepared. The latter comprised 19,743 survey numbers, with an aggregate area of 129,456 acres. The verification of the boundaries between tálukdári and Baroda villages, which has been carried out by means of the theodolite, was also completed during the year.

2.—INCUMBERED ESTATES, SIND.

1. There was only one estate under the management of the Collector of Karáchi and it was discharged in March 1913 after the debts were paid off. There was also one estate under the management of the Collector of Lárkána. Its receipts together with the balance remaining at the end of the previous year amounted to Rs. 16,127. Of this a sum of Rs. 11,221 was spent, the balance left in favour of the estate being Rs. 4,906. No estate was under management in any other district.

2. The number of estates under the Manager of Incumbered Estates in Sind at the commencement of the year was 278. Twenty-four new estates were taken under management and 29 relinquished, leaving 273 at the close of the year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 6,43,104 and the opening balance of the year was Rs. 93,786. Out of the total thus derived of Rs. 7,36,890, a sum of Rs. 6,26,175 was spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,10,715 at the end of the year. The chief items of expenditure were payments of Rs. 99,985 in liquidation of debts and loans, of Rs. 83,470 as maintenance allowances, and of Rs. 2,29,802 to defray the land assessment due to Government. The cost of management was Rs. 41,775, excluding Rs. 39,883 paid in advance last year, and Rs. 41,993 was similarly paid in advance during the year under report. The amount due to Government on account of loans at the close of the year was Rs. 12,520, while Rs. 51,200 were on account of private loans.

3.—ESTATES MANAGED BY COLLECTORS.

Besides the estates under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer and of the Manager, Incumbered Estates, Sind, there were at the close of the year 113 estates under the management of Collectors. Of these 50 were minors' estates, 9 being in Sind, and 19, 8 and 14 respectively in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions. The number of estates managed by Collectors under the Court of Wards' Act rose from 56 to 63; of these 20 were in the Belgaum and 12 in the Karáchi district.

6.—Revenue and Rent-paying Classes.

1. The season under report was one of fair to good crops over the greater part of the Presidency, although famine was declared in the Ahmednagar district and there was scarcity in five tálukas of the Sholápur district and in parts of the Poona and Bijápur districts. Even in Ahmednagar no relief works proper were opened, as the cultivators found work for themselves in and outside the district and needed little assistance. Adequate suspensions of land revenue were granted in the affected areas, and little difficulty was experienced in collecting the resultant demand, contumacy being reported from the Poona district only. Good crops in other parts of the Presidency enabled some of the revenue suspended in the previous year to be recovered. Prices remained high and wages showed a tendency to advance further. The more intelligent landowners in some districts are turning their attention to mechanical devices in order to overcome the difficulties caused by the scarcity of agricultural labour, and at the same time the small tenant-cultivator is trying with considerable success to become his own master by demanding his recognition as a permanent tenant, and by resigning the tenancy if not so recognized. But despite labour scarcity and the growing independence of the ignorant agricultural labourers and quasi-serfs that have hitherto existed in many parts of the Presidency under varying names, it is generally held that the prosperity of the revenue-paying classes continues to increase, if only by reason of the high prices which agricultural produce now fetches. The co-operative movement, which has made great strides during the year, is another factor that contributes to their well-being.

2. The relations of the tenantry and the landlords are with few exceptions harmonious, and the number of assistance suits and ejectments shows little change and is not excessive. In many parts the cause can be found in the facility with which the tenants can obtain extraneous work if not well treated. In some cases indeed the landlord has to be on his best behaviour to obtain and keep a tenant at all. In the Thána district, for example, it pays a man better to work on the railway for 8 annas a day than to cultivate a sávkár's land on rent. There is therefore a very strong check on any tendency to rack rent. The same phenomenon is observable in Sind, where the great majority of the actual cultivators of the soil are mere tenants-at-will; self-interest generally prevents a landlord from evicting them too readily, especially where land can be obtained on the restricted tenure. Relations between the khots and their tenants in the south of the Kolába district are very strained, and both sides make extravagant claims. The coming introduction of the record of rights into these khoti villages is likely to accentuate the strife for a time, but should eventually settle the disputes for good. In many of the khoti villages of the Ratnágiri district the strained relations between the khots and their tenants have improved. The khots placate their tenants by granting remissions, with the view of inducing them not to apply for the cash commutation of rents in kind. In the same district disputes arising out of the record of rights concerning the nature of tenancies are not uncommon.

3. Opinions as to the working of this Act differ considerably. During the year under review conciliators have been everywhere abolished, and the amending of the Act itself is under contemplation as a result of the special inquiry instituted in the previous year. Nothing need here be said except that there is little doubt that money cannot be borrowed so easily on the security of land, unless a sale-deed with an oral agreement as to the redemption of the land on re-payment is substituted for a mortgage-bond. But the trading middle classes, who formerly existed to no small degree by advancing cash and grain on interest to the cultivator, are reported in some districts to be effecting genuine purchases of land and to be taking up agriculture seriously, and also to be putting spare money into industrial enterprises such as small gins and flour mills.

4. The area of land held on the restricted tenure has increased in almost all districts, particularly in Sind. In North Gujarát it was found that land was often taken up on payment of a very small or no occupancy price, and relinquished at the end of one year. In future it is contemplated either not to give out land for an occupancy price less than one year's assessment, or to give it out, where such a course seems advisable, on a one year's lease. The restricted tenure can hardly be said to restrict credit, if only for the reason that the persons who hold land on this tenure never had any. Moreover, though the land itself cannot be alienated, there is nothing to prevent money being obtained on the security of the crop, and it is now becoming understood that the land is accepted by Government as security for takávi.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

For—

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

See—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1911-1912, PART II,
PAGES 115—118.

I.—Course of Legislation.

Thirteen Acts were passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay and, after receiving the assent of their Excellencies the Governor and the Governor General, were published during the year beginning 1st April 1912.

These were:—

- (1) Act No. II of 1912 (An Act to amend the Societies Registration Act, 1860).
- (2) Act No. III of 1912 (An Act to provide for the licensing of race-courses in the Bombay Presidency).
- (3) Act No. IV of 1912 (An Act further to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890).
- (4) Act No. V of 1912 (An Act further to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869).
- (5) Act No. VI of 1912 (An Act for the registration of medical practitioners).
- (6) Act No. VII of 1912 (An Act for the abatement of nuisances arising from the smoke of furnaces in the Town and Island of Bombay and to provide for the extension thereof to other areas in the Bombay Presidency).
- (7) Act No. VIII of 1912 (An Act further to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880).
- (8) Act No. IX of 1912 (An Act to amend the Bombay Medical Act, 1912).
- (9) Act No. X of 1912 (An Act further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901).
- (10) Act No. XI of 1912 (An Act further to amend the Bombay Land-Revenue Code, 1879).
- (11) Act No. XII of 1912 (An Act further to amend the Bombay Abkári Act, 1878).
- (12) Act No. XIII of 1912 (An Act to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1908).
- (13) Act No. 1 of 1913 (An Act further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898).

Act No. II of 1912 was passed with the object of enabling Societies, registered under India Act XXI of 1860, on their dissolution to convey their property to Government. The Act facilitated the transfer of the Gujarát College from the Society for Promoting Higher Education in Gujarát to Government.

Act No. III of 1912 was intended to cope with the increase of gambling on the race-courses in Bombay and Poona. In areas duly notified, horse racing is prohibited on unlicensed race-courses and the Governor in Council is empowered to grant licenses on such conditions and for such periods as he may think fit. The Act was modelled on the English Statute for the licensing of Metropolitan Suburban Race-courses.

The object of Act No. IV of 1912 was to make several amendments of detail in the Bombay District Police Act, 1890. The principal amendments were to legalise the appointment of sub-inspectors and sergeants by the Inspector-General of Police in preference to the District Superintendent, to enable the District Magistrate to call for a report on the conduct and character of a police-officer from the District Superintendent, and to authorise the making of rules regarding places of public amusement.

In passing Act No. V of 1912 the main objects were (a) to remove an anomaly in the conditions under which Subordinate Judges are appointed and (b) to transfer certain miscellaneous proceedings from District to Subordinate Courts in order to give District Judges more time for inspection and supervision.

The object of Act No. VI of 1912 is to protect the public and the medical profession from irregularly qualified practitioners who have received a training in medical science at unrecognised institutions and to afford a ready means of ascertaining whether any particular medical practitioner possesses certain qualifications. The Act follows in general outline the English Act (21 and 22 Vict., c. 90) without, however, prohibiting in any way the recovery of charges by unregistered persons. The Act will improve the status of qualified medical men.

The object of Act No. VII of 1912 is to abate the nuisance caused by the smoke of furnaces in Bombay. The Act may be extended to other parts of the Presidency. It has been drafted on the lines of the Bengal Smoke-nuisances Act, 1905, with modifications to meet local requirements. The working of the Act will be supervised and controlled by a Commission consisting partly of officials nominated by Government and partly of non-officials elected by Bodies or Associations whose interests are likely to be affected by the Act. Inspectors appointed by Government will work under the orders of the Commission.

Act No. VIII of 1912 was passed with two objects in view —

- (a) to render more effective the provision of law which precludes an unauthorised transfer of an occupancy (*i.e.* permanent) tenancy by giving the khot a remedy against the transferee; and
- (b) to prevent a privileged occupant from rendering null and void a lease or mortgage, which the law empowers him to create, by subsequently resigning his land.

The object of passing Act No. IX of 1912 was to remove a small defect in the drafting of section 2 (4) (c) of the Bombay Medical Act, 1912, under which the medical graduates of the Bombay University were not eligible for election to the Medical Council at the first election unless they happened to be registered under the English Medical Acts.

Acts Nos. X and XI of 1912 were framed with a common object in view. Before their enactment the results of an inquiry made in the course of a city survey were liable to be rendered nugatory at any time by a civil suit. One of the reasons for instituting city surveys is to secure an authoritative and final decision of the exact extent and limits of lands which are the property of Government or of the Municipality. The object of the two enactments is to give final effect, after the expiry of one year, to the decision of a Survey Officer or the Collector adjudicating a disputed claim to land or other property as between Government or the Municipality on the one hand and any person on the other.

Act No. XII of 1912 was based principally upon the recommendations of the Indian Excise Committee as set out in their report published in 1907. The Bombay A'bkári Act, 1878, has at the same time been generally revised to effect such improvements in the excise system as have been indicated by experience, and to make certain alterations required by judicial decisions.

The object of Act No. XIII of 1912 was to obviate an unforeseen hardship. By section 31 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, a period of two years' grace from the date of its enactment (7th August 1908) was given for the institution of certain suits for which the period of limitation had been reduced from 60 to 12 years. Act XIII extended that period, subject to certain limits and conditions, so as to allow for the time taken in obtaining a certificate from a conciliator in cases in which such certificates were obligatory, under the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.

Act No. I of 1913 was mainly passed with the objects of enabling the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay (i) to provide for Deferred Street Schemes and Poorer Classes Accommodation Schemes, and (ii) to improve the account arrangements by abolishing the capital debt of the Board. The Municipal Corporation of Bombay is made the reversionary heir of the Board when the Board is dissolved by Government.

Eleven Bills were introduced into the Legislative Council during the year commencing 1st April 1912.

These were :—

- (1) Bill No. VI of 1912 (A Bill to provide for the levy of a cess from the Musalman land-holders in Sind for the promotion of education in that community).
- (2) Bill No. VII of 1912 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898).
- (3) Bill No. VIII of 1912 (A Bill to amend the Bombay Medical Act, 1912).
- (4) Bill No. IX of 1912 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Tramways Act, 1874).
- (5) Bill No. X of 1912 (A Bill to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1908).

- (6) Bill No. XI of 1912 (A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Tálukdárs of Gujarát).
- (7) Bill No. XII of 1912 (A Bill to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, and the Bombay City Police Act, 1902).
- (8) Bill No. XIII of 1912 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879).
- (9) Bill No. XIV of 1912 (A Bill to amend the Bombay Land-revenue Code, 1879, the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880, and the Gujarát Tálukdárs Act, 1888, and to repeal the Bombay Land Record-of-rights Act, 1903).
- (10) Bill No. XV of 1912 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1905).
- (11) Bill No. I of 1913 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888).

The first Bill, which was brought into the Legislative Council by the Honourable Mr. G. M. Bhurgri, Bar.-at-Law, a non-official member of the Legislative Council, was read for the first time and referred to the Select Committee on 9th May 1912.

The second Bill, which was introduced into the Legislative Council by publication in the Bombay Government Gazette on the 14th June 1912, was read for the third time and passed on the 27th September 1912.

The third Bill, which was introduced into the Legislative Council by publication in the Bombay Government Gazette on the 25th June 1912, was read for the third time and passed on the 10th July 1912.

The first reading of the fourth Bill, which was introduced into the Legislative Council by publication in the Bombay Government Gazette on the 24th July 1912, was deferred pending the settlement of some representations on the subject.

The fifth Bill, which was introduced into the Legislative Council by publication in the Bombay Government Gazette on the 2nd August 1912, was read for the third time and passed on the 28th September 1912.

The sixth Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council by publication in the Bombay Government Gazette on the 31st October 1912, was read for the first time and referred to the Select Committee on the 17th March 1913.

The seventh Bill, which was introduced into the Legislative Council by publication in the Bombay Government Gazette on the 31st October 1912, came up for the second reading without being referred to the Select Committee. The Bill was read for the third time and passed on the 15th March 1913.

The eighth, ninth and tenth Bills were read for the third time and passed on the 14th March 1913.

The eleventh Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council by publication in the Bombay Government Gazette on the 14th February 1913 and was read for the first time and referred to the Select Committee on the 15th March 1913.

2.—Police.

For details see the Annual Reports on the Bombay District Police and the Bombay City Police for the year 1912 and the tables under Police printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India.

I.—MOFUSSIL, SIND AND RAILWAYS.

1. The sanctioned strength of the police force of the Presidency, inclusive of Railways and Sind, stood, at the end of the year, at 24,124 officers and men as against 24,194 in 1911. The cost of the police increased from Rs. 65,61,506 to Rs. 68,21,326. Sind is responsible for Rs. 94,335 of the increase. The increase in the Presidency proper is mainly due to further measures of reorganization introduced in the latter part of the previous year and to the opening of new police stations.

2. Educated officers and men in the force totalled 911 and 11,862 as against 872 and 11,882 respectively in the preceding year. The percentage of literates in the force of the entire Presidency stands at 53.98 as against 53.5. The ratio for the Presidency, excluding Sind, works out to 60.5 per cent as against 60.9 in 1911. The ratio for Sind rose from 29.4 to 32.8.

3. In the Presidency proper 5,887 head constables and constables out of a total armed strength of 6,235, or 94.42 per cent, went through the full musketry course, as against 5,838 or 92.90 per cent. in 1911. Of these 5,887 men, 3,200 or 54.35 per cent, qualified as marksmen as against 52.24 per cent. in 1911 and 1,607 or 27.29 per cent. as second class shots as against 27.26 per cent. In all 62 money prizes were awarded as in the previous year. In Sind the number of marksmen fell from 435 to 246. The decrease is mainly due to a falling off in the Karáchi and Lárkána districts.

Punishments

4. The number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially declined from 3,364 to 3,234. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 13·6 as against 14·1 in the preceding year. Of the total number of punishments 2,980 were for departmental and 254 for judicial offences as against 3,129 and 235 respectively in the preceding year. Only 5 officers were judicially punished as against 11 in 1911. One hundred and seventeen judicial punishments were under the Police Act for purely departmental offences. Dismissals numbered 238 as against 200 in the preceding year.

Rewards.

5. Rewards of all kinds numbered 9,088 as against 8,489 in 1911. The sum disbursed on pecuniary rewards was Rs. 27,961. The percentage of rewards to the actual strength of the force rose from 35·6 to 38·4.

Reported crime.

6. Cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year totalled 120,100 cases as against 115,423 in 1911. Of the 120,100 complaints lodged, 69,296 were under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and 50,804 under class VI, as compared with 64,958 and 50,465 respectively in the previous year.

Cognizable cases.

7. Cognizable complaints reported to the police or taken up *suo motu* numbered 41,342 as against 35,721 in the previous year. Of these 38,364 fell under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and 2,978 under class VI as against 32,692 and 3,029 respectively in 1911.

Investigation of complaints

8. Including cases pending from previous years, complaints for disposal totalled 47,198 as against 40,628 in 1911. The police refused investigation in 2,859 cases. Of the total number of complaints for disposal, 43,959 fell under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and 3,239 under class VI. Sind was responsible for nearly half the increase in the Penal Code cases while the Northern Division also contributed 1,364 cases more than in the previous year.

Excluded cases

9. Cases struck off during the year aggregated 12,825 as against 10,983 in the preceding year. Sind was responsible for 4,506 of these cases. The percentage of such cases to the total number of complaints for disposal remained almost unchanged.

False cases

10. During the year 1,715 maliciously false complaints were returned as against 1,478 in the previous year. The rise is proportionate to the volume of complaints for disposal. False complaints in the Central Division rose by 139 to 600, and in Sind fell very slightly to 537.

Pending cases.

11. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year, whether under investigation by the police or with magistrates, was 5,804 as against 5,514 in 1911. The percentage of cases pending to cases for disposal fell from 13·5 to 12·3.

True cases.

12. Eliminating cases struck off and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime under all classes totalled 28,447 cases during 1912 as against 24,030 in 1911. Sind with 1,772 cases and the Northern Division with 1,061 were the chief contributors to the rise of 4,417 cases. This increase of crime was most marked under class III (serious offences against person and property etc.) and class V (minor offences against property). True murders rose from 321 to 359, and dacoities from 111 to 147, while thefts jumped from 10,231 to 13,223, a rise of 29 per cent.

Undetected cases.

13. The number of undetected cases rose from 10,019 to 12,056, representing the same percentage as last year, namely 42, of the total number of true cases. The percentage is 35 in the Presidency proper and 55 in Sind.

Persons in police cases.

14. With over 6,500 more complaints to deal with, the total number of persons arrested by the police *suo motu* during the year rose by 3,998 to 31,299. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 814 or 2·6 per cent. Including those already under arrest at the beginning of the year, 35,500 persons in all were in custody during the year. Of these 29,394 were actually placed on trial and 17,921 were convicted. The conviction percentage was 61 as against 61·9 in the previous year. If complaints classed as untrue after the trial be excluded, the percentage of convictions to true cases tried will be 89·2 as against 88·7 in 1911.

Property stolen and recovered.

15. The value of property stolen during the year under review in connection with cognizable crime was Rs. 11,61,306 as against Rs. 14,76,842 in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 3,15,446. The value of the property recovered amounted to Rs. 4,03,101 as against Rs. 5,00,858 in 1911, giving a percentage of 34·7 as against 33·9.

Criminal Investigation Department.

16. The number of investigations and enquiries undertaken during the year was 182, of these 65 were criminal investigations, the remainder being enquiries either of a political, quasi-political or ordinary confidential nature.

Finger Print Bureaus.

17. In the Presidency proper 105,196 slips were on record at the opening and 111,505 at the close of the year. In 2,595 out of 17,662 references the antecedents of accused persons were successfully traced. The previous year's corresponding figures were 1,751 and 14,031. In Sind 38,571 slips were on record at the close of the year, and out of 6,699 references there were 1,670 successful tracings as against 1,318 in 1911.

Administrative changes.

18. The more important changes actually carried out during the year were (1) the reorganization of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway Police, whereby 'watch and ward' duties were handed over to the railway administrations while the police were entrusted with 'law and order' duties only, (2) the creation of 22 new police stations; and (3) the completion of the cadre of Inspectors as provided in the sanctioned reorganization schemes for the Presidency proper.

II.—RURAL POLICE.

In the Presidency proper 484 village policemen were rewarded for special assistance to the district police as against 452 in 1911. In 280 cases they were reported for negligence and in 257 they were either reprimanded or punished. In all 467 money rewards and 64 good service tickets were given to the village establishment. There are no village police in Sind, but proposals for raising the pay of some of the *pagus* by reducing their number have lately been sanctioned and brought into effect.

III.—ADDITIONAL POLICE.

In addition to the sanctioned strength, temporary additions to the force aggregating 547 officers and men were entertained for plague duty, as additional police on account of the misconduct of villagers and for other extra duties.

IV.—BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

1. The number of officers actually on the strength is 148, and of men 2,456, the sanctioned Establishment, strength being 164 and 2,657, respectively. These figures do not include the 10 Sanitary Police, nor the Superior Police Officers, namely one Commissioner, two Deputy Commissioners and 8 Superintendents. The total cost of the force was Rs. 13,01,275 as against Rs. 11,05,429 in 1911-12. The previously sanctioned re-organization of the force was carried out during the year.

2. During the year 365 officers and men were punished departmentally and 8 judicially, *Conduct and health*, while 26 were dismissed. The number of officers and men rewarded was 1,499, a remarkable increase of 520 over last year's figure. The number of admissions into the Police Hospital was 2,546 as compared with 2,242 in 1911, while the daily average on the sick list rose from 45.05 to 60.20 among the Indian and from 1.05 to 1.21 among the European Police. Fifty-three of the men admitted into hospital were suffering from tuberculosis.

3. During the year there were 108 resignations, 30 discharges, 26 dismissals, 58 deaths *Casualties and* and 55 retirements on pension or gratuity, giving a total of 277 casualties. Recruits numbered *recruiting* 386 as against 245 in 1911.

4. Exclusive of Europeans, the number of officers able to read and write was 165, of *Education*, whom 39 were literate in English. Literate constables numbered 814 as against 732 and 584 in 1911 and 1910, respectively. About 200 men of all ranks have been learning English by the direct method with satisfactory results.

5. The sub-divisional stations already established have proved of much value to super- *New Sub-divisional* vising officers and convenient to the public. Two additional stations have been opened since *Police Stations*. January 1913 and several more are contemplated.

6. During the year 46,752 cognizable cases were reported to the Police as against *Cognizable offences*, 43,243 in 1911. The increase is largely due to greater facilities for reporting crime to the Police and better registration. Of the 46,348 Police cases classified as true, 42,315 resulted in conviction.

7. The total number of non-cognizable cases for disposal was 11,297, of which 3,690 *Non-cognizable offences*, resulted in conviction. Last year's figures were 11,687 and 3,678, respectively.

8. At the close of the year the number of undetected cases was 2,765 as against 2,446 *Undetected cases*, in 1911. The increase is due to the general rise in crime combined with better registration.

9. Property valued at Rs. 5,79,579 is alleged to have been stolen during the year, and *Property stolen and recovered*, property valued at Rs. 2,29,100 was recovered. The percentage of recovery is 39.52 as against 47.17 in 1911. Here again the apparent falling off is due to increase of crime and improved registration.

10. This branch of the force dealt with 160 criminal cases as against 151 in 1911 and *Criminal Investigation Department*, also assisted the Divisional Police in all important cases. Ninety-eight plays were scrutinized and action under the Press Act resulted in the confiscation of 5,679 proscribed books. The Finger Print Bureau received 5,113 slips for identification and traced convictions in 1,504 cases.

11. The total number of licenses and permits issued under the Arms Act was 4,417 as *Arms, Explosives and Petroleum Acts*, against 3,878 in 1911. Possession licenses for arms and ammunition decreased from 487 to 440. Under the Explosives Act 316 licenses were issued, and under the Petroleum Act 63. There were 8 prosecutions under the Arms Act, and one under each of the Explosives and Petroleum Acts, all of which ended in conviction.

12. During the year 450 motor-vehicles were registered, and 2,517 driving licenses, 153 *Motor Vehicles Act*, permits to ply for hire, and 109 drivers' certificates of competency were issued. Prosecutions numbered 387 and convictions 314 as against the previous year's figures of 166 and 137. The total number of motor vehicles was estimated at 1,408, and there were 178 tram-cars.

13. Fourteen theatres, 6 cinematographes, 2 circuses and a skating rink were licensed, *Theatre and performance*, as well as all power-worked shows at "Maidana." Two hundred and eighteen performance *and license*, licenses were issued during the year.

Pilgrims.

14. During the year 14,322 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz with passports; the number in 1911 was 21,965.

Fires.

15. The total number of fires in the city was 151, the estimated loss of property being Rs. 29,93,183 as against Rs. 4,19,319 in 1911. Two big cotton fires accounted for Rs. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of the loss.

Street accidents.

16. Fifty-eight persons were killed and 1,255 injured in street accidents. Tram-cars were responsible for 11 cases of death and 425 of injury, and motor vehicles similarly for 18 and 212.

Miscellaneous.

17. The Police in many cases rendered assistance outside the scope of their ordinary duties in cases of destitution and to persons otherwise in difficulties.

V.—ADEN POLICE.

Information concerning the Aden Police will be found in Chapter I of this report.

VI.—VAGRANTS.

Government Male Workhouse.

1. The total number of inmates during the year was 193, there being 15 already in residence on 1st January 1912. Employment was found for 55, 11 were deported, 22 were discharged as having sufficient means, 6 were sent to relations or friends, 10 were sent to the Strangers' Home, Mazagaon, and 22 to the Salvation Army Industrial Home, Byculla, 3 were handed over to the Police, one was sent to the Lunatic Asylum, 11 deserted and were not recaptured, 25 were convicted under the Vagrancy Act, and 27 remained in the Workhouse at the close of the year. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 7,645 to Rs. 9,260, but the daily average population was 25 as against 18 in the year preceding.

Government Female Workhouse.

2. There was only one admission during the year, and the vagrant was discharged within the 24 hours.

3.—Wild Animals and Venomous Snakes.

For details see tables under Wild Animals and Snakes printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

Casualties.

1. The number of deaths from snake-bite during the year is reported at 1,140 as against 1,395 in 1911. The heaviest mortality from this cause occurred in Ratnagiri district with a death-roll of 262, and 124 deaths are reported from Thána. The Brunton lance was used in 42 cases, of which 31 recovered, but the snake was identified as venomous in very few instances. Other wild animals caused the deaths of 29 persons. The number of cattle killed by snake-bite is given as 431, Thar and Párkar reporting 299 cases, and by other animals 9,891. No fewer than 6,605 deaths of cattle are attributed to wolves in the three Sind districts of Nawábsháh, Thar and Párkar and Sukkur.

Rewards.

2. Rewards amounting in all to Rs. 4,914 were paid for the destruction of wild animals and snakes as against Rs. 5,788 in 1911. In all 3,027 wild animals and 27,038 snakes are reported to have been killed. More than half the snakes reported as killed were in the Ratnagiri district.

Licenses.

3. During the year 3,730 arms licenses for the protection of crops and destruction of wild animals were issued, as against 2,832 in 1911. The total number in force rose from 15,151 to 15,595.

4.—Chemical Analysis.

For details see the Annual Report of the Chemical Analyser to Government and the tables under Medico-legal Investigations printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India.

General.

1. The number of analyses performed during the year was 6,833 as against 6,445 in 1911, and is the highest figure on record. The Customs and Excise Departments submitted 3,243 articles for analysis as against 2,297 in 1911.

Medico-legal analysis.

2. Medico-legal cases investigated numbered 799, of which 382 were cases of suspected human poisoning and 123 of cattle poisoning. In 109 of the human and in 48 of the cattle cases poison was detected. Bloodstains were detected in 136 out of 165 cases. In all 2,918 articles were examined.

5.—Criminal Justice.

For details see the Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Presidency of Bombay for the year 1912 and tables under Criminal Justice printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India.

Number of offences

1. The total number of cases disposed of during the year under report was 167,245 as compared with 161,432 in the previous year, showing an increase of 5,813. Of the total number of decided cases, 96.2 per cent. were original cases and 3.8 per cent. were cases in

appeal and revision. The percentages for the previous year were 96.4 and 3.6. The total number of offences reported during the year was 172,103 as compared with 163,455 in the previous year, showing an increase of 8,648. The number of cases returned as true was 158,757 or 92.2 per cent. of the total number of offences reported. Of the total number of cases returned as true, 36.8 per cent. were under the Indian Penal Code, and the rest under Special and Local Laws. Offences under the Cattle Trespass and the A'bkári Acts, and Indian Penal Code cases of hurt, criminal force and assault, criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance all exhibit a marked decline; on the other hand there is a material increase in offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, in offences under the City of Bombay, the District and the Village Police Acts, and under the District Municipal Act and the Motor Vehicles Act, while cases of theft increased from 9,790 to 11,298. Out of 735 cases affecting human life brought to trial during the year, 291 were murders as against 317 out of 703 in the preceding year. The proportion of true offences to population was returned at 1 to 15 in Bombay, 1 to 74 in the Ahmedábád district and 1 to 75 in the Karáchi district, while the lowest criminal statistics were returned by the Bijápur district with one true offence for every 625 persons. The number of offences increased by 2,353 in Bombay, by 3,267 in the Ahmedábád district, and by 1,536 and 1,450 in the districts of Sholápur and Karáchi, but fell by 1,166 in the Poona district.

2. The number of cases brought to trial was 160,301 and the number of persons involved ^{Cases and persons} brought to trial, 251,188 as against 157,438 and 250,471 respectively in the previous year. Of the persons tried 44.9 per cent. were acquitted or discharged, 50.4 were convicted, and 4.3 remained under trial. The corresponding percentages in 1911 were 47.3, 48.2 and 4.1. Of the 112,842 persons acquitted or discharged, nearly one-half were acquitted after composition. The number of European British subjects put on trial rose from 614 to 663. Of these 225 were charged with offences under the Penal Code and 438 under other laws. Convictions numbered 457. The trying Magistrate in the case of 466 persons was not a European British subject.

3. Miscellaneous cases numbered 3,893 and involved 7,714 persons, of whom 30.2 per ^{Miscellaneous cases.} cent. were discharged and 64.5 per cent. were convicted. There was a material increase in the number of persons involved in proceedings under Chapter X of the Criminal Procedure Code regarding local nuisances, under Chapter XII for possession of immoveable property, under Chapter XX for frivolous and vexatious accusations, under Chapter XXXVI for maintenance, and under Chapter XLII for forfeiture of bail or recognizance. On the other hand there was a marked decrease in the number of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace or to obtain security for good behaviour.

4. The number of original regular cases decided rose from 154,232 to 159,039, of ^{Cases decided.} which Magistrates disposed of 155,258, village officers and Sanitary Boards and Committees of 2,651, and Courts of Sessions and Superior Courts of 1,130. Of the total number of persons convicted 61.6 per cent. were tried summarily. The number of youthful offenders dealt with under section 31 of Act VIII of 1897 rose from 188 to 200, but the number of first offenders released on probation under section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code fell from 822 to 755.

5. Sixty-seven persons were sentenced to death as against 48 in 1911, but ^{Punishments.} sentences fell from 209 to 183. Sentences of imprisonment rose from 19,034 to 22,878, of fine from 91,097 to 98,614, and of whipping from 859 to 901. In 88,702 cases the amount of the fine imposed did not exceed Rs. 10, and in 8,627 cases it was between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50. The total amount of fines imposed rose from Rs. 5,66,217 to Rs. 6,47,696, and that of fines realized from Rs. 4,04,115 to Rs. 5,32,553. In 7,013 cases the term of imprisonment did not exceed 15 days and in 11,198 cases it was between 15 days and 6 months. Out of 901 whippings inflicted, 693 were in lieu of other punishments, 21 were in addition to other punishments, and 187 were inflicted on juveniles for offences for which juveniles only can be whipped. Whipping was inflicted in 9.7 per cent. of the cases in which whipping would have been a legal sentence, the previous year's percentage being 9.3. In most cases the offence so punished was theft, and the number of stripes ordered was generally 5 to 10 only.

6. The total number of appellants during the year was 7,144, and final orders were ^{Appeal and revision.} passed in 4,915 cases. The appeals of 3,002 persons were rejected. In 1,975 appeals the lower Court's finding was confirmed, in 21 the sentence was enhanced, in 12 the proceedings were quashed, in 76 a new trial or further enquiry was ordered, in 475 the sentence was reduced or otherwise modified and in 1,170 the conviction was reversed. The appeals of 409 persons remained on the files at the close of the year. Magistrates disposed of 45.7 per cent. of the appeals decided, the Courts of Sessions of 40 per cent., and the Superior Courts of 14.3 per cent. Applications for revision numbered 1,789, of which 1,647 were rejected. In 258 cases the sentence or order was confirmed, in 66 the sentence was enhanced, in 79 reduced or otherwise modified, and in 157 reversed, in 33 the proceedings were quashed, in 244 a new trial or further enquiry was ordered, and in 177 trial was pending.

7. The number of persons tried by jury rose from 425 to 526 and of persons tried with ^{Trial by jury and} the aid of assessors from 1,322 to 1,501. In the Courts of Sessions the verdict of the jury ^{with assessors.} was approved as regards 453 out of 469 accused persons and disapproved as regards 16. In cases tried with assessors the Judge agreed with all the assessors in 71 per cent. of the cases, with some in 11 per cent., and differed from all in 18 per cent.

6.—Prisons—Civil and Criminal.

For details see the Annual Report of the Bombay Jail Department for 1912 and tables under Jails printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India.

Population.

1. The number of Central, District, Special and Extramural Prisons underwent no change during the year. The first class subsidiary jail at Násik and the second class subsidiary jails at Ahmednagar and Sátára were abolished. The second class subsidiary jails at Surat and Godhra remained in use pending the enlargement of the Ahmedábád Central Prison. The total jail population of all sorts during the year was 109,459 and the daily average 10,899, the first figure showing an increase of 8,668 and the second of 768. This increase was partly due to the scarcity prevailing in certain districts, and partly also to more numerous prosecutions of beggars and possessors of cocaine. The number of juveniles imprisoned has risen from 37 to 46, of whom 4 were sent by the District Magistrates to the Reformatory on the representation of the Prison authorities. In 5 cases no accommodation was available in the Reformatory.

Disposal of prisoners.

2. Transportations numbered 125 as against 100 in the previous year. Eight convicts under sentence of transportation were released owing to sickness. Executions increased from 49 to 64. One convict only escaped during the year. Overcrowding in the jails necessitated large drafts into the Deccan and Sind convict gangs.

Nature and length of sentences.

3. There were 1,995 prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment, 17,845 to rigorous imprisonment, and 14 to rigorous imprisonment with whipping, as compared with 2,103, 15,087 and 23 in 1911. Solitary confinement was ordered by the Courts in 332 cases as against 317 in the previous year. In 6,454 cases as against 5,960 in 1911 the sentence was one month or less. Out of 3,681 previously convicted prisoners 2,184 were classified as habituals. This figure excludes 1,406 prisoners sentenced under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of these 839 were sentenced in Sind.

Punishments

4. In spite of the rise in the jail population, 14 offences committed within jails were dealt with by the Courts and 20,733 by Prison authorities as against 15 and 22,641, respectively, last year. The number of major punishments fell from 7,293 to 6,646 and of whippings from 86 to 67.

Remission system.

5. During the year 2,686 prisoners were released under the remission system as compared with 2,983 in the preceding year. The percentage of those actually released to the total number who might have been released if of average good conduct was 97.3 as against 98.0 in 1911. The average number of convicts employed as prison officers was 1,024 males and 9 females.

Undertrial prisoners.

6. During the year 76,900 undertrial prisoners were confined, the daily average being 1,944. There were 19 escapes and 18 deaths.

Civil prisoners.

7. At the beginning of the year there were 40 male prisoners in Civil Jails, and 913 males and one female were subsequently admitted. At the close of the year 46 male prisoners remained in custody. The total cost and cost per head were respectively Rs. 6,245 and Rs. 125 as against Rs. 5,878 and Rs. 101 in 1911.

Finance.

8. The gross expenditure increased from Rs. 9,87,324 to Rs. 10,24,380, but the cost per head fell from Rs. 98 to Rs. 94½. The net cash earnings have risen from Rs. 1,93,201 to Rs. 2,49,623. The Yerávda Prison Press is chiefly responsible for the increase.

Vital statistics.

9. The death-rate *per mille* was 16.0 as against 18.7 last year. Cholera was responsible for 16 deaths; otherwise the rate would have been 13.9. Of the 156 prisoners who died, 90 were in bad health or actually suffering from the disease which killed them when admitted. There were no cases of plague. Inoculation was resorted to as a prophylactic. Admissions into hospital increased by 1,087 and the daily average sick by 19. Out of the total of 20,614 prisoners discharged during the year, 61.9 per cent. gained in weight and 21.7 remained stationary. Last year's percentages were 55.6 and 28.1.

Miscellaneous.

10. The Dhárwár Juvenile Class continued to have good results. Since the close of the year it has been decided to convert the Dhárwár District Prison into a prison on the Borstal system for the reclamation of juvenile adult prisoners, and it is likely to be opened early in 1914. Government had also appointed a Committee to report on the best means of assisting and supervising released convicts. The report has been received and is under consideration.

7.—Civil Justice.

For details see the Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Presidency of Bombay for the year 1912 and tables under Civil Justice printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India.

Number and value of suits.

1. The total number of civil cases decided during the year was 296,330 as against 296,007 in the previous year, an increase of 323. There was a considerable decrease in the number of regular suits and miscellaneous appeals, but there was a large increase in the number of miscellaneous original and regular appeal cases. Of the total number of decided cases 49.5 per cent were regular suits, 48.2 per cent miscellaneous cases and 2.3 per cent,

appeals, as against 50·2, 47·8 and 2 per cent., respectively, during the year 1911. The total number of suits instituted in all the Courts was 136,083 as against 130,431 in the preceding year, or an increase of 5,652. There was an increase of 8,138 in the number of suits for money as compared with an increase of 339 last year. There was also an increase in all other kinds of suits except suits to establish a right of pre-emption and suits not falling under any specific head, which showed a slight decrease. The percentage of suits for money or moveable property rose from 77·1 to 79·9 and that of suits relating to immoveable property (including mortgage and pre-emption suits) fell from 16·9 to 14·8; the percentage of all other kinds of suits was 5·3 as compared with 6 in 1911. The aggregate value of suits rose from Rs. 4,04,95,248 to Rs. 4,16,35,794. There was a decrease of 43 and 149, respectively, in the number of suits not exceeding in value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000, while all other kinds of suits, i.e., those not exceeding in value Rs. 10, 50, 100, 500, 10,000, as also those exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value and those the value of which could not be estimated in money, showed an increase. Only the Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals showed a decrease in the value of suits instituted during the year, while all other Courts showed an increase. The increase is most marked in the Small Cause Courts and Superior Courts, where the value of suits instituted rose from Rs. 6,39,947 and Rs. 87,92,394 to Rs. 9,73,568 and Rs. 94,47,594 respectively.

2. There were 193,621 regular suits, for disposal by the Courts, out of which 146,858 Disposal of suits. were decided, leaving a balance of 46,763 pending at the close of the year. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 203,951, 148,564 and 55,387. Of the total number of decided suits, 40·3 per cent. were decided after contest, and 1·3 per cent. on reference to arbitration; judgment was given for the plaintiff in whole or in part in 83·8 per cent. of these cases and for the defendant in 16·2 per cent. The average duration of contested suits fell from 419 to 222 days in the year under report and of uncontested suits from 185 to 96. In the District Courts the average duration was 284 days for contested, and 152 days for uncontested suits, as against 254 and 154, respectively, in the preceding year. This was largely due to the District and Assistant Judges being engaged for a larger time in Sessions and in hearing criminal appeals. In the Mofussil Subordinate Courts the average duration was 253 days for contested and 196 days for uncontested suits as against 481 and 255, respectively, in the previous year. In the Superior Courts the average duration was 373 days for contested and 414 days for uncontested suits as against 484 and 898 in the preceding year. The delay in disposal was mainly due to the non-service of notices and the effect of Rule 5 of Order IX, which allows a party a year within which to apply for fresh notice. Bombay with one suit to every 31 persons was by far the most litigious district, Karáchi coming next with one suit to every 83 persons. Thar and Párkar is at the bottom of the list with one suit to every 1,186 persons, and only one out of every 18 decided cases was contested. In Bombay 2 suits out of every 11 were contested, and in the Násik, Broach, Káñara, Thána, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Ratnágiri and Bijápur districts 2 out of every 3 were contested.

3. The number of appeals presented rose from 6,319 to 6,969, and the number decided Appeals. from 5,636 to 6,428. The arrears increased from 5,661 to 6,202 during the year. Of the total number of appeals decided, 1,612 were dismissed; in 3,166 appeals the decree was confirmed, in 557 modified, in 751 reversed, and in 342 the suit was remanded. The average duration of appeals was 312 days as against 332 days in the previous year.

4. Applications rose from 117,158 to 128,140, disposals from 122,035 to 122,326, and Applications for arrears from 37,108 to 42,922. Of the disposals full satisfaction was obtained in 24,632 cases or execution of decrees. 20 per cent., and partial satisfaction in 25,635 or 21 per cent., while 71,524 cases or 59 per cent. proved wholly infructuous. The three percentages are the same as those of the previous year. The total amount realised in execution rose from Rs. 69,41,410 to Rs. 73,40,671, the increase being attributed to a better agricultural season and larger crops. Judgment-debtors were imprisoned in 746 cases as against 773 in 1911, while the number of persons arrested but released without imprisonment was 2,649. Immoveable property was sold in 2,565 instances as against 2,526 in the previous year. The number of applications for declaration of insolvency was 761, of which 482 were disposed of. One hundred and sixty applications were withdrawn, 201 granted and 121 rejected.

EXECUTION OF CIVIL COURT DECREES BY THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The number of decrees referred to the Collectors during the year was 7,884, which with an opening balance of 6,299 gave a total of 14,183 for disposal. The corresponding figures in 1911 were 6,013, 6,724 and 12,737. The department disposed of 7,213, leaving a balance of 6,970 or 49·14 per cent. to be carried forward to 1913 as against 49·4 in the year previous. Sales of land increased from 1,307 to 1,351, and 3,647 decrees of a value of Rs. 10,15,139 were settled by mutual agreement as against 3,113 valued at Rs. 8,14,545. The amount paid by judgment-debtors was Rs. 8,76,184, and the amount remitted by creditors was Rs. 1,38,517, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being Rs. 7,23,426 and Rs. 90,867.

8.—Registration.

For details see Annual Report for 1912-1913, tables under Registration, printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India, and Statistics of British India, Part II, Commercial.

1.—REGISTRATION UNDER ACT XVI OF 1908

Registration offices

1. The total number of registration offices open at the end of the year was 287. One additional sub-registry office was opened at Páthardi, táluka Shevgaon, district Ahmednagar, and two in Sind, one at Pano Ákil in the Sukkur district and another at Johi in the Lárkána district. A new registration district (Nawábsháh) was formed in Sind from certain tálukas in the districts of Hyderábád and Thar and Párkar. The reconstituted Daskroi táluka in the Ahmedábád district was divided into the two registration sub-districts of North and South Daskroi.

Number of deeds registered.

2. The total number of deeds registered in 1912 was 285,554 compared with 249,507 registered in the preceding year. This number is the highest yet recorded and it follows a year which had the previous highest. There was a general increase in the number of registrations in all districts except Broach and West Khándesh. The increase is most marked in the four Deccan districts (29·3 per cent.) and in Sind (18 per cent.).

Causes of fluctuations.

3. The increase in the four Deccan districts was due partly to the abolition of Village Registration and partly to the severe scarcity in the Ahmednagar district and the large irrigational developments which are there in progress. In Sind it is due partly to extensive speculations in land in Karáchi city and partly to the effects of a bad agricultural season throughout Sind.

Financial.

4. The total receipts of the department increased from Rs. 6,84,798 in 1911 to Rs. 7,60,748 in 1912. The expenditure increased from Rs. 3,60,871 to Rs. 3,79,986.

Prosecutions.

5. There were three prosecutions for different offences under the Indian Registration Act, in the districts of Ahmedábád, Panch Maháls and East Khándesh. The case in Ahmedábád is pending and that in Panch Maháls was unsuccessful. An anonymous petition led to an enquiry in East Khándesh and the thumb print taken was of great use in successfully proving the guilt of the accused. All the three accused in this last case were convicted.

2.—JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

General.

1. Forty-three new companies with share capital were registered during the year and one company under liquidation has been revived under the orders of the Court. Twenty-six companies went into liquidation, three of which, together with 16 companies which were under liquidation at the close of March 1912, were finally dissolved. At the end of March 1913 there were 593 companies limited by shares with a nominal capital of Rs. 52,34,96,900 and a paid up capital of Rs. 27,47,01,104. Last year's corresponding figures were 575, Rs. 46,68,45,750 and Rs. 26,78,52,519. There were also 22 companies limited by guarantee, as against last year's figure of 24.

Registration of documents and expenditure.

2. Ninety-four documents were registered under Act XXI of 1860 realizing Rs. 700 in fees, and 1,289 documents registered under other Acts realized Rs. 24,223. These figures represent a net increase of 29 documents and of Rs. 7,576 in fees. The increase in fees was mainly due to registration of companies with large capital. Expenditure totalled Rs. 2,247 as against Rs. 2,325 in the preceding year.

New Acts.

3. The provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act (VI of 1912) and the Provident Insurance Societies Act (V of 1912) did not become fully known and were not generally complied with during the year. The taking of steps against certain companies was postponed pending the final publication of rules under section 24 of the latter Act. By the end of March 1913 one company only had been registered and one company had filed papers under Act VI of 1912. Some companies are expected to go into liquidation owing to their inability to make the deposit required by this Act.

Prosecutions.

4. In two cases action was taken for non-compliance with the provisions of section 69 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882. One company was convicted and the other acquitted on proving that it carried on no business.

9.—Local Board Administration.

For details see the Annual Report on Local Boards in the Bombay Presidency for 1911-12 and tables under Local Boards printed in Part VIII of the Statistics of British India.

General

1. The number of District Local Boards was, as in the previous year, 25, but a Board was constituted for the new district of Nawábsháh with effect from 1st April 1913. The number of Táluka Local Boards rose from 213 to 214 owing to the creation of a Local Board for the new táluka of Mirokhán in the Lárkána district. The total number of members was 3,665, of whom 652 were members *ex officio*, 1,381 were nominated, and 1,632 elected. The elective system is in force in most boards, the exceptions being the tálukas of the Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier districts (except the Mirpurkhás and Digri tálukas),

the Peint táluka of the Násik district, three tálukas of the Panch Maháls district, and six of the Kánara district. The Dhárwár Táluka Local Board, which had been superseded and had remained under official management throughout the previous year, was re-established with effect from 1st August 1912. During the year triennial elections were held in all the boards of the Surat, Ahmednagar, East and West Khándesh, Kánara, Kolába, Ratnágiri, and Lárkána districts, in all the tálukas save one of the Thána district, in three tálukas of the Sátára district, and in two of the Thar and Párkar district. The elections aroused little interest, but in the Bulsár táluka of the Surat district the percentage of voters who exercised their rights reached the figure of 55 4. The average numbers of meetings held by District and Táluka Local Boards respectively were 2 8 and 4 3 in the Northern, 3 and 5 in the Central and 2 5 and 6 5 in the Southern Division, and 2 and 8 in Sind. The average percentages of members present were 61, 52, 53 and 56 respectively in the four divisions, and show little difference from the previous year's figures.

2. The aggregate income of the Boards, excluding the opening balances, rose from Income. Rs. 71,34,266 to Rs. 70,19,583. There was an increase of over Rs. 42 lákhs in the Northern Division due to the recovery of Local Fund cess, the collection of which had been suspended owing to scarcity in the previous year, and to more liberal Government grants-in-aid for educational purposes. In the Central Division the income rose nominally by Rs. 15,485 only, but actually by Rs. 1,37,804 if Government loans be excluded. The rise of Rs. 70,050 in the Southern Division was mainly due to the collection of arrears in the Belgaum and Dhárwár districts, and to larger Government grants. In Sind the income fell by Rs. 56,989, the decrease occurring under the heads 'local rates' and 'civil works.' The incidence of the local fund cess was lowest (9 pies) in the Ratnágiri and highest (Re. 0.6-9) in the Kaira district.

3. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 73,62,818 to Rs. 78,28,268. Educational Expenditure. charges rose from Rs. 25,20,031 in 1910-11 and Rs. 27,35,920 in 1911-12 to Rs. 30,31,048 in the year under report on account of the increased Government grants mentioned above. A sum of Rs. 4,71,026 was devoted to medical relief as against Rs. 4,31,272 in the preceding year. The amount spent on water-supply was Rs. 4,32,305, and on other civil works Rs. 33,69,325. The aggregate closing balance was Rs. 24,83,165 as compared with the opening balance of Rs. 26,57,774. The balances were above the prescribed minima in all districts except Ahmednagar, where famine prevailed, and Ahmedábád, where the sum of Rs. 57,067 was paid out as the last instalment of the debt to Government incurred since the famine of 1899-1900 and subsequent years.

4. As usual expenditure on communications formed the largest item under civil works. Works. The chief building work consisted of the construction and repair of educational, medical and veterinary buildings.

10.—Municipal Administration.

For details see the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year 1912-1913, the Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure for the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1912-1913 and tables under Municipalities printed in Part VIII of the Statistics of British India.

1.—BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

1. Fifty-three meetings of the Corporation, 53 meetings of the Standing Committee and General 8 of its Sub-Committees, and 97 meetings of other Committees were held during the year.

2. The year opened with a working cash balance of Rs. 38,69,352. The income realized Finance. during the year was Rs. 1,27,41,590 and the expenditure Rs. 1,16,81,587, the resulting surplus being Rs. 10,60,003. Of this, Rs. 3,10,053 were utilized for further reduction of the balance of plague expenditure, *viz.*, Rs. 4,10,053 outstanding as an advance from Loan Funds, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,00,000 only, for the writing off of which provision has been made in the Budget for 1913-14. The year closed with a working cash balance of Rs. 46,29,577, of which Rs. 10,17,956 were reserved for the renewal of lapsed grants. The surplus cash balance at the close of the year thus amounted to Rs. 36,11,621, including the minimum required by law, and Rs. 9,25,000 ear-marked for payment to the City Improvement Trust on 1st May 1913. From this balance, advances for new works on Capital Account were sanctioned by the Corporation to the extent of Rs. 16,59,130, which will be recouped when the loans are raised. The rates of Taxation were unchanged, but the income rose by Rs. 6,04,702 to Rs. 1,27,41,590. The increase was chiefly derived from the Property Taxes, Wheel Tax and Tolls, Town Duties, Market Receipts, Miscellaneous Receipts and Interest on Investments. The incidence of taxation rose from Rs. 10-13-2 to Rs. 11-8-5.

3. The expenditure on Loan Works amounted to Rs. 17,87,921 as against Rs. 19,70,182 in the preceding year. Owing to large lapses on both the original and revised estimates, the expenditure. raising of the second instalment of Rs. 25 lákhs of the Rs. 55 lákhs loan was postponed to 1913-14. Expenditure on plague measures fell by Rs. 8,140 to Rs. 1,47,763.

4. No loan was raised during the year. The Municipality paid Rs. 1,18,831 towards Debt and Sinking Fund the reduction of debt, and its capital liabilities fell from Rs. 5,91,60,747 to Rs. 5,90,41,916. Fund The total Sinking Fund invested up to the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,26,39,883,

leaving the net debt liability of the Corporation at Rs. 4,64,02,033. The aggregate total of the different Sinking Fund Investments on 31st March 1913 was in excess of the amount which should have accumulated for the purpose for which the funds were created by Rs. 7,547, and the market value of the investments is well in advance of the face value.

Assets and liabilities.

5. The approximate assets of the Municipality at the close of the year were Rs. 9.17 crores, and liabilities Rs. 7.58 crores. The actual excess of assets over liabilities was Rs. 1,59,38,892, a decrease of Rs. 1,11,51,711 from last year's figure. The decrease is nominal only, as the balances of sinking and special funds amounting to Rs. 1,35,34,726, which have hitherto appeared in the income and expenditure account, were transferred to a suspense account. There is, therefore, a net increase of Rs. 23,83,015 in the assets over the preceding year.

Assessment and collection of revenue.

6. The total amount collected under all heads exclusive of miscellaneous receipts and toll fees was Rs. 86,99,671 as against Rs. 85,65,972 in the previous year. The final gross assessment was Rs. 5,51,71,774 as against Rs. 5,36,02,464, assessed on 61,336 as against 59,721 properties. The net revenue from the Town Duties was Rs. 17,31,893, an increase of Rs. 3,78,686 and the highest figure yet recorded. The proportion of refunds to collections was 55 per cent. The miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 36,464 and the toll receipts to Rs. 21,683, last year's figures being Rs. 35,916 and Rs. 21,100, respectively. The Corporation's total outstanding dues amount only to Rs. 53,688.

Regulation of streets and buildings.

7. In all 4,518 notices were issued on house-owners, and 1,314 prosecutions were instituted before the magistracy. In 668 cases the parties complied with the Municipal requirements before the service of summons, in 159 they were discharged with a warning, and in 314 they were convicted and fined, while 173 cases were pending at the close of the year. Action was taken for the removal of 516 inflammable and insanitary huts and of 522 unsafe or ruinous buildings. Twenty-one buildings or parts of buildings fell during the year; 10 persons were killed thereby and 7 slightly injured. In all ground measuring 25,829 square yards of an estimated value of Rs. 3,95,102 was added to the streets.

Communications.

8. Three short streets constructed by the Improvement Trust and three private streets were taken over during the year. Metalling and patching was done over 5,017,009 square feet at a cost of Rs. 2,45,933. Portions of 32 roads were specially strengthened by heavy metal coating to meet the requirements of modern traffic. Out of 165 miles of road, 33½ miles were disturbed for various reasons, the Gas, Telephone, Tramways and Electric Companies being responsible for 21 miles of this figure. The tarring of roads continued and would be greatly extended if tar were more easily obtainable. In order to economise water Rs. 40,000 was voted for the purchase of Akonia. The most important road improvement was the widening of Worli Road northwards from its junction with the Fergusson Road for a distance of about 2,500 feet. The certified expenditure for overbridges amounted to Rs. 5,88,917 as against Rs. 12,51,351 in the previous year. There was no extension of tram lines during the year.

Drainage.

9. The certified expenditure on Drainage Loan Works amounted to Rs. 20,08,785. The work of erecting new engines for the Love Grove Pumping Station was near completion at the end of the year.

Public lighting.

10. The number of gas lamps rose by 171 to 5,508 and of oil lamps fell by 55 to 1,778. Expenditure on lighting amounted to Rs. 3,93,682, an increase of Rs. 22,211.

Municipal work-shops.

11. The estimated balance on the year's working was Rs. 2,334 in favour of the work-shops, the bills preferred to the various departments having totalled Rs. 1,93,218.

Water-supply.

12. The Tánsa, Véhár and Tulsi lakes supplied the city during the year with 6,258,2,868 and 1,216 million gallons respectively. Short rainfall for the third consecutive year resulted in a serious reduction in the level of the Véhár lake. Of the 57 bursts detected, 50 were on the smaller mains. The number of new connections made was 640, and the total number at the end of the year was 23,954. The work of raising the Tánsa Dam and of widening the earth-work embankments along the Tánsa syphons in order to improve the water-supply was actively pushed on during the year.

The Fire Brigade.

13. There were 174 calls on the Brigade, 12 being false alarms. The number of actual fires was 51 above the average of the previous ten years, but the estimated damage, Rs. 15,20,093 as against last year's figure of Rs. 23,04,703, was much below the average. During the year the plant was increased by one steam-motor and two petrol engines, and the number of horse-traction engines was reduced by two. The new Fire Station at Elphinstone Bridge Road was completed and occupied, and the work of erecting 50 fire-alarms was begun during the year.

Public Health.

14. The mortality for the year was 38,954 as against 34,961 in the previous year. The mortality was the highest recorded since 1906, and was due to unfavourable climatic and health conditions, and to epidemics of small-pox and cholera which together caused 2,769 deaths. Tuberculosis caused 2,794 deaths, but plague 1,717 only, which is the lowest figure recorded since the first outbreak of the disease. The number of births was 21,518 as against 21,376 and is the highest hitherto recorded. During the year two new dispensaries were opened, making 12 in all, and a special Malaria Department was organized which caused 82 wells to be filled up and 472 to be either hermetically covered or provided with mosquito-proof wire-gauze covers. Hajis to the number of 10,587 were vaccinated.

15. The total amount collected on account of license fees was Rs. 1,09,896 as against Rs. 1,00,486, and the number of licenses issued was 8,336 as against 8,119. Prosecutions numbered 3,564, and in 794 cases fines aggregating Rs. 13,625 were inflicted.

16. The total revenue from markets and slaughter-houses was Rs. 5,81,035, an increase of Rs. 35,199 over the previous year's figure. The number of bullocks, cows and calves slaughtered was 54,155, and of sheep and goats 693,688; last year's figures were 41,250 and 688,519, respectively. Fines inflicted by the magistracy amounted to Rs. 1,375. One hundred and seventy persons were convicted of bringing contraband meat into the city as against 108 last year. The quantity of such meat seized and destroyed was 6,726 lbs. The total quantity of food destroyed as unfit for human consumption was 254,757 lbs. as against 134,441 lbs.

17. The number of municipal schools increased from 142 to 160, and of pupils from 15,861 to 16,746. Of the 18 new schools, 8 were Marathi, 5 Gujarati and 5 Urdu and 3 were for factory children, who were charged no fees and supplied with slates, pens and exercise books. Expenditure rose from Rs. 3,38,263 to Rs. 3,78,088 and the cost per head from Rs. 18.7 to Rs. 19.9. Aided schools increased from 126 with 13,621 pupils to 134 with 14,021, and the total grant paid was Rs. 45,167 as against Rs. 40,674.

2.—DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES.

1. No municipalities were abolished during the year nor were any new ones created, the total number remaining at 157, of which 23 were classed as city municipalities. During the year the Rájápur municipality remained under suspension, and the period of suspension of the Ahmedábád municipality was extended to 31st March 1914, but the Kaira municipality was reconstituted after suspension and met in September 1912. An extended franchise was granted to the Bijápur municipality whereby there are now 12 elected councillors out of a total of 18, instead of 6 out of 12. The Sukkur municipality received the privilege of electing its President.

2. The aggregate income of the municipalities, excluding items under the head 'Extraordinary and Debt', rose from Rs. 79,26,384 to Rs. 87,90,813. The increase is chiefly due to larger grants received for educational and sanitary purposes, and Sind contributes a considerable share of it. The Northern and Central Divisions also showed increases, but the receipts of the Southern Division declined owing to a large decrease in Government grants for general purposes. Receipts under the head 'Extraordinary and Debt' sunk from Rs. 25,51,162 to Rs. 21,84,513. The aggregate income from taxation fell from Rs. 56,44,985 to Rs. 55,01,036, slight increases in all the divisions of the Presidency proper being more than counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 2 lákhs in Sind. The incidence of taxation was highest (Rs. 7-6-1) at Alandi in the Poona district and lowest (Re. 0-4-1) at Betávad in the West Khándesh district. The incidence of income varied from Rs. 14-11-5 at Panchgani to Re. 0-7-7 at Kharda in the Ahmednagar district.

3. The aggregate expenditure showed an increase of nearly Rs. 124 lákhs and amounted to Rs. 1,19,43,633. Sind showed a rise of over Rs. 52 lákhs, the Northern Division of over Rs. 3 lákhs, the Southern Division of a little over and the Central of a little under Rs. 2 lákhs. The increased expenditure was mainly on account of educational and sanitary charges and was met from increased Government grants and funds in hand at the close of the previous year. The aggregate closing balances of the municipalities fell by over Rs. 9½ lákhs to Rs. 47,70,514.

4. The Committee of Management in Ahmedábád undertook during the year the construction of a slaughter-house and the extension of the city's system of drainage. In Broach the Fata Taláv (Tank) was filled in and a new street opened out in the Fort Parsiwád. The water works in Násik were so advanced that water is supplied through public taps already and private connections will shortly be made. The new water supply and drainage schemes in Poona city are also making rapid progress and work has been started on the scheme for improving the water supply at Sholápur. Bijápur spent Rs. 1½ lakh on water works and began work on a drainage scheme. At Hubli extensive improvements in the way of widening and driving new streets were affected. The most important works in Sind were the extension of the drainage system and the construction of new offices and dispensaries by the Karáchi municipality, the construction of a market and a *musafirkhána* and the opening up of congested areas in Hyderábád, and the widening of the nám bazár street in Shikárpur.

5. The payments of loans aggregated Rs. 1,72,230, leaving a total loan liability of Rs. 61,07,682. From this figure, however, balances of Rs. 5,93,575 and Rs. 6,12,500 in the sinking funds of Ahmedábád and Karáchi have to be deducted. During the year new loans were raised for the Ahmedábád water supply (Rs. 1,75,000), and for the Hubli water works (Rs. 65,000), while the Sholápur municipality drew Rs. 40,000 out of the loan of Rs. 3 lákhs already sanctioned for improving its water supply, and Government granted a loan of Rs. 5,000 to the Garhi Yasin municipality.

3.—BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

For details see the Administration Report of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust for the year ending 31st March 1913

Acquisition of land.

1. One Special Collector was engaged in acquiring land for the Trust throughout the year. An additional Special Collector was appointed, but worked for the last three weeks of the year only. Inclusive of 466 cases before the Special Collector at the beginning of the year, there were 689 land acquisition cases for disposal. Ninety-two cases were decided, and Rs. 14,59,687 were awarded for land measuring 265,910 square yards, an average of Rs. 549 per square yard. Of the 92 decided cases, 63 affecting an area of 221,383 square yards were settled amicably, the compensation agreed on amounting to Rs. 13,40,931, and the remaining 29 cases were fought out. Eleven references for revision came before the Tribunal of Appeal during the year, and all were decided. One was dismissed, 5 were settled amicably, and 5 were contested. In only 2 cases, both of which were settled, did the Tribunal's awards substantially exceed those made by the Collector. In the remaining 9 cases the excess awarded was only Rs. 9,051. No appeals were filed in the High Court during the year. The Special Collector and his establishment cost the Trust Rs. 39,498 and the Tribunal cost Rs. 20,353.

Progress of schemes.

2. During the year Rs. 31 lakhs were expended on the more important capital account works by the engineering staff, and over Rs. 1 lakh were spent on general account works. Considerable progress was made on the Dadar-Matunga and Sion-Matunga street schemes at a cost of over Rs. 1 lakh, and nearly Rs. 61,500 were expended on street work in scheme No. XXXI (Parel). Work on the Nowroji Hill improvement scheme (No. XXIX) and on the East Agripada improvement scheme progressed vigorously during the year, Rs. 75,462 being spent on the former and Rs. 37,386 on the latter.

Construction of chawls.

3. During the year rent collectors' quarters of an improved pattern at the Imamwada chawls were completed and occupied, and quarters for the Nagpada rent collectors were practically completed. The removal of the semi-permanent camp from Charni Road to Chaupati, in consequence of the Charni Road site being permanently leased, was taken in hand towards the end of the year and will be completed shortly. Plans and estimates were prepared for chawls for the poor alongside the railway, east of Nowroji Hill, but the construction of these must wait until water mains can be removed into the new road from the existing Chinch Bunder Road. Semi-permanent huts for sweepers were constructed at the Suparibaug Imamwada, Agripada and Nagpada chawls.

Trust programme.

4. No new improvement or street scheme was added to the Trust's programme during the year. An alteration of the Nowroji Hill improvement scheme (No. XXIX), which adds 17,951 square yards to the area as originally contemplated, after notification and sanction in 1911-12, was duly declared in April 1912. The modified East Agripada improvement scheme was sanctioned by Government in October 1912, and acquisition proceedings are now in hand. The low-lying swampy lands, which have hitherto been a standing menace to health in East Agripada, are being rapidly filled in with sweet earth. Certain changes in, and additions to, the police accommodation schemes were made during the course of the year.

Trust estates.

5. The only resumption of land by Government during the year was of a small plot of 38 square yards on the Cooperage required for the Mahadeo Govind Ranade Memorial. The area of developed land permanently leased, rose from 517,100 to 569,280 square yards, and its rent from Rs. 785 to Rs. 923 lakhs. The area of roads, open spaces, etc., on developed land increased from 356,690 to 465,190 square yards, and the area of undeveloped land from 5,179,300 to 5,298,100 square yards.

Dishousing and rehousing.

6. Completion certificates were granted for 31 new buildings, including 235 shops, 30 godowns, 1 rope factory, 1 hotel, 1 dispensary, and tenements for 497 families, and at the end of the year certificates remained to be granted for 119 more buildings in progress, of which 49 were partly occupied and 70 unoccupied, while there were 57 leased plots on which the projected buildings had not yet been commenced. The population dishoused by the Trust's operations numbered in all 3,688, while the Trust provided fresh accommodation for approximately 2,700 souls without reckoning the accommodation available in new shops, and hotels. It thus appears that the dishoused population was in excess of that rehoused; but the population of the 49 buildings partly occupied before completion has not been taken into account, and as 890 persons residing in 178 rooms in demolished houses on Nowroji Hill were accommodated in other acquired buildings on the Hill and in the Trust's chawls, there were really more people rehoused than dishoused during the year. At the end of the year there was also ample accommodation for 3,892 persons in vacant rooms in the Trust's chawls and acquired buildings.

Administration of chawls.

7. The average daily population of the Trust's chawls was 17,266. The death-rate was 34.69 as against the general city rate of 39.77 *per mille*. The total rent of the 4,312 rooms in the Trust's chawls at the maximum rates works out at Rs. 2,30,856 *per annum*, but owing to the maximum not being charged in the early part of the year in some chawls, the maximum for 1912-13 was Rs. 2,29,225. The revenue actually collected amounted to Rs. 2,16,574.

The percentage of outgoings to the gross chawl revenue was approximately $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. On the basis of the maximum annual rent of Rs. 2,30,856 and outgoings at $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the net annual income works out at 4·54 per cent. on the cost of the chawls including the value of the land; but as the annual interest and sinking fund charges on that cost amount to 4·61 per cent., the Trust will be involved in an annual loss of Rs. 2,378 on the existing chawls even when the maximum rent is reached if the population remains at its present figure.

8. During the year the Trust disposed of 82 plots on long leases as against 46 in ^{Leases.} 1911-12 and 59 in 1910-11. The area leased rose from 37,863 to 109,409 square yards, the capital value from Rs. 23,36,500 to Rs. 40,526, and the annual rental from Rs. 89,460 to Rs. 1,62,337. The number of plots and the total area disposed of easily constitute records. The Trust had at the close of the year 317 plots aggregating about 337,000 square yards available for leasing in developed estates. The annual rental of these is estimated at Rs. 3·67 lakhs, and the Trust made Rs. 2·41 lakhs out of them during the year in the shape of rent from short leases. Rents from acquired buildings, and from lands let for temporary structures, for storing materials, and for cultivation, amounted to Rs. 7·53 lakhs.

9. A loan of Rs. 25 lakhs was raised in Bombay and was subscribed in full at the ^{Finance.} average rate of Rs. 101·12·8 per cent. This brought the Trust's total borrowings up to date to Rs. 4·75 crores, involving interest and sinking fund charges of Rs. 21·9 lakhs per annum. The capital account receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 30,43,104 and expenditure to Rs. 22,26,441, the opening and closing balances being Rs. 53,24,233 and Rs. 61,47,896 respectively. The general account receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 29,98,104 and expenditure to Rs. 25,03,156, showing a profit of Rs. 4,95,943. The capital receipts, other than loans, were Rs. 5,43,105. Under the main heads of capital expenditure the cost of management rose from Rs. 1·47 to Rs. 1·84 lakh, but that of establishment fell from Rs. 2·63 to Rs. 2·58 lakhs, of acquisition from Rs. 32·16 to Rs. 14·5 lakhs, and of works from Rs. 3·47 to Rs. 3·35 lakhs. Analysis of the general account shows that interest and sinking fund charges rose from Rs. 21·2 to Rs. 21·5 lakhs, and the net revenue from Rs. 15·5 to Rs. 17·2. The deficit to be made good from the municipal contribution was thus Rs. 4·3 lakhs, but as that contribution amounted to Rs. 9·3 lakhs, the net surplus was Rs. 5 lakhs as against Rs. 2·9 lakhs in the previous year. Under the amended Act the Trust has retained the surpluses of the last two years and utilised them for capital expenditure.

10. The Act to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act came into force on 3rd January 1913. The main object of the Act was to simplify the financial arrangements between Government, the Municipality, and the Trust, and to make them more favourable to the local bodies. The most important provisions of the new Act are as follows. The municipal contribution is now a definite share of the year's general tax receipts, subject to no maximum, instead of an indefinite sum limited by a maximum of 2 per cent. on the municipal assessments of the year, and the Trust retains its profits. The Trust has no longer to pay 3 per cent per annum as interest on the schedule value of Government and municipal lands vested in it, and is to receive full market value for lands resumed. On the other hand the Municipality becomes the reversionary heir to the Trust's assets and liabilities. The new Act is more favourable than the original to the public as it requires 15 per cent. over and above the market value to be paid to owners of land compulsorily acquired for police accommodation schemes and street schemes in which land is taken up for the future improvement of streets before it is actually required for traffic purposes. Further, the Trust must now, if required, proceed with the acquisition of notified land within a year of notification or definitely abandon acquisition proceedings. Lastly, the Trust is empowered to co-operate with employers of labour by building chawls for their employés and leasing them to the employers at a rent calculated to yield to the Trust during a 28 year lease the capital sunk in the scheme *plus* 4 per cent. interest, and at the determination of the lease the chawls become the property of the employers.

The amending Act.

II.—Military (Volunteering).

1. Camps of exercise were held by the Bombay Light Horse, the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, the Poona Volunteer Rifles, the 1st and 2nd Battalions G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles, the 1st and 2nd Battalions B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, the 2nd Battalion Madras and Southern Maratha Railway Volunteer Rifles, and the 2nd Battalion North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles. The Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles took part in manoeuvres near Quetta.

Camps of exercise.

2. The total amount sanctioned as camp grants amounted to Rs. 10,927 as against Grants Rs. 10,319 in the year 1911-12.

3. The 2nd Battalion North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles was formed as a separate ^{Miscellaneous.} unit in November 1912, with headquarters at Karáchi. A camel scouts' section, a cyclists' section, and a signal company were added to the Sind Volunteer Rifles, and a bugle band was started.

12.—Marine.

For details see Annual Reports on Port Trusts and Shipping Offices for 1912-1913 and tables under Port Trusts in Part VIII of the Statistics of British India.

1.—BOMBAY.

Seamen shipped and discharged.

1. The total number of seamen shipped was 41,160 and of seamen discharged 38,393, the previous year's figures being 39,888 and 36,255. Of the seamen shipped, 2,098 were British (1,261 under European and 837 under Native articles), 9,816 were Goanese and 28,597 were Indian.

Seamen left behind and relieved.

2. Amongst Europeans the number of deserters was 39, of those left in hospital 98 and in jail 2. Deaths numbered 11. Ten distressed European seamen were given subsistence and 68 sent home as against 70 and 104 in the previous year. Thirty-two native seamen were left in hospital and 24 in jail, while 195 died. One hundred and ten distressed native seamen were conveyed to and from the port as compared with 68 in the preceding year.

Receipts and expenditure.

3. The gross receipts rose from Rs. 82,943 to Rs. 89,751, and the expenditure from Rs. 36,842 to Rs. 39,344. The net profit of the Government Shipping Office was thus Rs. 50,407.

Marine Courts of Enquiry.

4. Two Courts of Enquiry were held. The first determined that the collision between the S. S. *Zuba* and the phatimár *Bhavdñi*, which took place on 20th May 1912 off Janjira Light, Rájapuri Point, was solely due to the failure of the *Bhavdñi* to exhibit the regulation lights. The second Court decided that the S. S. *City of Paris* ran into a wall in the Victoria Dock owing to the engines not being reversed in accordance with the orders telegraphed from the bridge.

2.—ADEN.

Eighty-two European seamen were engaged and 72 discharged, the corresponding figures in the preceding year being 82 and 141. Six deaths were reported and the estate of one deceased seaman was adjusted. Twenty-four distressed European seamen were sent to the United Kingdom. Native seamen engaged and discharged numbered 2,350 and 2,019 as against 2,451 and 2,312 in the previous year. Five distressed native seamen were sent to India and the estates of 5 deceased seamen were adjusted. The shipping fees received and credited to Government amounted to Rs. 4,860 as against Rs. 5,637 in 1911-12.

3.—BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Revenue and expenditure.

1. The actual receipts rose from Rs. 84,27,489 to the record figure of Rs. 88,88,073, an increase of Rs. 6,22,543 over the average of the previous three years. The expenditure under all heads chargeable to Revenue amounted to Rs. 77,26,709, leaving a surplus of Rs. 11,61,364 for transfer to the Reserve Fund, which will thereafter amount to about Rs. 89 lakhs.

Shipping.

2. The number and tonnage of vessels which entered the docks and were berthed at the dock harbour walls was 1,566 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 2,926,506 as compared with 1,519 vessels of a tonnage of 2,767,913 in the previous year.

Capital expenditure and loans.

3. A 4 per cent. debenture loan for Rs. 110 lakhs was raised in India at an average rate of Rs. 102-11-5 per cent., Rs. 100 lakhs being for the new dock works and the remainder for ordinary works. The total of the Trust's capital debt at the close of the year was Rs. 12,16,67,274.

Works.

4. It is anticipated that the earthwork and masonry of the new dock works will be completed during the current year, and that the ceremonial opening of the new docks will be carried out in March 1914. The work on the Mazagon-Sewri reclamation was advanced rapidly. The construction of the Port Trust Railway was proceeded with and a number of locomotives and large quantities of rolling stock and permanent way materials were delivered during the year.

4.—KARA'CHI PORT TRUST.

Revenue and expenditure.

1. The actual receipts and expenditure (excluding expenditure from the Port Fund account and from Loans) amounted respectively to Rs. 45,86,102 and Rs. 37,70,056 as against the previous year's figures of Rs. 40,69,989 and Rs. 31,21,487. The increased revenue is chiefly due to larger shipments of wheat, barley, cotton-seed and cotton. The Reserve fund was increased by the addition of Rs. 2,74,655 and at the close of the year stood at Rs. 25 lakhs. The permanent advance for stores was also raised from Rs. 43 to Rs. 53 lakhs.

Shipping.

2. The number of steamers of all kind that entered the port during the year was 990 (of which 894 were British) with an aggregate tonnage of 2,049,219 as against 914 vessels with a tonnage of 1,800,581 in the preceding year.

3. A loan of Rs. 30 lakhs, of which Rs. 20 lakhs were for the Improvement Scheme and Loans, Rs. 10 lakhs for the West Wharfage Scheme, was raised in September 1912 at an average rate fractionally above par.

4. Nine warehouses in the new import yard were ready for use at the close of the year. Works. The reclamation of the Thôle Produce Yard was completed and 19 plinths of 2,000 square yards each were occupied as soon as they became available. Under the West Wharfage Scheme 1,232,305 tons were dredged as against 1,048,490 tons in the previous year, and a new suction-dredger costing £54,300 without pipe-line was ordered from Scotland.

5.—ADEN PORT TRUST.*

1. The actual gross receipts amounted to Rs. 5,95,655 as against Rs. 5,28,310 in the previous year, and expenditure rose from Rs. 4,75,551 to Rs. 5,26,657 owing to largely enhanced allotments for Capital works. The closing balance, of which about half is held in cash and half in Government Paper, was Rs. 3,75,462 as against an opening balance of Rs. 3,06,464. The increased trade of the port is mainly attributed to the Italian blockade of Red Sea ports which continued up to September 1912.

2. During the year 2,900 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 3,725,180 visited the port as against 2,492 with a tonnage of 3,625,195. Of the 1,535 steamships, 945 were British, 162 German, 132 Austrian, 116 French and 108 Italian.

13.—Co-operative Societies.

For details see the Annual Report on Co-operative Societies for the year 1912-1913 and tables under Co-operative Societies printed in Part II of the Statistics of British India

1.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

1. During the year the number of societies of all kinds rose from 368 to 515, General membership from 29,419 to 46,537, and the working capital from Rs. 32,08,911 to Rs. 49,31,942. One hundred and sixty-eight new societies were registered and 21 cancelled. The total profit earned during the year was Rs. 1,37,640 as against Rs. 91,020 in the year previous. Apart from this sum there were on 31st March 1913 reserve funds amounting to Rs. 1,40,100, and to this will be added about Rs. 65,000 from the profits earned in the year under report.

2. The term 'Central' was defined more strictly in the year under report, and was held to include only Unions and Societies lending more than half their funds to other societies. The membership of the four societies that fall within this definition has risen from 1,118 to 1,204 and their capital from Rs. 7,34,170 to Rs. 13,31,172, of which Rs. 12,52,548 has been advanced to other societies. The Bombay Central Co-operative Bank had, by the end of March 1913, been at work for 17 months, and at that date had 389 loans amounting in all to Rs. 11,61,769 outstanding on its books. Advances during the year totalled Rs. 9,98,950 and recoveries Rs. 3,70,182, and there were no defaults. After meeting all preliminary expenses carried forward from last year, the net profit worked out at Rs. 18,326, which sufficed to pay a dividend of 6.04 per cent., leaving Rs. 2,700 to be carried to the reserve and Rs. 2,787 as a bonus to borrowing societies in the form of a rebate of interest.

3. Agricultural societies are of the Raiffeisen type, the main principles of which are unlimited joint liability, restricted area of membership, indivisible reserve fund, gratuitous service, and rejection of shares and dividends. The number of societies classed as agricultural rose from 283 to 409, their membership from 19,209 to 27,905 and their working capital from Rs. 14,46,143 to Rs. 22,41,896. Only Rs. 1,91,849 or 9 per cent. of the last figure represent loans from Government as against 14 per cent. in 1912, 17 per cent. in 1911 and 20 per cent. in 1910. Government loans have been discontinued except in the case of societies requiring special assistance. The amount derived from financing institutions is Rs. 13,30,965 or 59 per cent. and local deposits total Rs. 6,18,275 or 27 per cent. of the total capital. In parts of the Presidency—notably in Gujarat—it has been found that good cultivators can borrow from sávkárs as cheaply as from co-operative societies.

4. For statistical purposes non-agricultural societies are all those which are neither agricultural societies. Among them are Peoples' Banks, communal societies, purchase and distributive societies, employees' and Government servants' societies, weaving and tanning societies, seed societies and grain banks. The number of such societies has risen from 80 to 102, their membership from 9,092 to 17,428 and their working capital from Rs. 10,28,598 to Rs. 13,58,874. Of this sum only Rs. 30,423 have been derived from Central and other societies, while Rs. 1,38,987 and Rs. 7,16,608 represent deposits from non-members and members respectively. The net profit for the year was Rs. 63,237.

2.—SIND.

There were seven societies in existence at the beginning of the year, and four more were registered during its course. Of the eleven societies only four have been in existence for over two years. All the societies are agricultural and with unlimited liability. The number of members increased from 624 to 1,371, and the working capital from Rs. 18,136 to Rs. 33,258. The profit for the year was Rs. 3,274. The lack of well-defined and self-contained communities and the scattered nature of the population in purely agricultural districts militates against any quick spread of the co-operative movement in Sind.

14.—Famine Relief.

General

1. The suspensions and remissions of land revenue granted in each district of the Presidency proper are shown in the following table:—

District	Current year's fixed demand. Rs.	Current year's revenue.	
		Suspended.	Remitted.
Ahmedábád	14,59,876	13,853	4,2725
Kaira	20,14,236	8,279	21,216
Panch Maháls	3,49,380	59,870	3,698
Broach	20,27,587	5	13,170
Surat	23,47,617	Nil	27,796
Thána	13,73,017	3,205	99
Ahmednagar	16,18,042	10,50,045	1,595
East Khándesh	26,82,328	Nil	3
West Khándesh	17,06,263	1,49,033	171
Násik	16,32,751	23,753	1,29,446
Poona	13,48,846	1,95,181	17,227
Sáfár	19,36,648	18,866	19,735
Sholápur	11,91,706	1,77,400	Nil
Belgaum	15,51,783	287	844
Bijápur	14,12,701	320	1,30,346
Dhárwár	28,40,199	450	2,614
Káñara	9,83,522	192	523
Kolába	13,11,991	1,072	354
Ratnágiri	8,39,687	3,751	1,649

The province of Sind is not included in the above table because it is ordinarily considered to be exempt from famine and the rules regarding suspensions and remissions differ from those in force in the Presidency proper. It must also be noted that by no means all the suspensions and remissions shown are the result of poor crops; some are granted for special reasons and some are quasi-permanent and are granted yearly pending a revision settlement. In the Ratnágiri district, for example, none of the suspensions or remissions are reported to be due to failure of the crops. There was nothing approaching famine except in the Ahmednagar district, where a large proportion of the land revenue was suspended. There was scarcity in five talukas of the Sholápur district, a partial failure of the *rabi* crops in the eastern parts of the Poona district and of the *kharif* crops in the West Khándesh district, while in the Bijápur district there was some shortage of fodder. Fodder was stored at Dhond in the Poona district in anticipation of scarcity, but was not needed, and 165,000 lbs. of grass were imported into the Sholápur district by Government.

Ahmednagar district

2. Famine was declared in all talukas of the Ahmednagar district except Akola on 22nd January 1913. It was found unnecessary to open any relief works proper, as the working classes displayed an extraordinary mobility and readily left their villages to find employment on the ordinary works both in the district and outside it. Irrigation and other works of the Public Works Department, the Dhond-Bárámati railway construction, and the Tata Hydro-Electric Works at Lonávla attracted many. A poor-house and hospital was attached to an ordinary work opened in the centre of the district in February 1913, and in this way relief was given to all who could not leave the district in search of work because of their dependants. The giving of doles to inferior village servants and destitute persons, started in the year 1911-12, was continued up to the middle of August 1913. The maximum figure reached was 18,770 during the week ending 22nd February 1913. Sixteen poor-houses and six kitchens were opened in the district. The total amount spent on gratuitous relief during the year ending 30th September 1913 was Rs. 2,77,387. During the year ending 31st July 1913, Rs. 1,79,264 were advanced as takávi under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 3,85,400 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The advances were chiefly for the construction and deepening of wells—the water level sank to the lowest within living memory—and for the purchase of seed, bullocks and implements. Takávi was also granted for maintenance and disposed of at various depots. Of this 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakkhs were given for the use of the cattle camps, of which 8 were opened, at a reduced rate of Rs. 8 per 1,000 lbs. Rs. 24,838 were

expended on account of water-supply from 1st September 1912 to 31st August 1913. To this sum the provincial funds contributed Rs. 16,719 and the Local Board Rs. 8,169. The village water-supply failed entirely in some cases, and the Ahmednagar municipality had the greatest difficulty in providing for the inhabitants of the city throughout the hot weather. The 'Charitable Relief Fund' started in the previous year was continued in the year under report. In all Rs. 19,918 were received as contributions and spent through the local agencies both official and private. Two other funds, known as the 'District Famine Fund' and the 'District Helpless Cattle Protective Fund' were started during the year. The object of the former was to provide for both human and cattle relief and of the latter for cattle relief only, and the former actually opened 5 of the 8 cattle camps, and the latter the remaining 3. The most marked features of the famine administration of the district were the successful use of poor-houses to test eligibility for gratuitous relief, the avoidance of all public relief works, and the successful experiments with prickly-pear fodder prepared by burning off all spines with kerosine blow-lamps and then mixing in 6 per cent. of cotton seed.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I.—Agriculture.

For details see the Season and Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1912-13, the Report of the Agricultural Department for the year ending 30th June 1913 and tables appended to the Agricultural Statistics of British India.

1.—AREA OF AVAILABLE STATISTICS.

The total number of villages in the Presidency which have returned statistics increased by 17 $\frac{1}{3}$, and the total area rose by 39,768 acres. Five alienated villages in the East Khāndesh, four in the Sátára and one each in the Ahmedábád and Ahmednagar districts were surveyed and added to the class which returns statistics. Seven khotti villages in the Ratnagiri district which were forfeited to Government were transferred to the same class, while portions of villages (amounting to 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ village) which had hitherto been included in the class for which statistics are available were relegated to the class which returns no statistics.

2.—CROPPED AREAS.

Area under cultivation.

1. Except in Ahmednagar, where unfavourable conditions considerably restricted cultivation, the gross and net cropped areas rose everywhere in the Presidency, showing a net increase of 11.5 and 10.1 per cent. respectively; while the area cropped more than once was as high as 67 per cent. over the corresponding figure of the previous year. This clearly indicates the extent of the favourable character of the season during the year under report. In Sind the gross and net cropped areas expanded by 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ and 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. owing to favourable inundation, but the area cropped more than once declined by 8 per cent. owing to the early subsidence of the river. As a consequence of the favourable season the area under current fallows decreased by 23.2 per cent. in the Presidency and 12.4 per cent. in Sind. The assessed occupied area rose by 30,000 acres in the Deccan, 9,000 acres in Ahmedábád and 10,000 acres elsewhere. The unassessed occupied area shows a rise of about 9,000 acres in Poona and Sholápur owing to the disforestation of lands given out for cultivation, and a decrease of 11,000 acres in Ahmedábád, where this year it was no longer necessary to continue the concession of free grants of lands in beds of rivers and tanks for cultivation, which was given in the previous year. In Sind the assessed and unassessed cultivated areas rose by 120 and 192 thousand acres respectively, mainly as a result of good inundation and extension of *eksáli* cultivation in the desert portion of the Thar and Pákar district owing to good rainfall.

Crops.

2. In the Presidency proper the total area under food crops, which had received a set back in the previous year owing to the unfavourable season, rose by 16.4 per cent. over the area of that year, though it was still about 2 per cent. short of the average. Sugarcane alone showed some decline owing to deficiency of water-supply at the planting season. The area under wheat, jowári, tur and gram had not fully recovered, but this was partly made up by extended cultivation of bájri, rice and other crops. The area under non-food crops, on the other hand, fell off further by 2.6 per cent. though it was still 10.3 per cent. over the average. The decline was mainly under cotton and oil-seeds which were replaced by food crops, for which there had been a greater demand owing to the unsatisfactory harvest of the previous year. The net result was an increase in the total cropped area of 25.5 lákhs of acres or 11.5 per cent. over the previous year, and of 12 lákhs of acres or 0.5 per cent. over the average. In Sind the area under rice and pulses showed a slight fall but that under jowári and bájri was considerably extended, resulting in an increase in the total area under food crops of 38.9 and 14.6 per cent. respectively over the previous year and the average. The area under cotton and tobacco fell off, but that under oil-seeds improved, and brought the area under non-food crops nearly up to last year's figure though it was still 3 per cent. short of the average. The total cropped area was thus 11.6 and 31.3 per cent. over the average and the previous year's figure. Detailed examination of the more important crop statistics show that the area under *jowári* in the Presidency proper increased by nearly a million acres though it was still 656,000 acres less than normal. The Deccan showed a rise of 667, the Karnátak of 263, and Sind of 213 thousand acres. *Bájri* cultivation in the Presidency was 796 thousand acres greater than in the preceding year and 745 thousand acres above the average, Gujarát showing an increase of 123, the Deccan of 551 and the Karnátak of 122 thousand acres, while in Sind the crop advanced by 726 thousand acres. The increase of 173,000 acres under *rice* was almost entirely confined to Gujarát, where its cultivation had seriously fallen off in the previous season owing to scarcity of water. In Sind the early fall of the river restricted the area in the north, but the deficiency was more than made up by the extended cultivation in the south. In the Presidency proper the area under *wheat* rose by 264,000 acres or 28 per cent. though it was still 25 per cent. less than normal. In Sind the increase was 88,000 acres or 24 per cent. *Pulses* advanced by 258,000 acres in the Presidency proper, but declined by about 1 per cent. in Sind; while *oil-seeds* fell 36,000 acres below the previous year's figures and 191,000 acres below the normal as regards

the Presidency, and in Sind rose by 8 per cent. though still being 35·7 per cent. less than the average. But it must be noted that certain crops, with an acreage of 428,000, were this year classified under 'vegetables' instead of 'pulses', and that *safflower* (391,000 acres) was transferred from 'oil-seeds' to 'dyes'. *Cotton* received some check, partly owing to seasonal reasons and partly to the greater attention paid to the raising of food crops after the previous year's scarcity. The area under the crop in the Presidency receded from 3,950 to 3,737 thousand acres, but was still 26 per cent. above the normal. The Ahmadábád district naturally showed a large increase after a famine year, but there was a general decline in South Gujarát and the Deccan. In Sind there was a fall of 49,000 acres owing to deficient water-supply in the Hyderábád and Thar and Párkar districts.

3. The irrigated area of the Presidency proper during the year under report amounted to Irrigation. 955,000 acres, showing an advance of 2 per cent. over the area of the previous year, though that was the highest recorded since 1897-98. Irrigation was practised to a larger extent in Dhárwár, Poona, Khándesh and Sátára, but its use receded in Ahmedábád, Kaira, Ahmed-nagar and Sholápur. In Sind the irrigated area rose from 2,885,000 acres in the previous year to 3,273,000 acres or by 13·5 per cent. The extension was due to the favourable inundation of the year. The ratio of the irrigated area to net cropped area was 4 per cent. in the Presidency proper and 82 per cent. in Sind. Irrigation from Government canals rose by 40,000 acres in the Presidency, owing to the extended area under the Godávári and Pravara canals in Ahmednagar and elsewhere to the ample supply of water coupled with deficient late rains in the areas commanded. Abundant supplies of water also permitted free use being made of tanks in Dhárwár and in Gujarát, and of *páts* and *bandháras* in Dhárwár, Sátára, and Poona. Irrigation from wells fell by 100,000 acres or 16 per cent. The decrease is distributed between North Gujarát and East Deccan; in the former locality the preceding year's figures were abnormal owing to famine, and in the latter the water-supply was deficient in the year under report. The area under irrigated rice in the Presidency resumed its normal level while that under irrigated wheat increased by 27 per cent. There was a considerable decrease in the acreage of other crops assisted by irrigation, as a good season enabled them to be raised unirrigated. In Sind the area under rice showed little change, but while the area of irrigated wheat advanced by 54,000, and of other cereals and pulses by 349,000 acres, that of irrigated non-food crops declined by 62,000 acres.

4. The number of masonry wells for irrigation shows a net increase of 1,080. In Ahmed-nagar, where the season had turned out unsatisfactory, 880 masonry wells were newly constructed and 418 *kacha* wells were dug for irrigational purpose. Some 777 wells are reported to have gone out of use in Poona, but this number was nearly made up by the construction of new wells in other districts of the Deccan. In Gujarát 400 new masonry wells and as many non-masonry wells were brought into use. Among other sources of irrigation Dhárwár shows an increase of 111 tanks and Poona and Sátára of 230 *páts* and *bandháras*.

3.—AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

1. During the year the Lárkána and Landhi experimental stations in Sind were laid out General. and put in working order; in the Konkan the Alibág farm buildings were started and the land for the new Ratnágiri experimental station was taken on lease, and preparations were made to obtain 200 acres of land near Jalgáon for conversion into a seed farm for a selected variety of Roseum cotton. The staff of the Agricultural Department was strengthened by the post of Agricultural Engineer being made permanent and by the assignment of an Agricultural Overseer to every district in the Presidency proper and Sind except six, and of an additional Overseer in three. These changes, together with a redistribution of charges rendered possible by an assistant being given to the Deputy Director and by the appointment of an Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture for the Konkan, led to a great expansion in the activities of the department. The more important points that were brought to light by the year's experiments are summarized below.

2. At Jalgáon the department selected a pure variety of Roseum cotton, much superior in Cotton. yield and ginning percentage to the other types that constitute the mixture at present grown in Khándesh, and supplied thirteen selected cultivators with seed sufficient to sow 352 acres. The department has the option of buying back all the seed produced at the same rate as that at which the seed was supplied. Special clauses were inserted in the agreement as to the purifying of the crop and supervision over the ginning. Altogether 172 tons of improved hybrid cotton seed were distributed in British and Baroda villages near Surat, and nearly 11,000 acres were sown. The estimated outturn of the crop was 8,605 bales, but this was exceeded owing to the favourable conditions at the close of the season. A special staff was engaged to assist the permanent officers of the department in distributing seed, and in supervising sowings and cultivation and the despatch of the cotton to the four depôts established by the Bombay Cotton Syndicate. The Syndicate agreed to pay 5 per cent. above the market rates as in the previous year, but terminated their agreement when purchases of something over 3,000 bales had been effected owing to disputes as to the proper market rates. In spite of the dissatisfaction caused amongst the cultivators by the termination of buying by the Syndicate before the end of the season, sufficient seed to sow about 7,900 acres was distributed for use in the current year. Arrangements for supervising the sowing and cultivation and for certifying the origin of the produce are being continued, and it is believed that these measures will be sufficient to secure to the cultivators a good price from local merchants, who appear to be eager to secure the cotton. In the Dhárwár district experiments were continued with imported Navsári seed and with Cambodiá Cotton, and it was finally decided to confine the Dhárwár farm to experiments.

PRODUCTION
AND
DISTRIBUTION

in Broach and Kumpa cottons and the Gadag farm to experiments in Cambodia and American cottons. Cambodia cotton in North Gujarát did well and confirmed the results of previous trials. Cultivators applied for 20,000 lbs. of seed, but 2,000 lbs. only were distributed as it was considered desirable further to test Cambodia against Lálio before undertaking distribution on a large scale. In Sind 40 tons of the "Triumph" variety of American cotton, which arrived too late for sowing in the previous season, were distributed for sowing in the current year. Gins were erected at Mirpurkhás and Shikárpur by the Syndicate formed in Bombay for the purchase of the cotton. Reports received from the Imperial Institute on the "Triumph" variety sown last year tend to show that no deterioration is taking place.

Sugarcane.

3. The results of the experiments of many years on the cultivation of sugarcane and the manufacture of raw sugar were summed up during the year and a bulletin and leaflets on the subject are shortly to be issued. The results are considered to be quite definite.

Cereals.

4. No general account can be given of the experiments on cereals, as the results are largely local in character. Much attention has been paid to the selection and breeding of wheat varieties with a high degree of resistance to rust. The most important other experiments were concerned with early maturing jowári in Sind and with the best methods of transplanting rice seedlings.

Fodder.

5. The department continued its efforts to discover new sources of fodder and improved methods of storage. At the Tegur grass farm the grass has been stored in stacks and in pit and masonry silos, so that the best method of preserving it may be studied. There is believed to be a great future for sillage. The whole question of the storage of fodder was dealt with in a report submitted to the Divisional Commissioners in conference. As regards sources of fodder, it was conclusively proved during the year that prickly-pear, if fed with 6 per cent. cotton seed, is a valuable emergency fodder in famine times. The spines can be burnt off by kerosine blow lamps and the pear prepared at a cost of Rs. 1-4-0 per 1,000 lbs. in a day of 10 hours. The pear was used for the dairy stock at Mánjri when fodder was dear and effected a considerable saving. The Collector of Ahmednagar reports that the demonstrations of the use of pear carried out by the department at the cattle camps in his district were very successful and convinced the leading cultivators. Experiments with the feeding of cotton seed hulls to both milch cattle and working bullocks were carried out at the request of the Indian Cotton Oil Co., Ltd., of Navsáni, and tended to show that the hulls are equal in value as fodder to ordinary *karbi*. The feeding of hulls and cotton seed cake in the place of cotton seed whole would be a valuable economy in the cotton tracts of the Presidency. The value of *berseem* or Egyptian clover as a fodder crop was further demonstrated to cultivators in Sind. The crop did very well at the Dohad farm after rice. At Nadiád, Sundia, jowári and lucerne proved to be the most useful fodder crops in a poor season, and *vatl* (kidney bean) and the half-dried stalks of groundnuts were found to be useful fodders which can be obtained under very varied conditions of soil and rainfall.

Implements, seed, tillage and cultural experiments.

6. Since 1st April 1912 an advance of Rs. 40,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Director of Agriculture for the purchase of seed and implements for sale to cultivators, for boring operations, and for other purposes. Formerly all such purchases were met from budget grants and the recoveries credited to Government; consequently the funds at the disposal of the Director were limited and delays were inevitable. The new system has led to an immense increase in the quantity of seed distributed. During the year the value of seed advanced amounted to Rs. 22,520 and of implements to Rs. 2,978, and the recoveries were Rs. 13,568 and Rs. 1,540, respectively. Advances for boring amounted to Rs. 2,778. The amount debited to the budget allotment provided to cover losses amounted only to Rs. 2,294 in all on 31st March 1913. Tillage with iron ploughs and improved implements continued to receive attention. A second "Bajac" plough was purchased and demonstrations of its use given at Surat, where a keen demand arose for it immediately. The "Bajac" plough already stationed in the Dhárwád district worked for 121 days out of a possible 152. It was found more satisfactory and economical to carry out ploughing with a complete staff of men and bullocks at Rs. 35 per acre. Without allowing for capital outlay and depreciation of the plough itself, a profit of Rs. 390 was made during the season. A field ploughed last year was rented for Rs. 460 as against Rs. 320 before it was ploughed. The amount of takávi taken to cover the cost of ploughing was Rs. 800; after deducting interest at 6½ per cent. on the takávi, the net profit to the owner amounted to Rs. 90. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining land for ploughing by the steam plough which has arrived at Ránebennur. The land is in large blocks so that little time will be wasted in moving. The ploughing was due to begin on 1st November 1913 and there appears to be every prospect of success. The effects of good tillage carried out for 4 or 5 years were very apparent on the College Farm this year, where the remarkable absence of weeds and the splendid jowári crops attracted much attention. In Sind the success of the Egyptian plough, which costs only Rs. 5 and can be made and repaired in any village, has been remarkable. Four hundred of these ploughs were distributed through the department during the year. Three private firms have taken up the manufacture of these ploughs and their sale through the department. The total number of ploughs sold in Sind during the year was nearly 1,000. The Agricultural Engineer is getting the apparatus required for the selection of cotton seed for sowing, described in bulletin No. 53 of 1912, made cheaply, and it will shortly be introduced on all the cotton farms of the department.

Agricultural
Engineering.

7. The number of enquiries as to pumping plants is increasing, and a leaflet for the guidance of those who contemplate installing them was issued during the year. There are eight plants owned by the department which are in charge of the Agricultural Engineer. Three plants were completed for private owners and three were under construction. The

Agricultural Engineer had on hand the erection of six more plants for Government, including that of a workshop with oil engines and pumps in connection with the experimental tanks at the College. The completion of this workshop and training school will enable this branch of the department to make much more rapid progress than hitherto, as the absence of trained men to supply the department and cultivators has so far been the greatest obstacle to progress. Cultivators will be trained in the use of plants for a nominal fee. The boring work in Gujarát was transferred during the course of the year from the Deputy Director to the Agricultural Engineer. A special staff has been engaged by the District Local Board, Kaira, and the work which was carried on there for several years by the department was handed over entirely to it. The work of boring is carried on by advances from the Director's personal ledger and new rules have been framed on commercial lines. The late Agricultural Engineer, after leaving the department, invented a new type of boring machine which can be worked by hand labour or a bullock gear. The machine has proved a great success and is effective both in soil and in the hardest rock. The department made thorough trials of the machine and means to replace its present sets with the new machines, as soon as funds permit. The invention has stimulated demands for boring in the Deccan and the Southern Marátha Country. Temporary arrangements will be made to satisfy the demand as far as possible.

4.—ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS.

The advances made to cultivators under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act in each of the districts of the Presidency during the past two years are shown in the following statement.—

District.	1911-12.		1912-13.	
	For purchase of seed and cattle, Act XII of 1884.	For permanent improvement, Act XIX of 1883.	For purchase of seed and cattle, Act XII of 1884.	For permanent improvement, Act XIX of 1883.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedábád	24,70,872	3,27,402	3,12,159	12,179
Kaira	9,65,036	3,90,065	72,314	39,091
Panch Maháls	3,35,922	25,340	95,750	6,246
Broach	5,45,728	10,083	82,045	2,475
Surat	25,740	3,104	11,821	4,315
West Khándesh	69,144	30,115	61,654	28,130
East Khándesh	64,235	45,085	31,165	19,290
Násik	29,756	18,672	21,471	22,090
Ahmednagar	76,369	77,960	3,85,400	1,79,264
Poona	36,321	43,833	18,330	26,924
Sholápur	1,01,092	96,180	48,321	48,175
Sátára	7,719	23,910	6,191	11,332
Belgaum	37,932	85,996	25,791	18,795
Bijápur	53,840	71,958	10,303	36,275
Dhárwár	1,59,565	75,236	47,222	49,533
Thána	58,705	5,768	62,125	8,435
Kolába	25,549	6,055	24,127	1,500
Ratnágiri	4,056	600	4,716	1,800
Kánara	14,250	1,450	13,290	800
Karáchi	47,411	39,980	79,668	41,105
Hyderábád	1,69,434	84,221	84,795	36,965
Sukkur	42,205	60,869	33,192	97,730
Upper Sind Frontier	31,801	46,910	40,077	54,885
Lárkána	1,11,575	1,17,519	1,01,106	82,483
Thar and Párkar	26,337	11,585	56,608	35,005
Nawábsháh	96,119	60,709	82,122	63,905
Total	56,05,813	17,61,605	18,15,091	8,90,287

The figures shown above are for the revenue year ending the 31st July. The great decrease from Rs. 73 $\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs to Rs. 27 lákhs in the total of the advances made in the year under review shows clearly how superior the season was to that of the previous year. The decrease was spread over all districts except six, of which three were in Sind. The only considerable increase was in the famine afflicted district of Ahmednagar, but it is eminently satisfactory to find that even there nearly a third of the takávi granted was for permanent land improvement. The amount of takávi granted naturally fell most markedly in the districts of Northern Gujarat. The success of the 'joint-bond' system has been again demonstrated by the promptness with which instalments of advances granted on this system have been paid. In several districts advances for the purchase of seed are found to be misused. As it is very difficult to check this abuse, and as the advances tend to prevent agriculturists storing up good seed of their own growing, several Collectors propose to make such advances only in special cases and in times of real need. The co-operative movement generally, and the low rates at which money can be borrowed in certain districts such as Surat, Ratnágiri and East Khándesh, are factors which are reported to be causing a diminution in the demand for takávi. Collections continue to record an improvement, and the Surat district is remarkable in that it has no unauthorized arrears at all.

5.—AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Information under this head is collected once every five years. The figures of the last quinquennial census are reviewed in the General Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1909-10. The outlook in Gujarát was brighter in 1912-13 owing to a famine year being succeeded by a year of abundant rainfall. In Ahmednagar, however, the loss among plough cattle, which occurred owing to the failure of crops, is likely to cause deterioration in cultivation. Detailed information on the subject of cattle disease will be found in Chapter VI of this report under the head "Veterinary," and on the subject of famine operations in Chapter III under the head "Famine Relief".

6.—BREEDING OPERATIONS.

Stud bulls.

1. There are no Government stud bulls save the four at the Northcote Cattle Farm, Chhárodi, which are occasionally allowed to bull cows of the neighbouring villages. Local bodies own 42 stud bulls, but no statistics are available as to their produce.

Bull-rearing and breeding farms.

2. The Northcote Cattle Farm at Chhárodi continues to be the only cattle-breeding farm in the Presidency. At the close of the year there were 485 head of cattle on the farm, an increase of 21. Seventy calves were dropped during the year. Three bulls were sold, one each to the District Local Boards of Broach and Panch Maháls and one to a private breeder, the total amount realised coming to Rs. 350. Twenty-three other animals were also sold for Rs. 1,054. The 11 bulls of the Ahmedábád District Local Board and the 6 of the Kaira Board, which were maintained at the farm owing to the failure of the 1911 rains, were returned to their respective talukas in good condition.

Horse-breeding.

3. At the beginning of the year there were 35 stallions on the register, including 9 horses and 26 ponies. Twenty-three were stationed in the Deccan and 12 in Gujarát. During the year three stallions were purchased, one died, one was sold and two were destroyed. The number of mares covered was 1,289 as against 1,382 in the previous year. The average cost of feed, keep and transit fell from Rs. 421 to Rs. 411 per stallion.

7.—FAIRS AND SHOWS.

Horse shows.

1. A horse show was held at Ahmedábád under the auspices of the Gujarát Horse and Cattle Show Committee. There were 687 entries as against 656 in 1910-11. A sum of Rs. 2,240 was distributed in prizes, and a silver medal was awarded for the best brood mare.

Cattle fairs and shows.

2. Shows were held at Sholápur and at Dholka in the Ahmedábád district. The number of entries at the former was 162 as against 260 in the year 1910-11, the decrease being attributed to the scarcity prevailing in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 695 was distributed in prizes and two silver medals were awarded. At Dholka there were 1,423 entries; the prize money amounted to Rs. 794 and two silver medals were awarded. The Annual Cattle, Mule and Agricultural Show at Badin in Sind had to be abandoned owing to an inadequate supply of water.

Shows and demonstrations by the Agricultural Department.

3. During the year 30 shows and demonstrations were organized by the Agricultural Department, in some cases on the initiative of agricultural associations, which now number 49. The largest and most important shows were held at Sukkur and Mirpurkhás in Sind, and at Pen and Siri in the Konkan. These and other shows on a smaller scale were well attended and seemed to be appreciated by agriculturists.

2.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

1.—METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN INDIA.

Observatories.

1. There were twenty-three third class observatories, including the non-departmental observatories of Ahmedábád and Jámnagar.

Observations.

2. Breaks in the observations numbered four only. They occurred at Jámnagar, Bhávnagar-Para, Ahmedábád and Ajmer, and were all due to faults in the instruments concerned. The daily weather report was supplied to 259 Government officials and private subscribers, the subscriptions collected amounting to Rs. 1,038. Extracts were made from the logs of 1,054 vessels and forwarded to Simla, and summaries of the weather experienced by the mail steamers was also telegraphed to Simla from 15th May to 21st December.

2.—NOTE ON THE WEATHER OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
DURING THE YEAR 1912-13.

Principal features.

1. The chief features in the weather of the Bombay Presidency during the year were (1) the delay in the establishment of the hot weather conditions, (2) the delay in the setting in of the monsoon and its slow extension inland; the break in August and the fitful character of the monsoon in September, (3) the early retreat of the monsoon from northern and central India and the deficiency in the rainfall in October and December, (4) the almost entire absence of rain in the Bombay Presidency with the exception of Sind during the period January to March 1913.

The monsoon.

2. Owing to the protraction of the cold weather there was an almost entire absence of the preliminary irruptions of the monsoon on the West Coast of the Peninsula nor did any storms of importance develop in the Bay of Bengal or the Arabian Sea. The monsoon burst on the Malabar Coast on the 8th June and extended to the south Konkan on the 11th to

Bombay on the 17th and to Gujerat on the 18th. The current was fairly vigorous till the 12th August, from which date a break set in, which continued up to the 23rd of that month. The current revived in strength during the last week of August but became rather weak and fitful in September, most of the rainfall in that month occurring in connection with four depressions. The total rainfall for the monsoon period, June to September, was nearly normal in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan, 15 per cent in defect in Sind but 20 per cent. in excess in Gujerat. With the disappearance on the 3rd September of a storm from the Bay of Bengal, the monsoon rains ceased in north-west India 15 to 20 days earlier than usual. The retreat from the United Provinces and the central parts of the country took place rather abruptly about the beginning of October, also about a fortnight before the normal date. The total rainfall therefore was in considerable defect in October in northern India with the exception of the Punjab and in the central parts of the country, Gujerat and Kathiawar, the deficiency amounting to more than 60 per cent. Even in the Konkan there was a deficiency of 27 per cent. The monsoon, however, was active in the south of the Peninsula in October. In November the rainfall was controlled by three depressions which had their origin in the Bay of Bengal. They determined heavy rain along their path and the rainfall for the month was therefore considerably in excess of the normal over the greater portion of the country.

The weather was abnormally dry in December over the whole country. The total rainfall for the season was 34 per cent. in excess in Gujerat, Kathiawar, the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan.

3.—BOMBAY (COLABA) AND ALIBAG OBSERVATORIES.

The observatories continued to take and record magnetic, meteorological and seismological observations throughout the year.

4.—SEASON AND CROPS.

The following table shows the distribution of the rainfall at the various head-quarter stations:—

No.	District Head-quarter Station.	Kharif Rains (1st June to 30th September 1912).				Rabi Rains (1st October 1912 to 28th February 1913).				Hot-weather Rains (1st March to 31st May 1913).				Total.			
		Average		1912.		Average		1912-13.		Average		1913.		Average		1912-13.	
		Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
<i>Deccan.</i>																	
1	Dhulia	21.10	30	8.90	16	2.16	5	5.58	4	0.48	1	0.04	..	23.74	36	14.52	20
2	Jalgão	28.38	42	23.21	36	2.41	3	3.12	2	0.78	1	0.02	..	31.57	46	26.35	38
3	Násik	24.39	44	20.58	33	3.35	2	7.48	6	1.02	1	1.10	1	28.75	47	29.16	40
4	Ahmednagar	19.24	29	5.74	15	3.62	8	3.57	9	1.32	3	0.85	3	24.18	40	10.17	27
5	Poona	22.32	37	14.93	23	6.08	8	11.25	10	1.57	4	2.46	5	30.87	49	28.64	38
6	Sholapur	22.28	31	9.55	22	4.66	7	5.21	9	2.22	4	2.17	4	29.16	42	16.93	35
7	Sátara	30.08	55	43.25	52	6.14	9	8.70	9	3.15	6	2.43	6	39.37	70	53.38	67
8	Hilly Deccan Tracts	63.53	66	72.26	65	4.33	5	7.02	10	1.68	3	1.01	3	69.54	74	80.89	78
<i>Karnatak.</i>																	
9	Belgaum	38.87	62	66.59	62	7.59	12	3.52	13	5.84	9	3.60	10	52.30	83	73.80	85
10	Nijapur	16.41	26	8.95	21	6.02	10	4.87	10	2.69	6	5.16	6	25.12	42	18.98	37
11	Dhárwár	19.66	45	29.32	50	7.26	12	8.32	13	6.51	10	3.34	6	33.37	67	40.96	69
12	Hilly Karnatak Tracts	60.54	65	75.39	63	6.32	8	5.01	10	3.85	7	2.31	4	70.71	80	83.21	77
<i>Konkan.</i>																	
13	Kárvír	115.25	90	104.29	89	6.78	11	7.35	9	4.47	4	3.33	4	126.50	105	114.97	102
14	Ratnágiri	95.94	83	85.94	82	5.31	6	11.82	5	1.76	1	1.04	2	123.01	92	98.80	89
15	Ahábág	85.04	78	72.8	71	3.02	4	3.78	3	1.07	1	0.06	..	89.13	83	75.92	74
16	Thána	98.55	86	73.70	76	3.53	5	4.85	5	2.13	1	..	..	104.21	92	78.55	81
<i>Gujarat.</i>																	
17	Surat	36.03	44	52.70	56	2.37	3	4.79	3	0.16	..	0.01	..	38.56	47	57.50	59
18	Broach	41.46	41	52.23	48	1.62	3	2.72	3	0.13	..	..	..	43.21	44	54.97	51
19	Kaira	31.34	39	50.18	45	0.75	2	0.25	1	0.12	..	..	..	32.21	41	50.43	46
20	Godhra	39.36	43	46.58	47	1.05	3	0.68	2	0.23	1	0.80	1	40.64	47	48.06	50
21	Ahmedábád	31.79	35	41.12	44	0.93	2	0.19	1	0.17	..	0.14	1	32.89	37	41.45	46
<i>Sind.</i>																	
22	Karachi	5.55	6	2.84	4	0.95	2	1.52	4	0.55	1	0.32	1	7.95	9	4.63	9
23	Láikána	1.80	7	1.56	1	0.36	3	0.40	1	0.53	1	0.74	2	2.60	9	2.70	4
24	Sukkur	1.43	4	4.12	7	0.49	3	0.28	1	0.67	1	0.18	1	2.55	8	4.58	9
25	Hyderábád	4.20	7	4.02	8	0.36	2	1.33	2	0.38	1	0.09	..	4.94	10	6.04	10
26	Nawábháh	..	..	2.45	5	..	..	1.26	3	..	..	0.16	1	..	..	3.87	9
27	Mirpurkháis	5.23	8	6.17	10	0.98	2	0.64	2	0.50	1	0.06	..	6.80	11	6.17	12
28	Jáconábád	2.01	4	1.09	2	0.49	3	0.12	..	0.62	1	0.32	1	3.12	8	1.53	3

PRODUCTION

AND

DISTRIBUTION.

The kharif rains were plentiful throughout Gujarát, at one station in the Deccan, at two in the Karnátak, and in the tracts bordering on the Sahyadris. They were slightly below the average in the Konkan and at two stations in North Deccan, but seriously in defect at four stations in the Deccan and one in the Karnátak. The rabi rains exceeded the average in South Gujarát and at almost all stations in the Deccan and Konkan and at one station in the Karnátak. Elsewhere they were under the average, particularly in North Gujarát. Late rains were practically absent in North Gujarát and about half the average at two stations in the Karnátak. Elsewhere they were normal or above the average. In Sind kharif and rabi rains exceeded the average at three stations each and late rains at one station. Elsewhere they were generally in defect, particularly at Karáchi in the South and Jacobábád in the North. The South-West monsoon opened in the second week of June on the Konkan coast and moderately heavy rain there and in Gujarát afforded sufficient moisture for kharif sowings, which made fair progress. The current being not sufficiently strong to cross the Sahyadris and penetrate into the Deccan and Karnátak, sowings were retarded in these tracts till rain at the close of the month helped to give them a general start. Rain in July was continuous and heavy in almost every district. It interfered with transplantation operations in the Konkan and the western portion of the Deccan and Karnátak, and washed away or rotted seedlings in low lying grounds in Gujarát. Elsewhere the fall was useful for pushing on and completing kharif sowings. August rain was generally sufficient and the young crops were doing well excepting in the eastern parts of the Deccan and Karnátak, where they commenced to wither for want of sufficient moisture. A break in the latter half of the month was very beneficial in Gujarát and allowed resowing of crops destroyed in the previous month. The fall in September was inadequate except in the Karnátak, and the standing crops further deteriorated particularly in the eastern parts of the Deccan. Heavy rain was urgently needed for these and for the late sown crops in Gujarát, and for general rabi sowings. October brought good rain in the Deccan and Karnátak; this benefited the kharif crops and facilitated rabi sowings, which made good progress by the end of the month, except in Ahmednagar where conditions had become unsatisfactory. This rain did not reach Gujarát where it was greatly needed. There was good general rain in the second fortnight of November, which greatly benefited rabi seedlings, and all crops thrived well. There was practically no rain afterwards. The season on the whole was fairly satisfactory in Gujarát, the Konkan, the Karnátak, and North-West and South Deccan, where the outturn of both kharif and rabi crops was fair to good. Water for irrigation was plentiful and irrigated crops gave an excellent outturn. Rice thrived well everywhere. Cotton yielded a full crop in Gujarát, and at Belgaum and Dhárwár in the Karnátak. In East Deccan, however, crops were almost a total failure and famine conditions prevailed in Ahmednagar, Sholápur and the eastern parts of Poona. In Sind good inundation at the commencement of the season together with fair rainfall brought about an extension in the cultivated area. The gross area cropped rose by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakkhs of acres, or 31 per cent, over the previous year's figure. The inundation, however, closed earlier than usual, and this caused partial failure of rice and other crops and restricted rabi cultivation to some extent in Upper Sind.

5.—OUTTURN OF CROPS.

The following table gives the approximate outturn of the principal crops by percentages (100 denoting a normal crop, i. e., one valued at 12 annas in the rupee):—

No.	District	Kharif										Rabi.						Perennial Sugarcane.	
		Jowári	Bájn.	Pachiy.	Kedra	Rág.	Vári	Túr.	Udhi and Mug.	Sesame.	Cotton	Early.	Late.	Jowári	Wheat.	Gram.	Tobacco	Linsed.	Rape and Mustard.
1	Ahmednágár	53	73	53	42	50	52	50	47	54	—	85	—	92	75	69	75	75	67
2	Kaira	83	83	90	67	83	61	75	67	76	—	73	—	83	83	93	83	67	73
3	Panch Mháhls	58	71	79	77	81	50	25	55	75	—	67	—	44	59	59	59	67	53
4	Broach	100	67	75	83	67	75	75	98	82	—	100	—	108	100	—	—	—	92
5	Surat	84	77	99	80	95	85	85	85	85	—	103	—	126	82	93	—	—	85
6	West Khándesh	50	67	67	33	58	39	39	35	54	66	58	—	50	31	75	42	67	67
7	East Khándesh	59	75	33	33	8	33	50	50	45	63	67	—	50	81	75	75	42	77
8	Násik	67	50	83	33	75	25	58	69	50	42	—	42	100	81	75	75	75	75
9	Ahmednágár	32	31	64	39	50	35	29	23	17	—	34	—	42	35	33	22	—	72
10	Poona	57	58	93	50	92	82	42	45	58	42	—	62	79	92	58	58	—	92
11	Sholápur	17	33	25	25	42	33	17	17	33	—	56	60	36	42	33	—	77	
12	Sátára	87	67	85	58	83	80	75	71	67	100	—	92	96	82	100	92	—	100
13	Belgaum	85	76	92	75	67	85	75	81	67	—	75	100	83	75	75	75	83	—
14	Bijápur	61	56	40	48	68	88	70	67	48	—	58	56	71	63	67	54	—	83
15	Dhárwár	88	75	125	50	108	108	108	108	93	100	12	117	123	83	100	—	100	
16	Thána	100	—	92	50	67	67	50	80	75	—	12	83	92	—	—	—	100	
17	Koláda	—	—	100	100	100	100	83	83	92	—	—	67	—	83	—	—	100	
18	Ratnágíri	—	—	100	75	83	75	67	67	21	—	—	—	—	83	—	—	100	
19	Káñara	50	—	83	—	67	50	33	62	83	—	67	—	75	—	—	—	83	
20	Karáchi	55	83	100	—	83	75	50	77	67	—	67	—	79	75	50	—	83	
21	Láthána	58	50	58	—	50	50	—	50	58	—	50	—	58	50	58	—	83	
22	Sukkur	67	38	42	—	50	67	—	51	56	—	50	—	80	50	83	—	83	
23	Hyderabad	50	50	67	—	42	50	50	52	58	—	42	—	58	50	58	—	83	
24	Nawábhásh	58	67	42	—	67	67	58	58	58	—	67	—	75	58	58	—	83	
25	Upper Sind Frontier	58	67	50	—	83	93	—	58	58	—	67	—	75	75	75	—	67	
26	Thar and Párkar	58	73	50	—	50	50	42	42	50	—	67	—	75	67	100	—	58	

* For maize.

6.—INSECT PESTS.

Locusts appeared in most of the districts of Sind, in parts of Northern Gujarát and Káthiawár, and in the Pálanpur State, but fortunately caused little or no damage. Crops in North Gujarát were attacked by a hairy chestnut-coloured caterpillar, which devoured young seedlings with such avidity that in the Dohad Mandi of the Panch Maháls district, where the pest was most serious, nearly 60 per cent. of the area sown needed resowing. The Agricultural Department experimented with light traps and spraying with lead chromate, but when the pest is widespread nothing effective can be done to control it without thorough co-operation. In the Belgaum district, the campaign against rice grasshoppers was taken over and vigorously conducted by the Belgaum Agricultural Association with the assistance and under the control of the Agricultural Department. The religious objections of the Jain cultivators rendered progress near Belgaum itself slow, but the difficulty has been overcome with the help of the Collector and the Secretary of the Belgaum Association, and better results are expected in the current year. Grasshoppers did some damage to late jowári in the Dhárwár district, and the cotton, potato and tur crops on the Dhárwár farm suffered from insect attacks. The jowári borer (*chilo simplex*) is reported to have done more damage than usual, but apart from the attacks of the caterpillars in North Gujarát, and the rice-hoppers in the Karnátk, crops in the Presidency as a whole did not suffer seriously from insect pests.

7.—PRICES.

For details see Prices and Wages in India.

Notwithstanding the fact that the area under food crops was considerably higher than in the previous year both in the Presidency and in Sind and their outturn fairly satisfactory, the prices of the chief staples except in Gujarát, Sind and at a few stations elsewhere continued dearer than in the previous year and considerably above the average. The quantity of jowári purchasable per rupee in Gujarát and East Khándesh rose by about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ seer, but elsewhere in the Deccan and in the Karnátk it fell by $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers, the rise in price being particularly marked at Ahmednagar and Sholápur, where the season had been unsatisfactory. In Sind jowári was dearer in Karáchi and Sukkur, but elsewhere it was easier by 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ seer per rupee. Báirri was cheaper in Gujarát by $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ seer and in East Khándesh, Násik and Poona by $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ seer, but dearer elsewhere by $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ seer. Except at two stations in Gujarát and one each in the Deccan and Karnátk, where it showed a slight fall, rice was dearer by about $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 seer per rupee throughout the Presidency and in Sind. Wheat showed a slight fall at one station each in Gujarát and the Deccan, and gram at two stations each in Gujarát and the Deccan and one in Sind. Elsewhere the amount purchasable of these commodities fell by $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ seer per rupee. Except at two stations in Gujarát and one in the Karnátk, where it was about stationary, the price of jágri ruled cheaper everywhere in the Presidency and in Sind, the difference ranging between $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 seer per rupee. The prices of cotton generally follow closely the home market for the American crop. The prices of Broach cotton was 2 per cent. over the average and 6.99 per cent. over last year's figure, but the prices of Khándesh and Dhárwár cotton were respectively 2.33 and 6.76 per cent. lower than in 1911-12. Dhárwár cotton sold 4.17 per cent. cheaper than the average price; but Khándesh was 4.13 per cent. dearer. Grass was dearer in East Khándesh, Poona and Sholápur, and *kadhi* at Sholápur and in the Karnátk; elsewhere both were more or less cheaper than in the previous year.

8.—WAGES.

The scarcity of labour in the Presidency proper has been as acute as ever in the year under report, and wages show a continued tendency to rise. The only district reporting a fall in wages is Ahmednagar, where famine prevailed, but the fall was inconsiderable owing to a general exodus in search of work. There was no fall in the neighbouring districts that were affected by scarcity. In fact such is the demand for labour that famine is almost a dead letter in so far as human relief is concerned. As an example of this it may be observed that there was no appreciable increase of wages in the districts of North Gujarát that were affected by famine or scarcity in 1911-12 except in Ahmedábád, where the large mill industry attracts field labourers by the largeness of the pay offered, and even then fails to obtain an adequate supply. Thus it appears that in many places the rate of wages is no longer determined by agricultural conditions. South Gujarát, in common with the Konkan and places still further distant, such as Poona and Sátára, comes within the focus of Bombay. In the Broach and Surat districts, in particular, bitter complaints are being heard of the scarcity of agricultural labour, and in the latter district the outturn of the fields is reported to be affected. In these districts the members of the ignorant aboriginal classes, who have hitherto largely been content with a wage in kind and a state of practical serfdom, are breaking their bonds and demanding cash wages, in default of which they leave their employers. In this connection the Collector of Broach remarks: "Migration and malingering are the chief weapons of the labourer; the masters endeavour to manipulate the law and the machinery of administration in their favour. Ringleaders of economic revolt can be easily dealt with by charges of petty thefts or similar offences, by suit for debt, or by petty village persecution. Indeed the shortage of agricultural labour is being felt in almost every district of the

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. Presidency proper, and the chief cause of it must be looked for in the increasing fluidity of labour which in its turn is due to the growing wealth and industrial development of the country, the cheapening of money and the general rise in prices. In Sind, especially in the North, the conditions are somewhat different, and the nature of the agricultural season has a more marked effect on wages. Hence, in the Upper Sind Frontier and Sukkur districts and in parts of the Larkana district a comparatively poor season operated to keep down or reduce wages slightly. In the Karachi and Thar and Palkar districts, however, the casual immigrants—mainly Kachis—returned to the homes which they had left in the previous year of scarcity, and the price of unskilled labour rose. Similarly it was immigration from across the border that helped a poor season to keep down wages in the Larkana district. Reports from several districts in the Presidency proper indicate an increasing tendency on the part of the larger landholders to substitute mechanical devices for manual labour as a result of the growing scarcity of the latter.

3.—Horticulture.

PUBLIC GARDENS.

Bombay Municipal Gardens

1. Eleven public gardens were maintained by the Bombay Municipality, including the site of the temporary band-stand at Chowpatti. The total number of visitors to the Victoria Gardens fell from 1,618,810 to 1,496,569, partly because of a change in the day on which an entrance fee was charged, and partly because there was no large influx of visitors into Bombay such as greeted the King-Emperor in the previous year. On days on which an entrance fee was charged, the number of visitors averaged 1,481 as against 1,240 in 1911-12, and the fees realized rose from Rs. 1,881 to Rs. 2,830. A large number of new plants was added to the collection by means of purchase and exchange. Forty-nine animals and birds were presented, 15 were born in the gardens, 32 obtained by purchase and 13 by exchange. Casualties numbered 81. Many of the deaths were of birds, but an outbreak of rinderpest carried off seven deer before it could be checked. The municipal budget grant for all the gardens was Rs. 1,25,823, of which Rs. 1,18,244 were expended. Difficulty was again experienced in obtaining competent mālis, and at times even ordinary coolies could not be found to replace absentees.

Empress and Bund Gardens, Poona.

2. These gardens are maintained by the Agri-horticultural Society of Western India. The net income from the Empress Gardens, including an opening balance of Rs. 2,762, was Rs. 30,224, and the expenditure, including the Bund Garden deficit of Rs. 836, was Rs. 26,506. The closing balance was thus Rs. 3,718. The income from the sale of seeds was Rs. 8,828, from the sale and hire of plants Rs. 8,380, from the sale of cut flowers Rs. 3,641, of fruit Rs. 1,719 and of vegetables Rs. 750. The Bund Garden cost Rs. 1,799 to maintain, of which Rs. 863 were raised by sale of produce, etc., Rs. 100 were contributed by the Suburban Municipality, and the balance was paid out of the Empress Garden funds. Although the rainfall was near the average, it was very unevenly distributed and the season was, therefore, not very satisfactory. The new plant house in the Empress Gardens which was under construction in 1911-12 was completed during the year under report. Owing to the rise in wages even unskilled labour was hard to obtain, while probably owing to the same cause the māli caste is abandoning its profession.

4.—Forests.

For details see the Annual Report on Forests and tables under Forests printed in Part IV (b) of the Statistics of British India.

1.—NORTHERN CIRCLE

Area.

1. The area of reserved forest decreased by 1 square mile and 372 acres and that of protected forest increased by 352 acres. There was no change in the leased forest of the Dāngs.

Boundaries.

2. Special boundary marks were put up along 170 miles of forest boundary in the Kolaba Division at a cost of Rs. 1,961. Rs. 2,948 were spent as usual on repairing, colouring and enlarging existing cairns. The total expenditure on demarcation amounted to Rs. 4,919.

Working plans.

3. One hundred and eighty-three coupes for the year 1913-14 and 397 for 1914-15 (in advance), aggregating 29,377 acres in all, were laid out by surveyors at a total cost of Rs. 1,585.

Forest offences.

4. Including the cases pending from the previous year, prosecutions numbered 353 as against 458 in 1911-12. Out of the 253 cases decided by the magistracy, 220 ended in convictions and 33 in acquittals. The percentage of convictions fell slightly from 87.3 to 87. The number of offences dealt with under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act fell from 3,448 to 3,236, but Rs. 6,970 were recovered as compensation as against Rs. 5,879. Undetected offences decreased in number from 1,280 to 1,212. The number of cattle impounded decreased from 24,840 to 22,666.

5. The area successfully protected from fire was 1,586,623 acres, the area burnt decreasing from 36,637 to 24,809 acres. The cost of fire protection rose from Rs. 21,430 to Rs. 24,557. Forest fires

6. The value of timber granted free of charge decreased from Rs. 5,853 to Rs. 5,221. Free grants.

7. In addition to maintaining former plantations and the usual sowing of seed in Natural and artificial exploited coupes, Casuarina plantations were started in North Thána. The total expenditure on sowing and planting amounted to Rs. 5,486.

8. The total outlay under this head rose from Rs. 12,864 to Rs. 44,450. A large number of guards' posts and roads were constructed during the year and it was chiefly owing to this that expenditure on buildings rose from Rs. 7,117 to Rs. 27,354, and on roads from Rs. 2,551 to Rs. 13,002.

9. The revenue increased from Rs. 14,61,839 to Rs. 15,32,472 and the expenditure decreased from Rs. 8,83,102 to Rs. 7,10,878. The net surplus amounted to Rs. 8,21,594 as against Rs. 5,78,737 in the preceding year.

2.—CENTRAL CIRCLE.

1. The area of reserved forest decreased by 13 square miles and 21 acres, of which the major part consisted of 11 square miles 243 acres of land at the foot of the Sátmála hills in East Khándesh disforested in the interests of cultivation. The areas of protected and leased forest remained unchanged. The area of proposed forest notified under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, and awaiting settlement at the close of the year, stood at 6 square miles and 156 acres.

2. Special marks consisting of large and small cairns were erected along 143 miles of boundaries at a cost of Rs. 1,234 as compared with 319 miles carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,477 in the previous year.

3. No forest surveys were undertaken during the year.

Surveys.

4. A combined working plan for the Igatpuri forests and the adjoining teak forests of Sinnar in the South Násik Division was sanctioned by Government in the course of the year.

5. Including arrears from the previous year, prosecutions on account of forest offences numbered 436, of which 67 cases remained undecided at the close of the year. The corresponding figures of 1911-12 were 388 and 67, respectively. Of the 369 cases disposed of, 338 resulted in convictions and 30 in acquittals; one case was withdrawn. The percentage of convictions obtained was 91.8 as compared with 89.5 in the previous year. The number of offences dealt with under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act, including those in which offenders were let off with warnings, was 7,334 as compared with 6,179 in the previous year; and the amount of compensation recovered was Rs. 33,301 as compared with Rs. 24,319 in 1911-12. The number of cattle impounded increased from 76,682 to 102,269. The increase was mainly due to scarcity of grass outside of forests.

6. The area burnt decreased from 101,792 acres in 1911-12 to 38,288 in 1912-13. These favourable results were due partly to the success of the protective measures in Khándesh, and partly to the scarcity of outside grass which caused the people to recognize that their own interests lay in protecting as far as possible the forest grass. The expenditure on protection from fire increased from Rs. 17,214 to Rs. 18,546.

7. The expenditure on roads amounted to Rs. 15,220, and on buildings to Rs. 28,260, as compared with Rs. 6,912 and Rs. 13,831 respectively in 1911-12.

8. The value of free grants made during the year was Rs. 7,342, as compared with Rs. 5,656 in the previous year.

9. The total revenue was Rs. 10,71,328 and expenditure Rs. 6,88,603, leaving a surplus of Rs. 3,82,725. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 10,49,700, Rs. 7,58,467 and Rs. 2,91,233 respectively. Excluding famine fodder operations from consideration the surplus fell from Rs. 3,36,501 in 1911-12 to Rs. 2,51,268 in 1912-13.

3.—SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

1. The area of reserved forest increased by 360 acres and that of protected forests decreased by 2 acres.

2. One hundred and ten miles of boundaries were artificially demarcated during the year at a cost of Rs. 476.

3. Two new working plans covering an area of 77 square miles in Kánpur were sanctioned during the year.

4. Charges for the construction of new buildings amounted to Rs. 16,922, of new roads to Rs. 3,371, and of other new works to Rs. 1,834. Repairs to existing buildings, roads, paths, wells and other constructions cost Rs. 24,908.

PRODUCTION
AND

DISTRIBUTION.

Prosecutions

5. The number of prosecutions decreased from 288 to 268 and the percentage of acquittals was 22 as against 16 in the previous year. The number of compoundings was 3,380 as against 3,266, compensation recovered being Rs. 17,611 as against Rs. 12,279 in 1911-12.

Forest fires

6. The area protected against fire was 1,866 square miles compared with 1,608 in 1911-12, the percentage of failure working out to 24 as against 71.

Free grants.

7. The value of forest produce granted free was Rs. 8,193 as against Rs. 38,048 in the previous year.

Revenue and
expenditure.

8. The revenue and expenditure during the year were Rs. 19,08,195 and Rs. 10,10,546 respectively, compared with Rs. 15,73,855 and Rs. 10,47,446 in the previous year.

4.—SIND CIRCLE.

Area

1. The area of reserved forest increased by 4 square miles 67 acres and totalled 1,135 square miles 528 acres at the close of the year. The area of protected forest remained unchanged. Of reserved forest 35 square miles 54 acres were added by alluvial accretions, and 31 square miles 197 acres were eroded by the river during the year.

Boundaries

2. External boundaries were artificially demarcated during the year over a length of 20 miles 4,627 feet. Repairs to existing boundaries were carried out over a length of 2,067 miles 3,909 feet. The work was done by free labour in exchange for certain privileges granted by the Forest Department. Internal boundaries, consisting of ridges 20 feet wide, were cut over 9 miles 1,089 feet. Of this distance 2 miles were cut by contractors who took the material as wages, 3 miles were on new *kachas* and 4 miles 1,089 feet were cut at an average cost of Rs. 19-11-10 per mile.

Settlement.

3. The area awaiting forest settlement at the beginning of the year was 6,552 acres, and 32,152 acres were notified under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, making a total of 38,704 acres for settlement. Of this 274 acres were declared reserved forest under section 19 of the Indian Forest Act, leaving 38,430 acres still unsettled when the year ended.

Working plans.

4. There was a temporary suspension of the working plans in the Hyderábád and Jerruck divisions where some dead wood was exploited. There was no special divisional officer in charge of the working plans.

Forest offences

5. During the year 75 cases were tried by Magistrates, 57 resulting in conviction and 18 cases in acquittal. The percentage of acquittals was 24 as against 19.8 in the preceding year. Excluding cases of illicit grazing the number of offences compounded under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act was 552 and the amount recovered as compensation was Rs. 2,187. In addition to this the offenders in 56 cases were let off with warnings.

Forest fires.

6. One hundred and six fires occurred during the year as compared with 262 in the previous year, the areas burnt being 3,720 acres and 22,808 acres respectively.

Natural and artificial
reproduction

7. Natural reproduction during the year under report was good. The area flooded was 40,877 acres against 374,730 acres in the previous year. Artificial reproduction was carried on with and without the aid of cereal cultivation and the results were fair in all the divisions.

Communications,
buildings and
irrigation.

8. No roads for inspection or transport purposes were constructed during the year. New buildings cost Rs. 1,929 and repairs to existing buildings Rs. 1,728. The total cost of irrigation works was Rs. 8,302 as against Rs. 4,468 in the preceding year.

Free grants.

9. The value of timber and other forest produce given free for agricultural purposes and the construction of dwellings, temples and mosques was Rs. 465 as against Rs. 1,514 in the previous year.

Revenue.

10. The revenue increased from Rs. 4,07,937 to Rs. 4,55,699 owing to better prices obtained for coupes. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,14,714 as against Rs. 2,02,450 in the preceding year.

5.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

For details see tables under Mineral Production in Part I. of the Statistics of British India.

Mining in this Presidency has never reached a position of any great importance, and has hitherto been practically confined to gold and manganese. The gold field of Gadag in the Dhárwár district is no longer being worked, but one gold mining lease was granted during the year in the Bijápur district. The Shivrájpur and Bamankua Manganese companies in the Panch Mahálás districts are progressing satisfactorily, and the former employs about 1,000 labourers, almost all of whom are imported from outside the district. No manganese mines were worked in the Belgaum district during the year, nor did Messrs. Narsi Khairaz and Co. avail themselves of the mining lease granted them in 1910 in the Ratnágiri district. In the Kánara district the lease granted to a firm was cancelled as mining operations were not begun within the prescribed period, but a previously granted exploring license was

renewed. A prospecting license for chromium and iron was held in the Ratnágiri district, but the deposits were found to be of no commercial value. The term of the two prospecting licenses for galena (lead sulphide) granted last year in the Dhárwár district has determined, and another prospector has applied for a license over the same area. The most important quarries in the Presidency are the stone quarries of Kolába, which supply material to the Bombay Port Trust, and the Salsette building stone quarries in the Thána district, the quarries of fuller's earth and of stone and concrete in the Hyderábád district; and the sandstone quarries of Karáchi, which are partly assigned to and departmentally worked by the Municipality, the Port Trust and the Railway, and partly let out on annual leases to private individuals.

6.—Power Industries and Handicrafts.

For—

DECENNIAL REVIEW

See—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1912-1913, PART II.
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For details see Statistics of British India, Part I—Industrial.

The cotton industry is by far the most important industry in the Presidency, and it centres chiefly in Bombay and Ahmedábád. Details as to the number of factories and operatives connected with the industry are given below in the section dealing with the working of the Factories Act. Raw cotton was easily available in consequence of a good home crop and of even heavier importations from America than in the previous year. Engagements for these supplies of American cotton had been made at a time when prices made shipments to India profitable, but the prices prevailing at the end of the financial year pointed to an early discontinuance of these imports on any large scale. Imports of cotton manufactures also increased, and indeed reached a record figure, nevertheless the local mill industry increased its output of cloth by 52 million yards to 1,002 million yards, while the output of yarn also increased considerably. District reports show that the industry was flourishing in Gujarát, although the mills in Ahmedábád could with difficulty obtain an adequate supply of labour; in Khándesh and the Deccan owing to poor crops many gins and presses could not work, but the spinning and weaving industry in Sholápur was not unsatisfactory; and in the Karnátak the industry did well on the whole. There is a small but widespread increase in the number of flour and rice mills and oil-presses, which is probably due to the fact that manual labour is proving more expensive. The sugarcane industry on the Nira canal is progressing well with the aid of cheap capital furnished by the Bárámáti branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, and there is an extensive grass-cutting industry in the West Khándesh and Thána districts. A few miscellaneous factories were opened during the year, but do not require detailed comment.

The Factories Act.

For details see the Annual Factory Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1912.

1. The number of factories under the control of the Act rose from 603 to 687. The new Number of factories. factories included 79 cotton ginning and pressing factories, 33 of which were in Broach, 22 in Surat, 10 in Ahmedábád and 5 in Sholápur. Eighteen factories, including 7 ginning or pressing factories, were struck off the list. The number of factories at work increased from 562 to 615. Of these, 296 were perennial and 391 seasonal. Of the former 163 and of the latter 388 were connected with the cotton industry.

2. The total number of operatives employed in the Presidency was 259,845 as against Number of operatives. 237,344 in the previous year; of these, 208,288 were engaged in the cotton industry as against 185,576 in 1911. The total number of women employed was 49,486 and of children 14,344 as against 43,917 and 11,232, respectively, in the preceding year. The abnormal increase is due to the fact that many seasonal factories, previously exempt, have become subject to inspection under the new Act.

3. There were 30 fatal, 85 non-fatal but serious, and 1,476 minor accidents. The Accidents. average number of accidents per 100 operatives employed was 61 as against 63 in 1911, and the figure is the lowest on record.

4. In all 13 prosecutions were instituted. Seven were under the old Act, and in all Prosecutions. of these convictions were obtained. Fines, ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 200, were imposed in 6 cases, and in one the accused was discharged with a warning. In the 6 prosecutions under the new Act 9 persons were punished by fines ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 30. Of the prosecutions, three were for negligence in fencing machinery, and one for employing a girl under the legal age.

5. Of the 687 factories on the list 213 escaped inspection. Of these 76 were brought on the register under the new Act after the ginning and pressing season had closed. Others were closed owing to the failure of the cotton crops in some districts, leaving 96 (4 perennial and 92 seasonal) open factories which could not be visited by a whole-time inspector. A fourth inspector has been appointed since the close of the year.

General.

6. There were no strikes of any importance during the year. The limitation of the hours of employment of adult males in textile factories did not prove a disturbing factor, as owing to the prosperous condition of the industry, the mill-owners were able to meet the demands of the operatives and wages were not reduced. In spite of the appointment of a whole-time certifying surgeon for the Town and Island of Bombay great difficulty is experienced in identifying children already certified. The fact that about 13,000 passes are issued annually to children in Bombay, though the average number in daily employ in the factories is only 4,300, shows that duplicate certificates must be frequently obtained by misrepresentation.

The Steam Boiler Inspection Act.

Number of boilers
and inspections.

1. The total number of boilers on the register for the Presidency, including Sind, Aden and the Native States, was 3,790 as compared with 3,647 in the previous year. The number offered for inspection was 2,176, an increase of 109. The Inspectors carried out 2,196 regular inspections and paid 752 casual visits during the year, as against 2,139 and 506 respectively in 1911-12. In addition to regular inspections and casual visits more than 1,029 visits were paid for witnessing tests and other miscellaneous purposes.

Boiler Commissions.

2. No Commission sat during the year, either at Bombay, Karáchi or Aden, to hear appeals or to conduct enquiries.

Offences and
accidents

3. Nine irregularities were detected, of which 7 were in Bombay, as against 15 detected in the preceding year. No irregularity was detected in Sind or Aden. Thirteen accidents, mainly of a minor character, were reported during the year as against 11 in 1911-12, but no person suffered injury.

Finance.

4. The receipts fell from Rs. 76,663 to Rs. 74,321, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 96,092 to Rs. 97,216. The deficit has to be met from the invested balance of the fund (see chapter V, section 14).

Examinations.

5. Four examinations were held at Bombay and four at Karáchi. At Bombay 270 out of 801 examinees were declared to have passed, and at Karáchi 27 out of 65.

7.—Trade.

For details see—(1) Reports on the Maritime Trade of the Bombay Presidency and of the Province of Sind.
(2) Annual statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bombay Presidency.
(3) Annual statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries.
(4) Annual statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India.
(5) Review of the Trade of India.
(6) Statistics of British India, Part II.
(7) Report on the External Land Trade of Sind.
(8) Accounts relating to the Trade by land of British India with Foreign Countries.
(9) Report on the Rail-borne Trade of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind.
(10) Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India.

(1) PRESIDENCY PROPER.

SEA-BORNE TRADE.

The aggregate value of the total trade of the Presidency excluding Sind was returned at Rs. 220.40 crores. This figure, which is the highest on record, represents an advance of Rs. 14.56 crores on the trade of 1911-12. A large part of this advance is, however, accounted for by an abnormal expansion, consequent largely on currency requirements, in the movements of treasure on Government account, Government transactions having advanced from Rs. 1.32 crores to Rs. 11.46 crores. In private trade the increase was one of Rs. 4.43 crores, towards which Foreign Trade contributed an advance of Rs. 3.84 crores. In the Coasting Trade there has been a recovery from the decline noticed in the previous year: and the increase in this branch is one of Rs. 59 lakhs. The salient features of the Foreign Trade (Private) are a remarkable increase amounting to Rs. 7.43 crores in the imports of merchandise, an expansion in the imports of gold which, if they have not increased at the rate observed in the previous year, record the substantial increase of Rs. 44 crores; and a further decline in the exports of Indian produce which, for the second year in succession, show a contraction, amounting in the year under review to Rs. 34 crores. Except for a slight check in the opening months of the year, when labour troubles in England affected shipments to India, the expansion which, practically without a break, has been a feature of the import branch of the Foreign Trade since 1909-10, was steadily maintained

throughout the year. Unlike the increase in 1911-12, which was largely the result of increased importations of raw cotton, the expansion in the year under review is distributed among all the more important commodities. It is most marked in imports of cotton manufactures, which in 1911-12 had been affected by the labour difficulties prevailing in the first quarter of 1912; of sugar which were stimulated by the lower range of prices and the consequent disappearance of the special influences at work in the previous year; of railway plant, coal and raw silk. The activity in the import trade stands out in marked contrast with the contraction in the export trade. Exports of foreign merchandise have not maintained the tendency observed in the two preceding years and have receded by Rs. 23 lakhs, while the contraction in the exports of Indian produce is the most serious recorded since 1908-09, and brings the value of the trade to below the level of the trade of 1910-11. This contraction is largely the consequence of the failure of the crops which supply this Presidency with its main staples of export. The statistical year covers the movements of crops sown in the preceding year and the contraction in shipments of raw cotton and seeds, which between them account for a decline of Rs. 7½ crores, must be referred to the failure of the monsoon of 1911 in the Gujarat districts of the Presidency. A further cause which has affected the export statistics of the Presidency in the last few years and will have an even more marked effect on the trade statistics of the year 1913-14 is to be found in the course of the opium trade. Shipments of opium, for reasons which will be explained later, showed in 1912-13 a decline in value of Rs. 84 lakhs. Against these decreases must be set off an expansion in the exports of cotton yarn which have more than made up the ground lost in 1911-12, and of wheat, hides and skins and manganese. Special interest attaches to the movements of gold and silver which, inclusive of the transactions on Government account, were valued at £42,106,875. Imports of gold were valued at £25,395,707, being £3,057,013 in advance of the preceding year's imports. The increase was most marked in the case of sovereigns, imports of which amounted to £16,646,923. No imports of gold were recorded under Government transactions; but two shipments of sovereigns, declared as light weight sovereigns, valued respectively at £1,875,700 and £453,023, figure in the export statistics under this head. As regards silver, the most noteworthy features are the reduction in exports of British dollars to China which in 1911-12 had attained unusual dimensions, and the importation of Rs. 6.80 crores on Government account for currency purposes. A considerable portion of these imports was in the form of sycee silver from China and of British and Mexican dollars. Prices of silver which on the 4th March 1912 had fallen to 26½d. rose to 28½d. on the 30th April, as a quiet absorption of supplies began to take place, due, as was subsequently ascertained, to purchases for the Indian Government. After fluctuations in May, June and July the price rose in August and September under the influence of further purchases by Government accompanied by an active bazaar inquiry, the highest point being reached in October at 29½d. On the cessation of purchases for Government in November, and the consequent disinclination on the part of the operators in the Bombay bazaar to increase their holdings, prices showed a tendency to recede until December when, consequent on a demand for immediate shipment to the East, the quotation rose to 29½d. The end of December was, however, marked by a fall induced by dearness of money and heavy selling from both China and India. The fall became more marked in the opening weeks of the new year, the average price for February declining to 28½d. and for March to 27½d.

A.—CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

The total trade of the Port of Bombay, exclusive of Government transactions, was valued at Rs. 202.16 crores, an advance of Rs. 4.63 crores on the previous year. Including Government transactions the total trade was Rs. 213.6 crores.

(i) Foreign Trade.

1. The aggregate value of the foreign trade of the Port of Bombay reached the General, unprecedented total of Rs. 168½ crores, representing an advance of Rs. 38.4 crores or 2½ per cent. on the figures of the preceding year. The facilities available both at the port and on the railways leading to the port were always fully taxed and on occasions fell short of the demands of trade. While the expansion in the value of the trade was 2½ per cent., the increase in the tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared the port was 3.4 per cent. Freights during the year were considerably higher than in the previous year, in fact higher than at any time since the South African War. The causes of the increase are of general application, namely, a more even distribution of tonnage, good crops, and the increase in the running costs of steamers. So far as the trade of the East is concerned it is probable that the Turko-Italian War was only an indirect influence: but the Balkan War with the consequent closing of the Dardanelles undoubtedly stimulated shipments of ores from Bombay. For the purposes of the summaries of the statistical accounts a modification in the system of classification has been introduced at all ports since the 1st April 1912, the seven main groups under which the foreign trade was formerly classified having been reduced to four. The new method of classification follows that adopted by the Board of Trade in respect of the statistics of trade of the United Kingdom. The change, which has met with the concurrence of the Chambers of Commerce, has been carried out in pursuance of the policy laid

down at the Imperial Conference of 1907 regarding the adoption of a uniform basis in respect of the statistics of trade of the British Empire. In the following table the value of the imports and exports of the Port of Bombay is exhibited under these four groups, the statistics of the previous four years being reconstructed so as to admit of a comparison of the trade of 1912-13 with that of the remaining years of the quinquennial period:—

Articles.						Increase or Decrease in 1912-1913.
	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	
IMPORTS.	Rs. Lákhs.	Rs. Lákhs.	Rs. Lákhs.	Rs. Lákhs.	Rs. Lákhs.	Rs. Lákhs.
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	5,84 ³²	5,59 ¹³	6,23 ²⁷	5,89 ⁸¹	6,74 ⁷⁰	+84 ⁸⁹
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	4,57 ⁷³	4,61 ¹²	4,49 ⁸⁴	6,60 ⁷²	7,93 ⁴²	+1,32 ⁷⁰
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	28,98 ⁸⁰	28,32 ²⁰	35,18 ³⁰	35,25 ⁴⁶	40,03 ⁰³	+5,37 ⁵⁷
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post)	1,00 ¹³	1,00 ⁰¹	1,42 ⁷¹	1,57 ⁹⁷	1,45 ¹²	-12 ⁸⁵
Total Imports ..	40,40 ⁹⁸	39,52 ⁴⁶	47,34 ¹²	49,33 ⁹⁶	56,76 ²⁷	+7,42 ³¹
EXPORTS.						
Indian Produce and Manufactures.						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,62 ⁷⁰	3,30 ⁰⁶	3,20 ⁹⁸	3,89 ⁸⁰	5,47 ¹³	+1,57 ³³
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	12,62 ³³	34,97 ³¹	42,53 ²⁷	38,69 ⁰⁷	31,92 ⁰¹	-6,77 ⁰⁶
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	14,87 ⁶²	14,49 ¹⁸	13,37 ⁵³	16,34 ²¹	17,88 ²⁵	+1,54 ⁰⁴
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post)	66 ⁵²	35 ⁰³	65 ⁵¹	58 ³⁶	50 ⁶⁰	-7 ⁷⁶
Total Indian Produce and Manufactures ..	39,79 ¹⁷	54,91 ⁵⁸	59,77 ²⁹	59,51 ⁴⁴	55,77 ⁹⁹	-3,73 ⁴⁵
Foreign Merchandise.						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	35 ⁹⁴	34 ⁶²	44 ²³	65 ⁰⁵	37 ⁸⁴	-27 ²¹
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	23 ³⁶	28 ⁸⁴	33 ⁶⁵	27 ¹⁰	33 ²¹	+6 ¹⁷
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	1,63 ⁰⁶	1,81 ¹¹	2,33 ⁶⁶	2,60 ⁹⁵	2,56 ⁴⁰	-4 ⁵⁵
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post)	8 ⁰⁰	18 ⁸¹	14 ⁷⁵	4 ⁰³	6 ⁴⁴	+2 ⁴¹
Total Foreign Merchandise ..	2,30 ³⁶	2,63 ³⁸	3,26 ²⁹	3,57 ¹³	3,33 ⁹⁵	-23 ¹⁸
Total Exports ..	42,09 ⁵³	55,54 ⁹⁶	63,03 ⁵⁸	63,08 ⁵⁷	59,11 ⁹⁴	-3,96 ⁶³

Imports.

2. With the exception of Group IV, which is the least important, and is composed of a number of miscellaneous articles, fluctuations in which cannot be referred to any cause of general application, every group in the import branch of the foreign trade exhibits an advance. The increase in Group I is caused by larger importations of *sugar*, *provisions* and *oilman's stores*, and *liquors*, though against these increases must be set off declines in *spices*, *tea* and *tobacco*. In Group II the most important fluctuations are recorded under *raw cotton*, *raw silk* and *coal*, imports of all of which show substantial advances; while a decrease is recorded in imports of *oils*. Group III embraces nearly 72 per cent. of the total import trade: of a total advance of Rs. 5³⁸ crores in this group, no less than Rs. 2⁴⁸ crores are accounted for by larger imports of *cotton manufactures* and *yarn*; imports of *railway plant and rolling-stock* have advanced by over a crore, *machinery and mill-work* by Rs. 35 lákhs, and *silk manufactures* by Rs. 24 lákhs; in fact, with the exception of *jewellery* and *manufactures of wool*, practically every item of any significance in this group shows an increase. The expansion in the import foreign trade is thus distributed over all the important commodities and is in contrast with the record of the preceding year when the expansion was almost entirely restricted to *raw cotton*. An examination of individual items shows that though *coal* increased from Rs. 42⁵⁸ to Rs. 99⁶¹, imports from the United Kingdom increased only Rs. 1⁵⁶ lákhs in value and decreased nearly 16,000 tons in quantity, owing to higher prices and increased freights. The imports from the United Kingdom are the lowest on record. *Dyeing and Tanning substances* recorded a marked expansion of Rs. 21⁴ lákhs to Rs. 1¹ crore. This trade was almost entirely of continental origin. Imports of *machinery and mill-work* expanded by Rs. 35 lákhs to Rs. 2¹ crores, the share of the United Kingdom being 92 per cent. *Textile machinery*, which represents 42 per cent. of the total trade under this head, was responsible for Rs. 10 lákhs of the increase, while imports of *sewing machines* increased 70 per cent. and were valued at over Rs. 11 lákhs. Imports of *motor cars and motor cycles* advanced by Rs. 2¹ lákhs to Rs. 53¹ lákhs, the share of the United Kingdom being Rs. 31¹⁸ lákhs. The number of cars and cycles imported was more than double the number imported in 1910-11. *Mineral oils* show a decrease of Rs. 10¹² lákhs in value, and of 30⁵⁴ lákhs of gallons in quantity. Imports of *kerosine* were in the previous year swollen by abnormally large importations from

America; with the disappearance of this feature, the trade in foreign oil returned to the level of 1910-11, but Burma oil, which in 1911-12 recorded its first set back since 1908-09, made up some of its lost ground. Persia appears for the first time as a source of supply of *kerosine*, over a lakh of gallons having been imported from the Mahamerah oil-fields now being developed by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. Imports of *Railway plant and rolling-stock* rose by Rs. 108.67 lakhs to Rs. 308 crores as a result of activity in the development of, and addition to, existing railway facilities. These imports are practically monopolised by the United Kingdom. In 1911-12 the imports of *sugar* contracted to a level considerably below the average of the decade, but in 1912-13 they were the largest on record, the total value being Rs. 412 crores and the increase Rs. 89.68 lakhs. Of the total importations 63 per cent. came from Mauritius. The deficiency in Java sugar was more than made up by arrivals of *beet*, notably from Austria, the figure rising from 29,000 cwts. to over half a million cwts. Imports of *raw cotton* were returned at 518,057 cwts. valued at Rs. 2.11 crores. *Cotton manufactures* and *cotton twist and yarn* between them account for 28 per cent. of the total import trade. The former increased by Rs. 2.34 crores to Rs. 1.42 crores, the highest figure ever recorded. The quantitative increase in *cotton piece-goods* was 22 per cent. Under *hosiery* Japanese imports, valued at Rs. 16.7 lakhs, stand out with 70 per cent. of the total, the figure exceeding all previous records. Imports of *raw silk* rose by Rs. 53.59 lakhs to Rs. 1.35 crores and of *silk manufactures* by Rs. 21.38 lakhs to Rs. 2.14 crores. Imports of *raw wool* expanded by Rs. 5.2 lakhs to Rs. 16.16 lakhs. Imports of *matches*, in which Japan is participating to an increasingly large extent, advanced by Rs. 3.22 lakhs to Rs. 28.55 lakhs. The activity in house-building and in the engineering works in the neighbourhood of Bombay is reflected in the increase of 27 per cent. in the value of imports of *building and engineering materials*, imports of *cement*, which come under this head, having advanced 34 per cent. in quantity and 52 per cent. in value.

3. Re-exports declined in value from Rs. 3.57 to Rs. 3.33 crores. The decrease is mainly confined to two commodities. Re-exports of *sugar*, which in 1911-12 under the influence of special causes reached the figure of Rs. 36 lakhs, returned to normal, and the advance in shipments of *foreign cotton piece-goods* observed in the previous year was not maintained. *Metals*, *silk goods* and *tea* showed rises. On the whole this branch of foreign trade shows no permanent sign of contraction and Bombay continues to maintain its position as a distributing centre of foreign manufactures to the East African littoral, Arabia and Asiatic Turkey.

4. The aggregate value of exports of Indian produce and manufactures declined by Rs. 373 lakhs to Rs. 55.77 crores. The characteristic of the export trade of this port is its dependence on *cotton*. *Raw cotton* represents 31.50 per cent. of the total exports; *cotton seeds* represent 7.15 per cent. of the exports of seeds and 1.30 per cent. of the total trade. Variations in the world and local crop of cotton consequently react very sensibly on the trade of the port and to these influences must be assigned a great part of the decline recorded in 1912-13 in these articles. Again, though these commodities are, in addition, subject to other and special influences, the products of the cotton spinning and weaving industry represent 18.70 per cent. of the total exports. Shipments of *Indian yarn* and *cloth*, the former of which had in 1911-12 been adversely affected by the political disturbances in China, both show advances, that in the case of *yarn* amounting to as much as Rs. 2.17 lakhs. Of the remaining 31 per cent. of the export trade shipments of *opium* represent nearly one-third. This article of export has in recent years figured with an increasing significance in the export statistics of the port. The values recorded are to a large extent inflated values: and the trade has been conditioned by an artificiality which differentiates it from other commodities which are subject to the ordinary laws of demand and supply. But it is important to note that the export of this article will cease at the end of 1913 and the disappearance from the export statistics of a trade which in 1912-13 was valued at no less than Rs. 5.52 crores will be a factor which will need to be taken into account in estimating the fluctuations of the export trade in the current year. Among other exports worthy of note, *grain*, *pulse* and *flour* rose by Rs. 1.53 crores to Rs. 4.6 crores, *wheat* being the principal item in this group. Exports of *Indian wheat* were stimulated by a contraction, following on the war in the Near East, in shipments from Russia. Shipments of *barley* continued to advance, being returned at 82,872 tons as against 24,624 tons in the year previous. *Metals and ores* exported rose by Rs. 24.22 lakhs to Rs. 104.28 lakhs, the significant item in this group being *manganese*, the exports of which were valued at Rs. 96 lakhs. Shipments were stimulated by the closure of the Dardanelles to shipments from Russia. Exports of *raw hides and skins* expanded by Rs. 32 lakhs to Rs. 71.16 lakhs, and of *leather* by Rs. 11.67 lakhs to Rs. 79.4 lakhs. Exports of *raw hemp*, mostly destined for the United Kingdom, rose by Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 43 lakhs, and appreciable increases are also recorded in shipments of *myrrabolans*, *spices*, *tea*, *oil-cakes* and *manures*.

5. The chief features in the movement of *treasure* have already been mentioned in the first paragraph of this section. As in the previous year the United Kingdom practically supplied all the *bar gold* for private trade, while Egypt was the principal source of the supply of *sovereigns*, with Australia not far behind. The net imports of *silver*, after deducting exports, amounted to Rs. 5.49 crores, an increase of Rs. 1.85 crores. The aggregate value of the net private imports of *gold* and *silver* was Rs. 39.89 crores, an increase of

19 per cent on the previous year's figure. The total value of *treasure* imported and exported on Government account rose from Rs. 5.62 lakhs to Rs. 10.29 crores, the imports being practically confined to *silver bars, sycee and dollars* valued at Rs. 6.79 crores.

Distribution of
trade.

6. The British Empire, Continental Europe and Asia with 45.93, 25.21 and 24.33 per cent., respectively, practically appropriate the foreign trade of this port, the shares of America and Africa representing 3.04 and 1.49 per cent., respectively. The centesimal share of the British Empire advanced from 42.18 per cent. to 45.93 per cent. on account of the general increase under imports; while the shares of Continental Europe and Asia show declines due to the contraction in shipments to these groups. America and Africa, on the other hand, record increases amounting, respectively, to Rs. 6.925 lakhs and Rs. 4.227 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom represented 5.47 per cent. of the import trade and showed an advance of Rs. 330.41 lakhs or 12 per cent., *cotton piece-goods* and *Railway plant* causing the increase. Exports to the United Kingdom again recorded a decline of Rs. 89.61 lakhs owing to restricted shipments of *raw cotton* and *seeds*. Trade with British Possessions other than the United Kingdom showed considerable improvement, both imports and exports advancing owing chiefly to increased receipts of *Mauritius sugar* and increased shipments of *twist and yarn* to Hongkong.

Government
transactions.

7. Imports of stores on Government account were on a larger scale than in the previous year and were valued at Rs. 62.81 lakhs as against Rs. 58.74 lakhs in 1911-12. Of other articles, *arms and ammunition, cement, instruments, machinery and metals* show an increase, while there was a decrease in imports of *coal and hardware*. Exports of stores, the bulk of which consists of *arms and ammunition*, declined from Rs. 6.55 lakhs to Rs. 4.37 lakhs.

Shipping.

8. The number of vessels, steam and sailing, engaged in the foreign trade increased by 20 to 1,633 and the tonnage by 128,342 to 3,897,196 tons or by 3 per cent. The distribution of the tonnage according to Flag shows very slight changes. The share of Great Britain was 67 per cent. as against 68 per cent. in 1911-12; Germany and Austria-Hungary follow with a percentage of 10 and 6 respectively. Italy and Japan absorb 5 per cent. each, while France follows with a percentage of 4 as against 5 in 1911-12.

(ii) *Coasting Trade.*

General.

1. The aggregate coasting trade of the Chief Port shows a recovery from the falling off noticed in the preceding year, having advanced from Rs. 32.61 crores to Rs. 33.41 crores. Imports rose by nearly Rs. 4.3 lakhs and exports by Rs. 36.44 lakhs. The advance in imports is due to larger arrivals of Indian produce from Madras (+Rs. 6.8 lakhs), Burma (+Rs. 4.8 lakhs), Sind (+Rs. 3.6 lakhs) and Bengal (+Rs. 1.3 lakhs). The leading features of the export trade were larger shipments of Indian manufactures and foreign merchandise to Bengal and Burma.

Imports.

2. The chief factors in the import trade are arrivals of *raw cotton* (Rs. 663 lakhs), *grain and pulse* (Rs. 206 lakhs) and *coal* (Rs. 109 lakhs). Receipts of raw cotton from Madras and Sind increased by Rs. 5.6 lakhs and Rs. 4.4 lakhs, respectively, while those from Goa fell off by Rs. 1.6 lakhs, and from Cutch by Rs. 5.4 lakhs. Imports of *grain and pulse* which had for the last two years heavily declined, showed no improvement, the increase of Rs. 1.7 lakhs in arrivals of rice chiefly from Burma being neutralised by decreases in shipments of *jowár* and *bajra* from Sind (Rs. 8 lakhs) and of *wheat* from Káthiawár (Rs. 8 lakhs). *Coal* from Bengal further declined by Rs. 3.62 lakhs while *kerosine oil* from Burma increased by Rs. 10 lakhs. Other noteworthy items contributing to the increase were *cocoanuts* from Goa, *jute manufactures* and *tea* from Bengal, and *teak wood* from Burma.

Exports.

3. The bulk of this trade consists of exports of *cotton piece-goods* which advanced by Rs. 15.53 lakhs to Rs. 70.3 lakhs, shipments to Burma showing a large expansion. Exports to Bengal showed a slight increase being valued at Rs. 10.6 lakhs as against Rs. 10.1 lakhs in the previous year, while those to Madras and Sind declined. Exports of *cotton, twist and yarn* improved by Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 17.3 lakhs, the principal consumers being Bengal and Sind with a trade of Rs. 7.8 lakhs and Rs. 3.6 lakhs, respectively. Exports of *raw cotton* increased by Rs. 2 lakhs, the decrease in shipments to Madras and Bengal being more than counterbalanced by a heavy increase in shipments to Pondicherry. Exports of *grain and pulse* fell off by Rs. 4.66 lakhs, the advance in shipments to Madras and Goa being counteracted by decreased shipments to British Ports and Káthiawár. Shipments of *seeds* to Káthiawár, which receded from Rs. 4.7 lakhs to Rs. 1.8 lakhs, mostly account for the fall of Rs. 3.7 lakhs under this head. Exports of *sugar*, of which Káthiawár is the principal consumer, rose from Rs. 4.6 lakhs to Rs. 6.9 lakhs.

Treasure.

4. The imports and exports of *treasure*, which consist mostly of *Government of India rupees*, amounted to Rs. 13.19 lakhs against Rs. 7.31 lakhs in the previous year.

Government
transactions.

5. Imports of *Government treasure* advanced from Rs. 1,38,379 to Rs. 3,86,140, while exports declined from Rs. 19 lakhs to Rs. 12 lakhs. The movements are practically confined to *Government of India rupees*.

6. The number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade decreased from 83,112 to 73,733, while their tonnage increased from 4,544,074 to 4,836,607 tons. The number of vessels entered declined from 50,283 to 43,823 while their tonnage increased from 2,145,768 to 2,266,993. Clearances of vessels numbered 29,910 with a tonnage of 2,569,614, showing a decrease of 2,919 vessels and an increase of 171,308 tons.

B.—SUBORDINATE PORTS.

1. The total value of the foreign trade advanced from Rs. 1,73,289 to Rs. 1,89,231. *Foreign trade.* *Imports*, which consist chiefly of *dates* (Rs. 1,22,994) from Bassorah and *coal* (Rs. 19,428) from the United Kingdom and South Australia, advanced from Rs. 1,20,835 to Rs. 1,53,886. *Exports*, consisting chiefly of *jowár* and *bájra* (Rs. 24,364) to Native States in Arabia, were valued at Rs. 35,345. The number of vessels (all Native craft) engaged in this trade was 35 of 2,289 tons as against 25 of 1,750 tons in the previous year.

2. The total value of the coasting trade declined from Rs. 696 lâkhs to Rs. 676 lâkhs or 2·8 per cent. *Imports* declined by Rs. 59,018 to Rs. 323 lâkhs, of which Rs. 145 lâkhs represented trade between the subordinate ports and the Chief Port. The bulk of the imports from other provinces came from Madras (Rs. 20 lâkhs), Káthiâwár (Rs. 19 lâkhs) and Goa (Rs. 13 lâkhs). *Exports* fell Rs. 20 lâkhs to Rs. 350 lâkhs, of which Rs. 163 lâkhs represented trade with the Chief Port. Exports of *salt* to Madras and Bengal (Rs. 30 lâkhs), *rice* to Madras, Káthiâwár and Goa (Rs. 19 lâkhs) *cotton-seed* to Káthiâwár (Rs. 2 lâkhs) and *wood* to Káthiâwár (Rs. 5 lâkhs) were the principal features of the trade. The trade of the Kánara Range advanced by Rs. 5 lâkhs, and of the Ratnâgiri Range by Rs. 11 lâkhs. The trade of the Urâ, Thâna and Surat Ranges fell by Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and Rs. 19 lâkhs, respectively. The total number of vessels engaged in the interportal trade was 137,623 of 3,015,466 tons as against 147,758 of 3,262,456 tons in the previous year. *Coasting trade.*

LAND TRADE OF THE PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Compared with the preceding year the total traffic of the year by rail including the local trade advanced in volume from 1,709 lâkhs of maunds to 1,903 lâkhs of maunds or by 11·4 per cent. and in value from Rs. 126·8 crores to Rs. 132·1 crores or by 4·2 per cent. Contrasted with the average of the previous five years it showed an increase of 541 lâkhs of maunds in volume and of Rs. 27·54 crores in value.

(i) External Trade.

1. The total quantity of merchandise imported from the external blocks was 1,074 lâkhs *Imports* of maunds as against 886 lâkhs of maunds during the previous year and 608 lâkhs of maunds, the average of the preceding five years. The value of the merchandise, as compared with the last year and the average, advanced by Rs. 6·57 and 18·32 crores respectively. The quantity of *cotton* imported showed an advance of 3·2 per cent. over that of the previous year, but its value advanced by 12·4 per cent. in consequence of the rise in prices. Larger receipts from the United Provinces, the Punjâb, Rájputâna and the Nizam's Territory more than covered the deficient supplies from the Central Provinces (- 15·7 lâkhs of maunds). The imports of *wheat* rose by 35 lâkhs of maunds owing to larger receipts from the United Provinces into Bombay Port and Gujarát, and from Rájputâna into Bombay Port and the Deccan. *Other food grains* advanced by 13·34 lâkhs of maunds. There were larger receipts of *gram* and *pulse* from United Provinces (+ 20 lâkhs of maunds) into Bombay Port, Gujarát and the Deccan, but the supplies from the Punjâb and Central Provinces fell off. Bombay Port (+ 9·3 lâkhs of maunds) and the Deccan (+ 14·4 lâkhs of maunds) received larger supplies of *jowár* and *bájra* from the United Provinces and the Nizam's Territory, but imports into Gujarát from the United Provinces and Rájputâna fell off by 20 lâkhs of maunds. The trade in *rice* receded by 9·4 lâkhs of maunds owing to shorter receipts from Madras and the Central Provinces into Bombay Port and the Deccan and in *miscellaneous grains* by 8 lâkhs of maunds owing to smaller consignments into Gujarát from the Punjâb and Rájputâna. The imports of *metals* rose by 55·7 lâkhs of maunds owing to larger supplies of manganese ore from the Central Provinces (+ 50·4 lâkhs of maunds) and Rájputâna into Bombay Port, and from Mysore (+ 7·8 lâkhs of maunds) into Goa, but the trade between Madras and Goa fell away. The transactions in *oil-seeds* declined by 28 lâkhs of maunds. Bombay Port received smaller supplies of *cotton seed* (- 19 lâkhs of maunds) from the Central Provinces and the Nizam's Territory, of *castor seed* (- 5 lâkhs of maunds) from the Nizam's Territory and of *linseed* (- 5·6 lâkhs of maunds) from the United and Central Provinces and the Nizam's Territory. There were larger receipts of *sesamum* from the United Provinces and Rájputâna (+ 5 lâkhs of maunds) but these barely covered the large deficits in the supplies from the Nizam's Territory and the Central Provinces. The dealings in *rape seed* advanced (+ 5·4 lâkhs of maunds) owing to larger consignments from the United and Central Provinces and Rájputâna, and imports of *groundnuts* from Central Provinces and Madras increased by 3 lâkhs of maunds. East and West Deccan and Southern Marâtha Country imported larger quantities of fodder from the Nizam's Territory, Madras and Central Provinces. There was a larger trade in *coal and coke* (+ 93·5 lâkhs of maunds), *dyes and tans*, *hemp and jute*, *provisions* (+ 3·5 lâkhs of maunds) and *sugar* (+ 3·4 lâkhs of maunds).

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. but the transactions in *hides and skins*, *opium*, *railway materials* and *spices* declined to some extent.

Exports.

2. The total exports to external blocks (277 lâkhs of maunds) showed an advance of 3 per cent. over the previous year and 13 per cent. over the average. Their value amounted to Rs. 39.5 crores, an increase of 8.7 and 33.8 per cent. over the previous year's figure and the average. The principal increases were under *cotton manufactures* (+ 27 lâkhs of maunds), there being greater demand for European piece-goods from Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjâb and Râjputâna, and for Indian stuffs from Bengal, the Punjâb, Râjputâna, Madras and the Nizam's Territory. Larger consignments of *metals* (+ 1.5 lâkh of maunds) were sent to the United and Central Provinces, Râjputâna and the Nizam's Territory; of *kerosine* (+ .86 lâkh of maunds) to the United and Central Provinces and Râjputâna; of *dried fruits and nuts* to the Central Provinces and Râjputâna and of *sugar* (+ 2.3 lâkhs of maunds) to the Central Provinces and the Nizam's Territory. The trade in *coal and coke* expanded by 3 lâkhs of maunds owing to larger exports to the Central Provinces and Mysore, and in *railway materials* (+ 5 lâkhs of maunds) owing to exports to Râjputâna and the Nizam's Territory. There were larger dealings in *hides and skins* with the United Provinces; in *gunny bags* with the United Provinces and the Nizam's Territory; in *oils* (*kerosine oil* + .86 lâkhs of maunds) with the United Provinces, Central Provinces and Râjputâna, and in *spices* with the Central Provinces and the Nizam's Territory. The trade in *food grains* was stationary. Madras, Mysore and the Nizam's Territory received larger supplies of *gram*, *pulse*, and *wheat*, but demand for them from elsewhere was considerably restricted. The transactions in *oil-seeds* declined considerably (- 5.8 lâkhs of maunds) owing to smaller supplies of *cotton seed* and *miscellaneous seeds* being sent to Madras and of groundnuts to the United Provinces and the Punjâb. The Central Provinces, the Nizam's Territory and Râjputâna curtailed their demand for *salt*, the exports of which fell by 4.4 lâkhs of maunds.

(ii) Local Trade.

This branch of the trade consists chiefly of transactions between the Port of Bombay and the rest of the Presidency. The volume of the trade showed little change (552 lâkhs of maunds as against 554 lâkhs of maunds in the previous year), but its value receded by Rs. 4.5 crores or by 10.5 per cent. *Metals* (+ 1.85 lâkh of maunds), *cotton manufactures* (+ 5.6 lâkh of maunds), *sugar* (+ 3 lâkhs of maunds), *coal and coke* (+ 21.4 lâkhs of maunds), *hides and skins* (+ 28,000 maunds), and *railway materials* (+ 1.2 lâkh of maunds) provided the chief advances. On the other hand the transactions in *raw cotton* (- 17.5 lâkhs of maunds), *food grains* (- 14.6 lâkhs of maunds), *oil-seeds* (- 15.8 lâkhs of maunds) and *salt* (- 2.8 lâkhs of maunds) fell off considerably. *Spices*, *tobacco*, *gunny bags* and *dyes and tans* were also in less demand than in the previous year.

(2) SIND.**SEA-BORNE TRADE.****General.**

1. The total sea-borne trade of the province rose by Rs. 9.96 crores to Rs. 62.13 crores. Foreign imports rose by Rs. 1.13 crore and exports by Rs. 7.6 crores.

Shipping.

2. The number of vessels engaged in foreign trade which entered the ports of the province increased from 561 to 633, the tonnage being 1,114,855. The number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade that entered the ports decreased from 4,297 to 4,272, but the tonnage increased from 953,147 to 1,043,704. The number of steamships entering rose by 80 to 969 with increased tonnage of 245,026. Of the total number of steamships 821 were British and 54 British Indian.

A.—CHIEF PORT—KARA'CHI.*(i) Foreign Trade.***General.**

1. The total foreign trade of the port excluding Government transactions rose from Rs. 39.26 crores to Rs. 48.03 crores, an increase of 22 per cent. This figure gives a record for the fourth year in succession. The foreign trade has increased 133 per cent. in the past five years. Imports rose by Rs. 1.17 crore and exports by Rs. 7.6 crores.

Imports.

2. Foreign trade was in the year under report classed under four main heads as at Bombay. *Class I (Food, drink and tobacco)* showed an increase in imports of Rs. 50.13 lâkhs, of which *sugar* was responsible for Rs. 45.3 lâkhs. *Sugar, molasses and confectionery* valued 20 per cent. of the total foreign imports. *Class II (Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured)* decreased by Rs. 3.21 lâkhs to Rs. 61.17 lâkhs, owing to a fall of Rs. 5.64 lâkhs in *oil* due to an increasing world-demand. *Coal, coke and patent fuel* rose by Rs. 1.73 lâkhs to Rs. 4.72 lâkhs owing to imports being received from the Transvaal for the first time. *Class III (Articles wholly or mainly manufactured)* rose by Rs. 1.42 crores to Rs. 10.7 crores. To this increase *cutlery, hardware, etc., dyes and colours, machinery, and railway plant and rolling stock* contributed Rs. 3.76, 2.3, 3.42, and 14.04 lâkhs respectively,

while *yarns and textile fabrics* jumped from Rs. 6.49 to Rs. 7.58 crores, of which Rs. 6.84 crores fell under *cotton goods*.

3. Re-exports of foreign merchandise fell by Rs. 10,58,090 to Rs. 80,17,720, but the Re-exports previous year's figures were abnormal and due to the reshipment of *sugar* valued at Rs. 42,16,668 owing to a sudden rise of prices.

4. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures recorded a jump from Rs. 15.21 to Exports. Rs. 19.63 crores under *Class I*. *Wheat*, which constituted 44.18 per cent. of the total exports, rose 26 per cent. to 1,321,353 tons in quantity and 37 per cent. to Rs. 14.05 crores in value. Of this Rs. 10.48 crores went to the United Kingdom. *Class II* totalled Rs. 11.96 crores, an increase of Rs. 3.59 crores, Rs. 2.1 crores of which were contributed by *textile materials*. *Cotton, raw*, rose 59 per cent. in quantity and 75 per cent. in value, the figures being records. *Seeds* rose by Rs. 66.7 lakhs to Rs. 3.39 crores. *Hides and skins, raw*, rose from Rs. 88.4 to Rs. 157.66 lakhs owing to increasing demand and high prices.

5. Net private imports of treasure fell from Rs. 65.06 to Rs. 21.66 lakhs. This large Treasure. decrease was due to the almost entire cessation of imports of *gold* by sea, but if importations by rail are included *gold* increased from Rs. 73.88 to Rs. 92.76 lakhs.

6. Trade with the United Kingdom was 53.53 and with the whole Empire 54.41 per Distribution. cent. of the total trade, as against last year's percentages of 55.54 and 57.68, nevertheless the value of imports from and exports to the Empire rose by 14 and 21 per cent. Belgium has increased her percentage from 11.21 to 11.53, and Germany from 10.03 to 10.06.

7. Government transactions declined from Rs. 2.54 to Rs. 2.5 crores.

Government
transactions.

(ii) *Coasting Trade*.

The value of the coasting trade excluding Government transactions rose from Rs. 9.61 to Rs. 10.7 crores, an increase of 11 per cent. Imports fell Rs. 1.2 lakhs or 1 per cent., but exports advanced by Rs. 1.21 lakhs or 40 per cent. Under imports, *Indian produce and manufactures* rose 2 per cent. to Rs. 10.58 lakhs, to which *coal* contributed Rs. 5.1 lakhs, while *Foreign merchandise* fell 15 per cent. to Rs. 1.21 crore. Exports of *Indian produce* rose from Rs. 2.61 to Rs. 3.69 crores, *cotton, raw*, being responsible for Rs. 97 lakhs of the increase.

B.—SUBORDINATE PORTS.

Keti Bandar and Sirganda.

The total trade of the two ports amounted to Rs. 8,82,392 and Rs. 11,23,926 as against Rs. 8,74,096 and Rs. 10,48,913 in the preceding year.

SIND EXTERNAL LAND TRADE.

1. The total value of imports and exports, excluding treasure, rose from Rs. 163 $\frac{1}{2}$ to General. Rs. 190 lakhs. Imports rose 17 per cent. to Rs. 91 lakhs, *wool, raw*, being responsible for Rs. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of the increase, and exports rose 16 per cent. to Rs. 99 lakhs, the chief increases being under *cotton piece-goods, foreign* (Rs. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs), *leather, manufactured* (Rs. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs), and *sugar, refined* (Rs. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs). *Wool, raw*, declined by Rs. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

2. Imports from Afghanistan rose from Rs. 63 to Rs. 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or 20 per cent. Exports Distribution. thither showed a rise of Rs. 17 lakhs or 29 per cent., chiefly due to the fact that all the trade that passed into the town of Nushki was formerly treated as trade with Baluchistan; but as Nushki was found to be merely a distributing centre for Afghanistan, in the year under report the whole of the trade that passed into Nushki was counted as trade with Afghanistan. The result was a seeming falling off of 37 and 93 per cent. in the imports and exports respectively of Baluchistan, but excluding the Nushki figures imports showed a rise of 31 per cent. to Rs. 3,62,228, and exports a rise of 426 per cent. to Rs. 57,369. Imports from Las Beyla territory advanced 8 per cent. to Rs. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and exports thither rose by nearly 50 per cent. to Rs. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The import trade from Persia rose from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and the export trade from Rs. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ to Rs. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. These figures were more than double those of 1910-11 and were again a record.

(3) ADEN.

The total value of the private sea-borne and land trade of Aden rose from £8,252,814 to £9,157,499, beating last year's record by £904,685. Sea-borne trade increased by £873,137 to £8,731,950, of which Indian trade with an advance of £185,721 accounted for £1,792,817. Foreign trade showed an increase of merchandise, but a decrease of treasure under both imports and exports, while Indian trade showed an increase in both under imports, but a small decrease under exports. The value of the land trade rose from £394,001 to £425,549, both imports and exports showing advances. Government transactions increased from £37,580 to £69,115.

I.—SEA-BORNE TRADE.

1. The total value of the import trade, exclusive of treasure, increased by £674,225 to £3,970,884. Class I (Articles of food, drink, and tobacco) rose in value from £1,108,780 to £1,492,180. The chief items contributing to the increase of £383,400 were *coffee* (+ £106,101), *grain and pulse* (+ £87,641), *dates* (+ £27,190), *spices* (+ £26,071) and *sugar* (+ £122,140). The total value of Class II (Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured) fell slightly from £1,064,940 to £1,053,070, but was nevertheless well up to the average. *Coal* decreased £31,496 in value and 30,280 tons in quantity although new sources of supply were found in Japan and Natal, whence 9,000 tons were imported. *Raw hides* showed an increase of £38,381 or over 55 per cent., but *raw skins* declined from £457,886 to £433,694. *Oils* advanced in value by £12,054, *kerosine* contributing £8,792 to this figure. *Seeds* rose by £10,733, but *wax* fell by £13,686 and *unmanufactured ivory* by £16,077. Class III (Articles wholly or mainly manufactured) recorded an increase of £290,690 and a total value of £1,250,630. Notable rises were shown by *apparel* (£9,139), *chemicals, drugs and medicines* (£12,016), *dyes and colours* (£27,457), and *cotton textile fabrics* (£187,854). *Fibre, silk, and wool manufactures* also advanced in value. Class IV (Miscellaneous and unclassified) rose in value from £162,200 to £175,000, a decrease of £14,996 under *unset pearls* being more than counterbalanced by an increase of £21,168 under *articles imported by post*. The Italian blockade of the Red Sea ports, by preventing shipments thither direct, stimulated the import trade of Aden, particularly in *coffee, dates* and *sugar*.

2. The total value of the export trade, exclusive of treasure, increased from £2,938,330 to £3,560,540. Class I rose by £397,760 to £1,475,230. The chief advances were under *coffee* (£125,250), *grain and pulse* (£108,595), *sugar* (£49,655), *salt* (£10,741) and *unmanufactured tobacco* (£21,171). Class II rose from £906,340 to £994,410 chiefly owing to advances under *raw skins and hides* (£64,505), *oils* (£18,398, of which *kerosine* was responsible for £17,549), *wax* (£9,705), *textile materials* (£25,886), and *unmanufactured ivory* (£13,614). The value of Class III increased from £776,430 to £928,830. The most noticeable rises were under *apparel* (£8,029), *chemicals, drugs and medicines* (£10,350), *dyes and colours* (£27,809, of which *indigo* accounted for £24,748), and *cotton manufactures* (£82,554). Class IV fell from £178,090 to £162,070 owing to a large decrease of £26,300 under *unset pearls*.

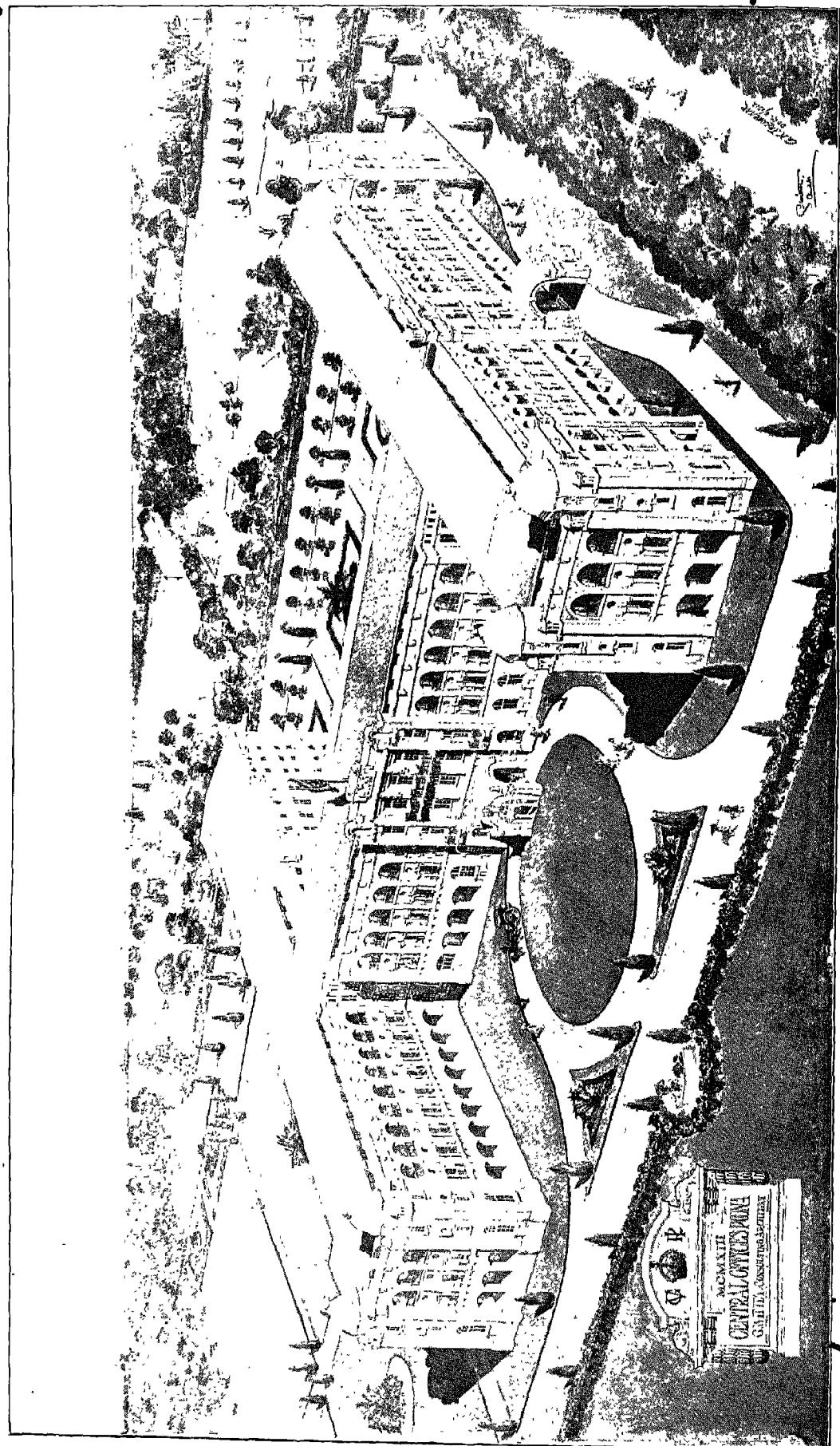
3. The total imports of treasure decreased by £404,364, and exports by £18,939. The decrease is more apparent than real, owing to the previous year's abnormal increase. Actually, the imports are only slightly below the average, and the exports much above it.

4. Of the total trade (excluding treasure and Government transactions) of £7,531,420, the British Empire claimed £2,811,140, India's share being £1,334,380. Africa comes next with £1,514,140, followed closely by Asia with £1,483,500. The United States of America with a total of £911,680 is still ahead of Continental Europe with £810,960. The percentage of the United Kingdom fell slightly from 9.90 to 9.67, and of India from 19.27 to 17.71. The Austrian percentage rose from 1.62 to 3.13 chiefly owing to abnormal imports of sugar. The actual African increase represents a decline in percentage from 21.38 to 20.16, but the Asiatic percentage rose markedly from 16.67 to 19.70, owing to a large increase in trade with the Arabian Gulf and Red Sea ports, direct shipments to and from which could not be made for a great part of the year.

5. The number of vessels, steam and sailing, entering the port during the year increased from 1,510 to 1,535, and the tonnage from 3,594,888 to 3,685,056. The number of British ships fell slightly from 804 to 793, and of British Indian rose from 149 to 152. Austrian boats numbered 132 as against 111 in the previous year, but the numbers of German, French and Italian boats (162, 108 and 116 respectively) showed little change. The number of native craft entering the harbour rose from 982 to 1,365 and their tonnage from 30,307 to 40,124. The percentage of the shipping interest of the United Kingdom in the trade of Aden decreased from 13.64 to 12.77. The figures for India and Burma showed little change, but British Colonial interests rose from 9.41 to 17.39 per cent. and foreign interests showed a drop from 56.82 to 49.51 per cent.

II.—LAND TRADE.

The number of camel-loads of produce imported into Aden from the mainland of Arabia fell from 201,184 to 191,303, but the value of the produce rose from £231,732 to £239,619. The noticeable increases were under *coffee* and *grain and karbi*, and decreases under *provisions, grain, raw cotton and camels*. Exports increased in value from £162,269 to £185,930. *Grain, sugar, oils and spices* showed advances, but *jingeli seeds* declined heavily.



8.—Public Works.

For details see the Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1912-13, Part I.

The total expenditure on Works of the Roads and Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department of the Presidency during the year amounted to Rs. 1,22,91,581, the more important details of which are given, under the various heads, below:—

I.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Imperial Services.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was:—

				Customs.	Rs.
New Works	...	...	...	...	24,307
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...	11,600
					<hr/>
Total	...			35,907	

The only work of importance was that of the Customs Buildings at Viramgám in the Ahmedábád District which was completed during the year.

The expenditure during the year was:—

				Salt.	Rs.
New Works	...	...	...	...	26,286
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...	37,645
					<hr/>
Total	...			63,931	

The work of extending the open Salt Stores at Khárághoda in the Ahmedábád District was completed during the year.

An expenditure of Rs. 106 only was incurred on repairs under this head.

Opium.

The expenditure incurred under this head amounted to Rs. 26,245 only, of which Mint, Rs. 16,289 was on works, and Rs. 9,956 on repairs.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was:—

Post Offices.

				Post Offices.	Rs.
New Works	...	...	...	...	65,671
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...	19,449
					<hr/>
Total	...			85,120	

The main installation of electric lights and fans in the New General Post Office, Bombay, and the combined Post and Telegraph office at Mirpurkhás were completed.

No important work was carried out under this head, the expenditure during the year being Telegraph as under:—

				Telegraph	Rs.
New Works	...	...	...	...	10,798
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...	8,348
					<hr/>
Total	...			19,146	

An expenditure of Rs. 3,036 only was incurred on repairs under this head.

The expenditure during the year was:—

Treasury and
Currency Buildings.
Political Agencies.

				Treasury and Currency Buildings. Political Agencies.	Rs.
New Works	...	...	...	...	29,701
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...	23,418
					<hr/>
Total	...			53,119	

The work of additions and alterations to the Residency Buildings at Baroda was completed.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. An expenditure of Rs. 232 only was incurred under this head of which Rs. 100 was on additions and alterations and Rs. 132 on repairs.

Educational. No important work was carried out under this head, the expenditure during the year being as under:—

	Rs.
New Works	... ...
Additions and alterations to existing works	... ... } 794
Repairs	... ...
	<u>23.213</u>
Total	... 24,007

Miscellaneous. The expenditure incurred under this head amounted to Rs. 17,326 of which Rs. 9,890 was on works and Rs. 7,436 on repairs.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements. Under this head the expenditure during the year was:—

	Rs.
New Works	... ...
Additions and alterations to existing works	... ... } 11,227
Repairs	... ...
	<u>11,227</u>
Total	... 11,227

The Coal Jetty at Muscat and the Light-houses in the Persian Gulf were completed during the year, the expenditure incurred on them having been adjusted with the Marine and Civil Departments. The old bore sunk for water supply at Khárághoda got clogged with sand and clay and the flow of water stopped. Attempts were made to revive the bore but without success. The work of sinking a new bore was in progress.

Provincial Services.

Forests. No work of importance was undertaken during the year, the total expenditure under the head being as under:—

	Rs.
New Works	... ...
Additions and alterations to existing works	... ... } 6,344
Repairs	... ...
	<u>6,344</u>
Total	... 10,795

Treasury and Currency Buildings. The expenditure incurred under this head amounted to Rs. 2,830 of which Rs. 121 was on works and Rs. 2,709 on repairs.

Land Revenue Buildings. Under this head the expenditure during the year was:—

	Rs.
New Works	... ...
Additions and alterations to existing works	... ... } 4,41,429
Repairs	... ...
	<u>4,41,429</u>
Total	... 5,80,400

The Mámlatdár's Kacheri at Mángaoñ (Kolába District) and a Revenue Sub-divisional office at Kárvár were commenced. The Head-quarter buildings at Nawábsháh and the Mukhtyárkár's Kacheri at Nagar Párkár were in progress. The additions and alterations to the Collector's Kacheri at Belgaum, the Collector's Kacheri with subsidiary buildings at Mirpurkás, the Revenue and Judicial offices at Hyderábád, the additions and alterations to the Commissioner's office, Karáchi, the Mukhtyárkár's Kacheri and Resident Magistrate's Court at Mehar and the Mukhtyárkár's Kacheries at Ratodero and Warah were completed.

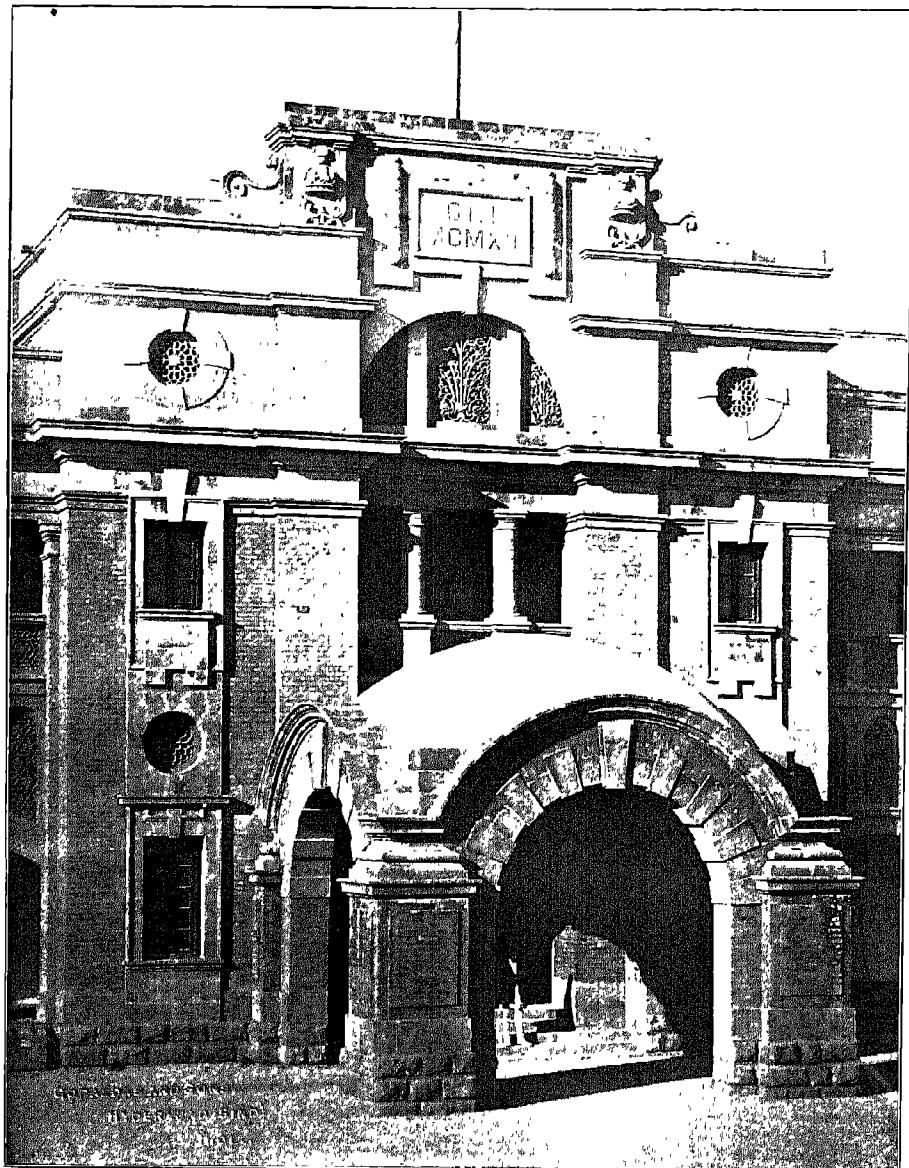
Excise Buildings. The expenditure during the year was:—

	Rs.
New Works	... ...
Additions and alterations to existing works	... ... } 38,319
Repairs	... ...
	<u>38,319</u>
Total	... 55,961

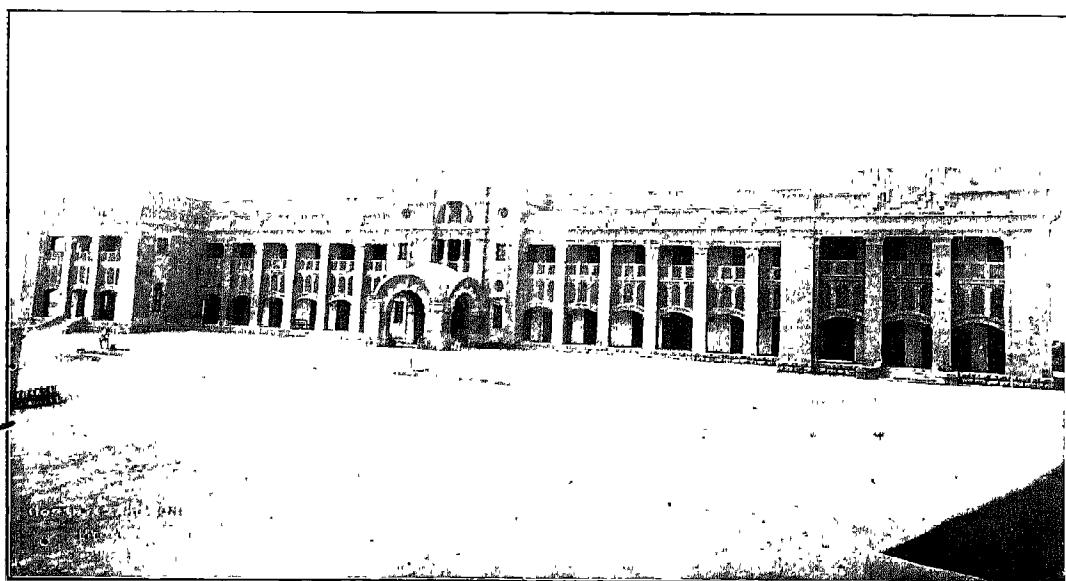
The work of constructing a reservoir and cooling plant for the Distillery at Godhra was in progress.

Residences for Local Government, Government Offices, etc. Under this head the expenditure during the year was:—

	Rs.
New Works	... ...
Additions and alterations to existing works	... ... } 50,947
Repairs	... ...
	<u>50,947</u>
Total	... 1,13,92



Revenue and Judicial Offices, Hyderabad, Sind.—Entrance.



The bungalows for the Collector and the Assistant Collector at Surat were in progress, while the additions and alterations to the Bandmen's quarters at Government House, Malabár Point, and the additional quarters for married clerks in Government House, Mahábleshwar, were completed.

No work of importance was carried out during the year. The total expenditure under the Political Agencies head amounted to Rs. 12,486 of which Rs. 7,342 was on works and Rs. 5,144 on repairs.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was:—

Agriculture.

	Rs.
New Works	...
Additions and alterations to existing works	...
Repairs	...
	}
	16,247
	4,078
Total	20,325

The construction of the Agricultural School at Devi-Hosur in the Dhárwár District was commenced.

An expenditure of Rs. 297 only was incurred under this head of which Rs. 4 was on Miscellaneous works and Rs. 293 on repairs.

The expenditure during the year was:—

Museums.

	Rs.
New Works	...
Additions and alterations to existing works	...
Repairs	...
	}
	*2,052
	159
Total	2,211

* In addition to Rs. 1,03,892 spent from contributions.

The Art and Archaeology block of the Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India, Bombay, was carried up to the wall head throughout except over the central hall where the dome is to be erected. The concrete flooring was completed and the roofing of the picture galleries was in progress. The scaffolding for the great dome was erected and the vaulting from which the drum rises was well advanced.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was:—

Monuments and Antiquities.

	Rs.
New Works	...
Additions and alterations to existing works	...
Repairs	...
	}
	3,452
	35,304
Total	38,756

No work of importance was undertaken during the year, the operations being confined to repairs to, and conservation of archaeological buildings and remains.

The expenditure during the year was:—

Educational Colleges.

	Rs.
New Works	...
Additions and alterations to existing works	...
Repairs	...
	}
	†3,99,474
	29,780
Total	4,29,254

† In addition Rs. 1,28,875 were spent from contributions.

The following important works were in progress:—

(1) Quarters for the Principal, Secondary Training College, Bombay.

(2) The Chimnál Nagindás Hostel for the students of the Gujarát College, Ahmedábád.

(3) Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Good progress was made during the year with the four sections of this work. The main college building was approaching the first floor level throughout, the Stores Department was partly ceiled over, the Sir Vasanji Trikamji Mulji Library was at the wall head on the outer walls, and the Examination Schools and Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall were rising steadily.

(4) Provision of electric lights and fans in the new Physiological Laboratory in the compound of Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

(5) The Mádhavlál Ranchhodál Science Institute, Ahmedábád.
(6) Class rooms and a Science and Lecture Hall in connection with the Training College for Men at Dhárwár.

The following works of importance were completed :—

(1) Quarters for the Vice-Principal and 20 students of the Secondary Training College, Bombay. These are constructed entirely of re-inforced cement concrete on the Kahn system, excepting the roofs on the two lines of the main rooms, which are of Mangalore tiles.

(2) The New Physiological Laboratory in connection with the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Schools.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

	Rs.
New Works	...
Additions and alterations to existing works	...
Repairs	...
	... } 3,91,455
	... 18,155
Total	4,09,610

The following important works were in progress :—

(1) Hostel for the students of the Sorábji J. J. High School, Surat.
(2) Mádhavlál Hostel for the students of the Ranchhodál Chhotál High School, Ahmedábád.
(3) Extension of the Northcote High School at Sholápur.
(4) Hostel for 80 students of the Northcote High School at Sholápur.
(5) Hostels for the High Schools at Sátára and Bijápur.

The following important works were completed :—

(1) The new Kiln Shed for the Pottery Buildings in the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.
(2) Hostel for 60 students, R. S. Dalál High School, Broach.
(3) Hostel in connection with the High School at Dhárwár.
(4) Additional class rooms for the High School at Bijápur.

University Buildings.

An expenditure of Rs. 1,500 only was incurred on repairs under this head.

Miscellaneous.

An expenditure of Rs. 2,278 only was incurred under this head of which Rs. 1,656 was on works and Rs. 622 on repairs.

Ecclesiastical.

No work of importance was carried out under this head. The expenditure during the year was :—

	Rs.
New Works	...
Additions and alterations to existing works	...
Repairs	...
	... } 10,389
	... 12,913
Total	23,302

Law and Justice.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

	Rs.
New Works	...
Additions and alterations to existing works	...
Repairs	...
	... } 95,134
	... 54,975
Total	1,50,109

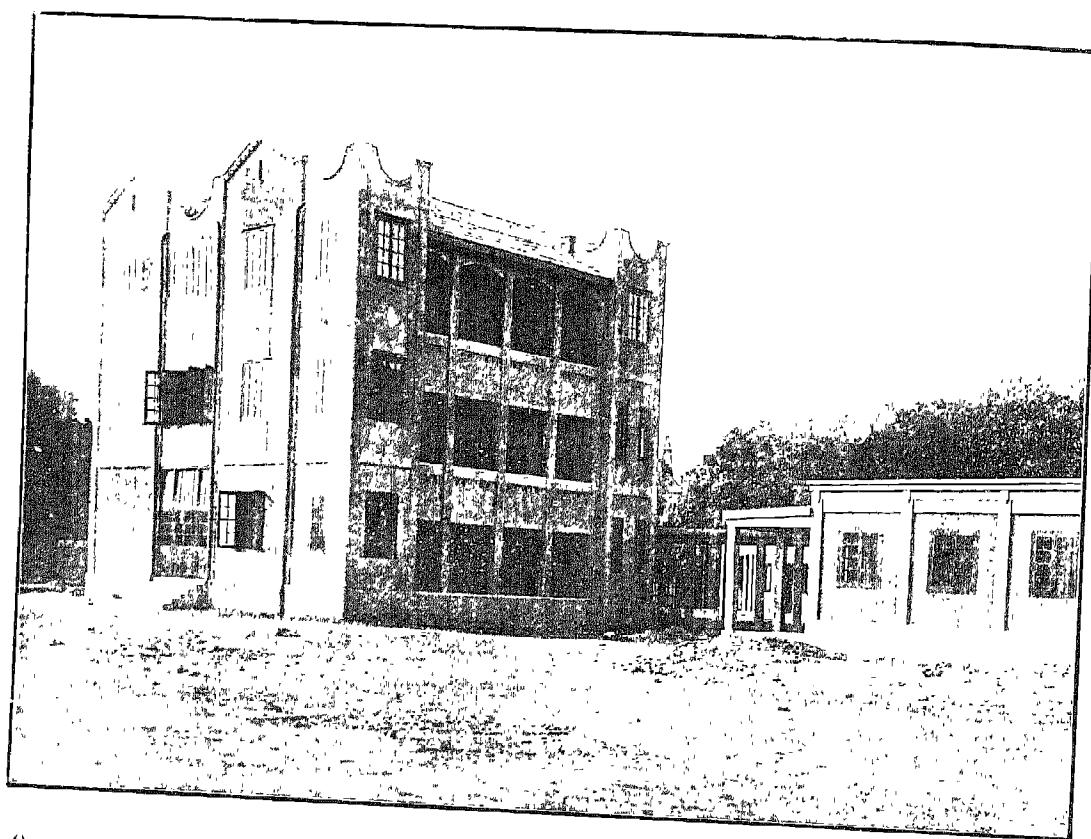
The bungalow for the District Judge at Surat and the Sub-Judge's Court at Nawábsháh were in progress. The bungalow for the Assistant Judge at Hyderábád was completed.

Jails.

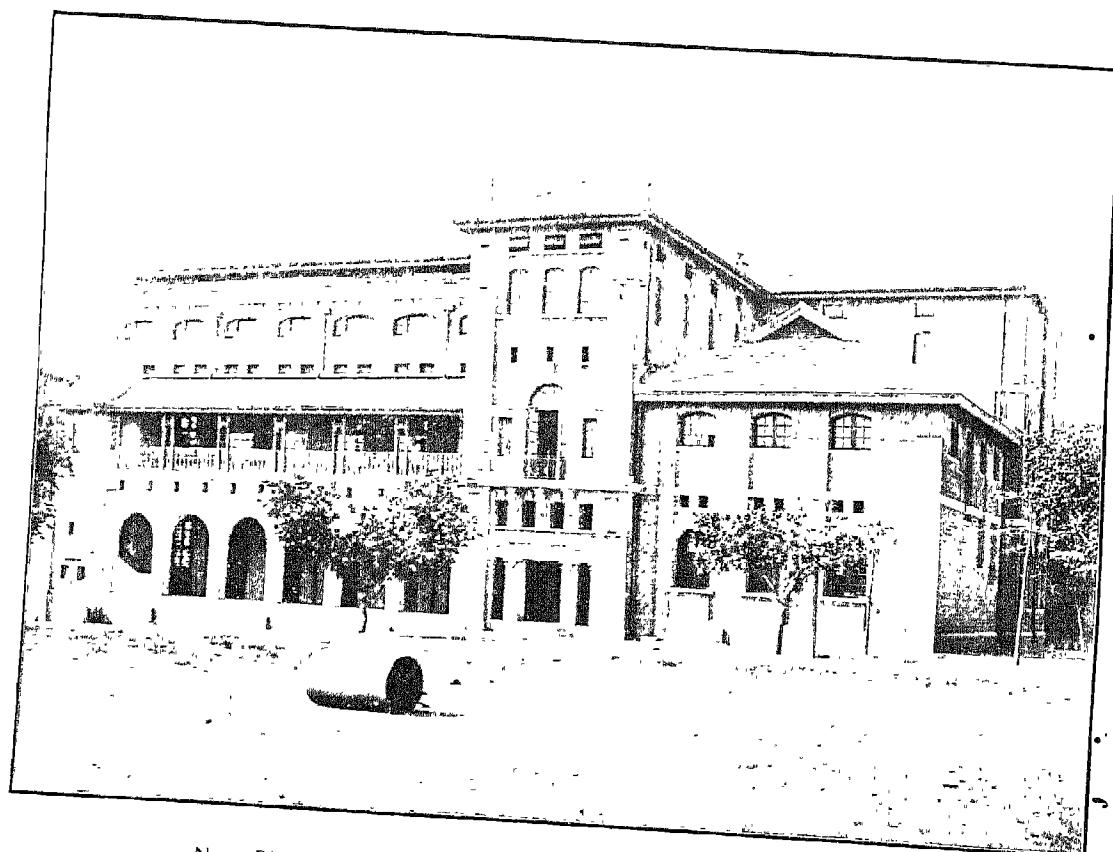
The expenditure during the year was :—

	Rs.
New Works	...
Additions and alterations to existing works	...
Repairs	...
	... } 51,628
	... 48,844
Total	1,00,472

The work of providing accommodation for 60 Civil prisoners and remodelling and re-roofing the existing buildings in His Majesty's House of Correction at Byculla, Bombay, was in progress.



Quarters for the Vice-Principal and Twenty Students, Secondary Training College, Bombay.



New Physiological Laboratory, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was:—

	Rs.
New Works ... ... ...	... } 7,18,327
Additions and alterations to existing works }
Repairs ... ... ...	... } 1,06,160
	<hr/>
Total ...	8,24,487

The office of the District Superintendent of Police, Kairá, was completed, and the bungalow for the District Superintendent of Police at Nawábsháh was commenced. The other works undertaken or carried out consisted mainly of the construction of or additions and alterations to Police Lines at different places in the Presidency.

The expenditure on Medical Works was:—

	Medical. Rs.
New Works ... ... ..	... } 4,58,037
Additions and alterations to existing works }
Repairs ... ... ...	... } 96,856
	<hr/>
Total ...	5,54,893

The following important works were in progress:—

(1) Extension of the Wadia Home for Nurses in the compound of the Sir J J Hospital, Bombay

(2) Additions and alterations to the old Telegraphist's bungalow in the compound of old Government House, Parel, Bombay, to render it suitable for occupation by the third Medical Officer of the Plague Research Laboratory.

(3) Additions and alterations to the old Government House, Parel, Bombay, to render it suitable for the permanent accommodation of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory.

(4) Additions and alterations to the Lunatic Asylum at Ahmedábád to provide additional cells for criminal and non-criminal males and females.

(5) Provision of an engine-house, refrigerating plant, electric fans, etc., in connection with the Dépôt for the preparation of vaccine lymph at Belgaum.

(6) Dispensary convertible into a Civil Hospital at Mirpurkhás.

The following works of importance were completed:—

(1) Additions and alterations to the old Bandmen's quarters in the compound of the old Government House, Parel, Bombay, to render them suitable for occupation by two Medical Officers of the Plague Research Laboratory.

(2) The Nowroji Maternity Hospital for Parsis and Europeans at Ahmedábád.

(3) The operating theatre in the compound of the old Veterinary College at Parel, Bombay. This contains an Operating and Lecture room, an Instrument room, a Dispensary and an open verandah in front. In the north end wall of the Operating Theatre, a large plate glass window with opening panels is provided and the theatre is fitted with tiered seats for students.

(4) The Central Lunatic Asylum at Yerávda, with the two blocks for Military patients.

(5) Chemical Analyser's Laboratory, Karáchi.

(6) Pilgrims' Camp at Karáchi. The camp provides accommodation for a maximum number of 3,000 pilgrims.

(7) Additional accommodation for criminals and non-criminals in the Lunatic Asylum at Dhárwár.

The expenditure on Miscellaneous Works was:—

	Miscellaneous. Rs
New Works ... ... ...	... } 4,45,845
Additions and alterations to existing works }
Repairs ... ... ...	... } 55,939
	<hr/>
Total ...	5,00,884

Two properties, one on Malabar Hill and one at Colaba, Bombay, were resumed during the year in connection with the scheme for providing house accommodation for Government officers residing in Bombay. The Central Block of offices at Poona, described in the report for the year 1910-1911, was in progress.

2.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

	Rs.
New Works }	6,99,243
Additions and alterations to existing works }	11,76,895
Repairs 	<hr/>
	Total ... 18,76,138

The principal works in progress or completed were the following :—

Road from Vihigaon to Khodala.
Improvements to the Poona-Pandharpur Road.
Improvements to the Khándesh-Nizám Frontier Road.
Road from Erandol to Paldhi.
Improvements to the Malwan-Phonda Road.
Uran-Jassai Road.
Road from Bhatkal to Mysore Frontier.

The Fitz-Gibbon bridge at Koregaon, the bridges over the creek at Kalyán, the river Kadwa near Konkangaon, and the river Krishna at Mahuli.

Most of the materials required for the bridge at Kalyán were collected at the site. Both the abutments and piers 1 to 5 and 8 and 9 were completed and Nos. 6 and 7 were in hand. Superstructure was erected in spans 1 to 5 and 9 and 10.

Both the abutments in connection with the Fitz-Gibbon bridge at Koregaon as well as 13 piers were constructed. Three arches were turned and four others were in progress. The earthwork of the approach embankment on the Poona side and one-third of that on the Nagar side was thrown up. The cut stone work for the parapet, etc., was taken in hand and the foundation work in connection with the remaining three piers was in progress.

Arboriculture.

Nurseries were maintained at various places, and the planting, watering and protection of roadside trees continued to receive careful attention. About 72,000 trees were planted during the year along Provincial and Local Fund Roads in charge of this Department.

3.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

(*Note.*—For full details of the water-supply and drainage works see the Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay for the year 1912.)

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

	Rs.
New Works }	11,21,313
Additions and alterations to existing works }	64,202
Repairs 	<hr/>
	Total ... 11,85,515

Water-Supply

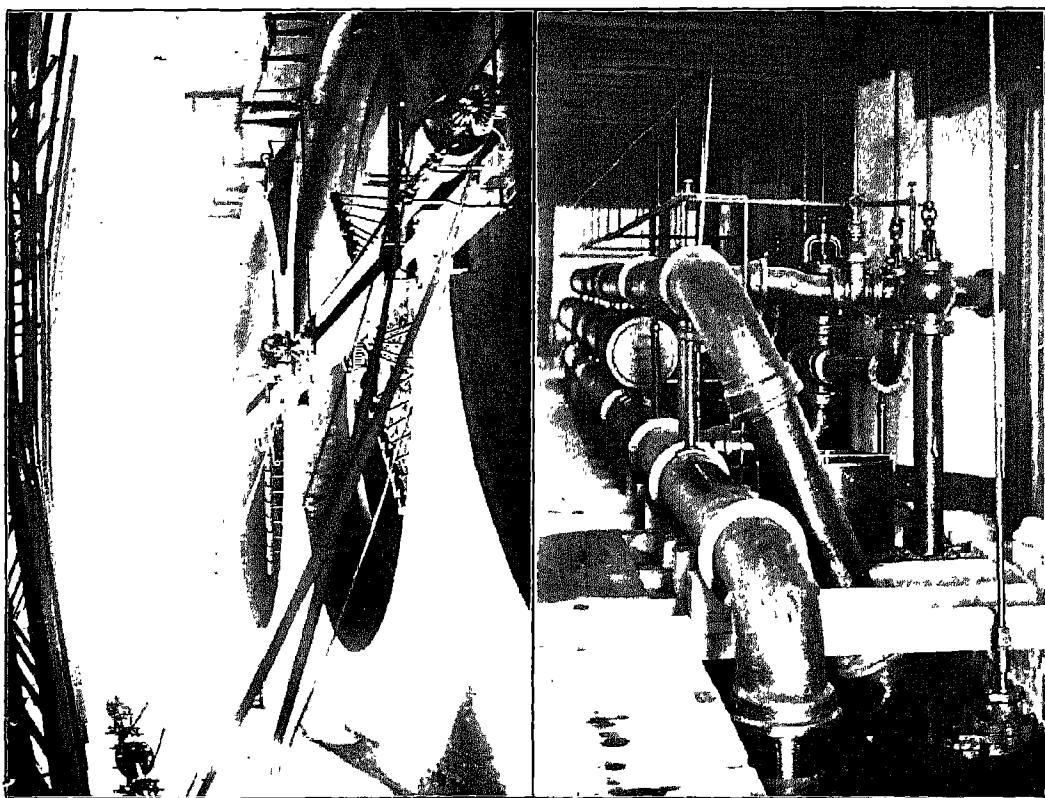
The following important works were in progress :—

The extension of the Ahmedábád Municipal Water Works.
The Visapur Tank in the Ahmednagar District.
The Násik Water Supply.
The Lonávla Water Supply.
The Poona City Water Supply.
The Hubli, Bijápur and Sángli Water Works.
The improvements to the Hyderábád Water Supply.



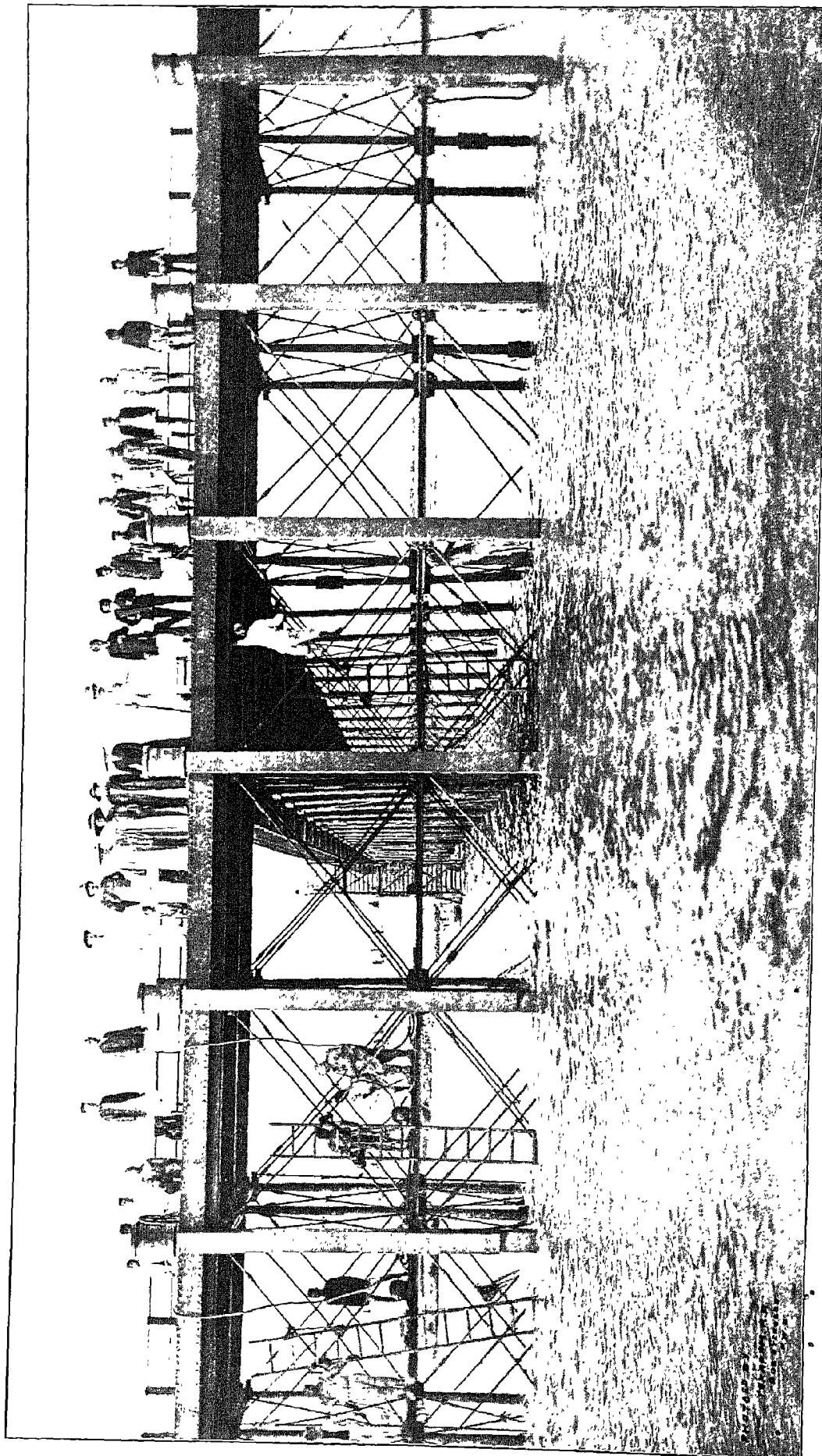
VIEW FROM POONA APPROACH

Fitz Gibbon Bridge at Koregaon



VIEW OF TOP OF FILTERS

SHOWING PIPES UNDER OPERATING FLOOR
Hubli Water Works Jewell Filters.



•The New Pier at the Rewas Bunder.

Block by Govt Photozoumo Dept. Poona.

In connection with the extension of the Ahmedabad Municipal Water Works, the additions and improvements to the Head-works at Dudhshwar were in hand. The construction of the High Level Reservoir as well as of the Engine and Boiler-house was in progress and nearly completed. The work of connecting well No. 2 with the new Jack well was also in progress and about 4,000 Rft. of 20" main was laid during the year.

One settling tank in connection with the Poona City Water Supply was completed and the second was in progress and nearing completion. The High Level Service Reservoir and the erection of the steel tank were in progress. The erection of the pumping machinery was completed and cast iron mains varying from 21" to 6" were laid to the extent of 16,977 feet.

The improvements to the Dhárwár Water Works were completed.

During the year, 3 steam and 3 hand power Calyx drills were at work at Broach, Virangám and Kháraghuda, and Gogha, Sábarmati and Kelva-Mahim respectively. Much difficulty was experienced in sinking the deep bore holes, but an expert Boring Engineer has since been obtained and the work should now progress more satisfactorily.

The work in connection with the Poona Sewerage was in progress. Main sewers to the *Sewerage* extent of 14,463 feet and branch sewers to the extent of 40,151 feet with the accessories were constructed and 10,360 feet 14" cast iron rising main was laid. The construction of the Engine-house, chimney and balancing tank, and the erection of the boilers and engines was in progress. The work of laying the sewers consisted of the deepest and therefore the most difficult and costly portion, being mostly in very hard rock. The experiments at the installation at Poona in connection with the proper disposal of sewage were completed and the report drawn up by the Special Officer in charge was submitted to the Sanitary Board.

The work in connection with the new Pier at the Rewas Bunder was completed.

Harbours.

The surveys and investigation of the site for the proposed reclamation of a portion of the *Miscellaneous*, Back Bay Foreshore, Bombay, were completed.

4.—MILITARY WORKS.

No new works of importance were carried out during the year. The expenditure was :—

					Rs.
New Works	...	...	...	...	6,009
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...	51,849
				Total	57,858

5.—FAMINE RELIEF WORKS IN CHARGE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Owing to the existence of famine in the Panch Mahals Collectorate, the relief works started in that Collectorate during the year 1911-1912 were continued and some new ones were also opened during the year. The works consisted chiefly of terracing and field embankments, improvements to and construction of roads, breaking and stacking metal for repairs to roads and improvements to and construction of irrigation and water-supply tanks, the more important of them being as under :—

Sukhi River Reservoir in Dohad Taluka.

Constructing the tank at Guneli in Godhra Taluka.

Improving the Wada Talao near Chamapaner in Halol Taluka.

Constructing tank at Garbada in Dohad Taluka.

Constructing tank at Dangaria in Godhra Taluka.

Constructing tanks at Rajaita and Vandeli in Godhra Taluka.

Constructing tanks at Futelao and Chharachbora Ambli in Dohad Taluka.

Field embankment near Pingli village, Block No. 2, in Kalol Taluka.

Constructing a road from Godhra to Pali.

Constructing Jhalod-Khushalgad Road, Section I.

Metal breaking at Orwada and Gadchundari on the Godhra-Dohad Road.

9.—Irrigation.

For details see tables under Irrigation printed in Part III of the statistics of British India.

Details of Expenditure during the year 1912-1913

In the year 1912-13, the expenditure on Irrigation Works throughout the Presidency amounted to Rs. 80½ lakhs as compared with 75½ lakhs in the previous year. This outlay was divided between Sind and the Presidency proper in the proportion of 40·10 : 40·45.

2. The expenditure was distributed under different heads as under :—

Heads.	Amount.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Capital—</i>		
Major Works—		
Protective Works	... ... ... ...	... (a) 25,52,446
Productive Works	... ... ... ...	... 1,86,573
		27,39,019
Imperial.		
Minor Works and Navigation—		
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	... .....	98,308
		½ Imperial and ½ Provincial.
<i>Revenue—</i>		
Major Works—		
Protective Works	... ... ... ...	1,58,041
Productive Works	... ... ... ...	14,66,943
		16,24,984
Do. do.		
Minor Works and Navigation—		
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	... 5,53,348	
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	... 11,35,193	
		16,88,541
Agricultural Works—		
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept...	13,47,731	
Contribution Works	... ... ... ...	30,205
		13,77,936
Do. do.		
Construction of Protective Works—		
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept...	.....	41,145
Famine Relief Outlay on Irrigation Works	... ... .....	4,85,039
Grand Total	80,54,972	

(a) Inclusive of expenditure in England ... Rs. 15,857

3. The total is classified as under :—

	Deccan and Gujarát.	Sind.	Total.	Rs.
				Rs.
Works				
Repairs	... ... .....	26,39,242	5,77,441	32,16,683
Establishment	... ... .....	4,33,114	24,98,276	29,31,390
Tools and Plant	... ... .....	6,78,013	8,60,459	15,38,472
Refunds of Revenue	... ... .....	2,87,442	65,911	3,53,353
Gratuitous Relief	... ... .....	3,691	.....	3,691
Suspense Account	... ... .....	1,736	.....	1,736
Receipts on Capital Accounts	... ... .....	3,548	8,336	11,884
		- 2,237	.....	- 2,237
Total	40,44,549	40,10,423	80,54,972	

DECCAN AND GUJARAT.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Háthmati and Khári
Cut Canals.

The rainfall gauged at Ahmedábád and Prántij was 41·57, and 33·84 inches respectively as against an average of 28·68 and 29·91 inches for the past 30 years including that under report. In the Háthmati River, on 17th July 1912, the water level rose to 130 feet above the crest of the weir. The Canal ran till December. Its maximum discharge was 400 cusecs on the 10th August and its surplus water served to fill the Bokh Reservoir which holds 280 million cubic feet.

The Chandola Tank, a small regulating tank in the Khári Cut System, was filled also from the Khári River, and the supply in the Bokh Reservoir and the Chandola Tank was used for the irrigation of rice crops and was exhausted by the middle of October. A number of works comprised in the Khári Cut Extension Project were completed at a cost of Rs. 28,815.

The area irrigated and the gross assessed revenue as compared with the average of the previous ten years are as under:—

Name of the Canal.	1912-1913.		Average of the previous ten years.	
	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed revenue	Area irrigated	Gross assessed revenue.
			Acres	Rs.
Háthmati Canal	...	3,222	7,951	3,802
Khári Cut Canal	...	8,995	30,416	4,894
				39,126
				39,405

The rainfall at the source of the Khári River was deficient, and only small floods occurred in the Khári River at Ráipur in July and August. When it was found that about two-thirds of the supply was lost by absorption and evaporation from Ráipur to Pinglaj (a distance of about 35 miles) the whole of it was diverted into the Khári Cut Canal with the approval of the Collector of Kairá, and delivered back into the Khári River below Bidaj for irrigation under the Khári Sluices. The rice crop over a large area was thus saved both on the Khári Cut Canal and the Khári Sluices.

The area irrigated and the gross assessment on the Tranja-Nagráma, Wángroli, Sáiat and Sávli Tanks, as compared with the previous year, are shown below —

Name of Tank	1912-1913		1911-1912.	
	Area irrigated	Gross assessed revenue	Area irrigated	Gross assessed revenue.
			Acres	Rs
Tranja-Nagráma	...	664	2,210	14
Wángroli	...	2,209	7,323	1,588
Sáiat	...	1,422	4,850	3
Sávli	...	2,902	9,851	53

The first three tanks were very nearly full and the Sávli Tank was 5 feet below full supply level. The extension of the Right Bank Canal of the Wángroli Tank was completed at a cost of Rs. 23,102, giving an increased command of about 1,500 acres. The tanks were maintained at a cost of Rs. 9,476.

The Muwália Tank in the Panch Maháls filled up to about 9 inches below the full supply level, and irrigated 757 acres. The tank and the canals were maintained at a cost of Rs. 3,336. Some works on the Left Bank Canal extension were completed at a cost of Rs. 8,191.

Improvements to 67 and repairs to 59 small irrigation tanks in the Gujarát Irrigation District, and repairs to 16 such tanks in the Surat and Broach District were executed at a total cost of Rs. 52,256 and Rs. 76,750, respectively. In the Gujarát Irrigation District, repairs to 22 Tálukdári tanks were also in progress and the Government share of the expenditure was Rs. 7,914.

The drainage channels in the Surat and Broach and Gujarát Irrigation Districts were maintained at a cost of Rs. 5,248 and Rs. 5,995, respectively.

The buildings for the office and residence of the Executive Engineer, Gujarát Irrigation District, were completed, the total cost being Rs. 72,173 inclusive of the land compensation.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

(a). *Nature and scope of large works which have been undertaken or were in progress during the year.*

Goddávari Canals Project.

The project comprises a reservoir formed by a masonry dam on the Darna River near Asvali in the Igatpuri Táluka of the Násik District with a storage capacity of 8,818 million cubic feet. The water thus impounded is passed down the Darna and the Godávari Rivers to the pick-up-weir at Nandur-Mádhmeshvar some 51 miles from the Darna Dam, where the Godávari Right and Left Bank Canals take off, the former being of a designed length of 72 miles and

the latter 48 miles. The dam work has been completed with the exception of some minor items. The first 62 miles of the Right Bank Canal with distributaries are also complete with the exception of a few masonry works at the tail. The whole designed length of the Left Bank Canal and four distributary blocks out of 12 were also practically completed at the end of the year. Water was passed down the Right Bank Canal to mile 60 and down the Left Bank Canal to mile 20.

The total expenditure during the year on works was:—

	Rs.
Darna Dam	... 21,891
Godávari Right Bank Canal	... 2,15,986
Godávari Left Bank Canal	... 3,55,328
	<hr/>
Total	... 5,93,205

Pravara Canals Project.

This project as sanctioned consists of (a) Lake Arthur Hill, and (b) Pravara Right and Left Bank Canals.

Lake Arthur Hill.—This will be formed by a masonry dam at Bhandardara, 260 feet in height, with a capacity of 8,671 m. cft. The dam reached a height of 50 feet above foundations by the end of the year and is only 300 feet long in this portion. Excavation for the waste weir was also in progress and rock was found at a suitable level.

The Pravara Right and Left Bank Canals.—The old left bank canal is being widened and extended while the existing weir at Ojhar is to be raised and strengthened and a new head regulator provided. The left bank canal will be 48 miles long and the right bank 33 miles exclusive of the tail channel. Work in connection with the left bank canal was started in February 1910. The earthwork is practically complete, excepting the widening of the old canal in the first 6 miles. The whole length of the right bank canal proper has been completed and brought into operation as far as the river water permits.

The expenditure during the year on works was:—

	Rs.
Lake Arthur Hill Dam	... 2,83,628
Pravara Left Bank Canal	... 3,89,058
Pravara Right Bank Canal	... 76,887
	<hr/>
Total	... 7,49,573

Nira Right Bank Canal Project.

The project provided for—

- (1) raising the existing dam at Bhátghar, which now impounds 5,312 million cubic feet, by 60 feet so as to store 24,300 m. cft.
- (2) constructing a new dam slightly in front of the present pick-up-weir at Vir to impound 9,606 m. cft.
- (3) constructing a right bank canal 109 miles long commanding 600,000 acres, and
- (4) widening the section of the existing Left Bank Canal.

Of the above, item 2 is not to be carried out at present. Excluding the cost thereof, the estimate including direct and indirect charges amounts to Rs. 2,57,72,499.

The building of new masonry on to the old dam at Bhátghar so as to raise it 60 feet as provided for in the project has not been considered safe, and alternative estimates for—

- (a) an entirely separate dam, and
- (b) a raised dam stepped on to the old dam

are under preparation by the Executive Engineer, Lake Whiting district.

The construction of the first 47 miles of the right bank canal has been placed under the Executive Engineer, Lonand district, with head-quarters at Lonand in the Sátára district and the remaining length of 62½ miles is in charge of the Executive Engineer, Málśiras district, residing at Málśiras in the Sholápur district. These three districts were formed towards the end of 1912 and the outlay on works to the end of the year was as under:—

	Rs.
Lake Whiting District	... 33,306
Lonand District	... 55,280
Málśiras District	... 1,80,651

The work of widening the Nira Left Bank Canal is in charge of the Poona Irrigation district, and was started in December 1912 between miles 55 and 100. It has been decided to widen the canal on the upstream side only. The masonry works with one or two exceptions will not require to be increased in size as they were originally designed to take the increased discharge. The expenditure incurred during the year on this work amounted to Rs. 21,642.

Second Class Irrigation Works.

The expenditure on repairs, extensions and improvements to bandhás situated in the Násik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District was Rs. 43,780 and that in the West Khándesh district amounted to Rs. 5,556.

Areas of Irrigation and Revenue.

The following table shows the areas irrigated and the gross assessed revenue derived from the irrigation works in operation in 1912-13, as compared with the average of the last 10 years:—

Names of Works.	1912-1913.		Average of last 10 years.	
	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed revenue.	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed revenue
<i>Major Works.</i>				
<i>Protective Irrigation Works.</i>				
1. Pravara Canals Project—Ojhar Right Bank Canal	11,696	30,696	952*	1,848*
2. Chankápur Tank—Girna Left Bank Canal	3,247	14,440	2,331*	6,131*
3. Godávari Canals	34,412	1,85,264	9,503†	43,612†
4. Nira Canal including Shetphal Tank	52,399	5,10,752	40,608	2,90,926
5. Mhasvad Tank	9,802	5,4883	7,119	32,617
Total, Protective Works	111,556	7,96,037	60,513	3,75,134
<i>Irrigation Productive Works.</i>				
6. Lower Pánjhra River Works	2,705	17,248	2,562	15,116
7. Kádwa River Works	2,156	18,267	2,108	13,923
8. Pravara River Works, Lákh Canal	538	3,399	633	3,620
9. Mutna Canals including Mátoba Tank	3,037	5,683	726	1,565
10. Ekrúk Tank	13,062	3,70,752	11,599	3,46,563
Total, Productive Works	24,303	4,96,348	22,669	4,30,392
Total, Major Works	135,859	12,92,385	83,182	8,05,526
<i>Minor Works and Navigation.</i>				
11. Hartála Tank	119	1,276	42	623
12. Mhasvad Tank	1,030	2,486	443	1,686
13. Jámáda Canals	4,885	14,939	2,518	6,972
14. Parsul Tank	1,080	4,997	781	2,797
15. Ojhar Left Bank Canal	8,051	22,085	5,663	10,374
16. Bhátodi Tank	300	3,480	988	6,135
17. Kásurdi Tank	57	640	92	489
18. Shirsupnál Tank	547	4,673	971	2,700
19. Bhádalwádi Tank	1,125	5,112	1,473	3,461
20. Koregaon Tank	40	235	441	1,419
21. Ashti Tank	3,763	36,988	2,463	10,686
22. Páthri Tank	1,593	7,154	628‡	2,518‡
Total, Minor Works	22,656	93,975	16,502	49,860
Grand Total	158,515	13,86,960	99,684	8,55,986

* Average of past three years

† Average of past two years

‡ Average of seven years.

The net rise in area irrigated was due to the notable extension of irrigation under the Godávari and Pravara Canals and to scanty rainfall in the monsoon of 1912. There were late rains in November which replenished the Eastern tanks and enabled rabi demands to be largely met.

Figures showing the areas irrigated by and the consolidated revenue assessed under the Second Class Irrigation Works will be found in Part II of the Irrigation Revenue Report of the year.

(b) *Engineering questions, etc., which have arisen.*

In spite of almost continuous pumping for the last two years at a well near Baramati the water has shown no sign of improvement and it is feared that the salt impregnation cannot be reduced; but it is proposed to continue the pumping till the end of December 1913, as an improvement, if it occurs, would manifest itself most probably during the monsoon.

(c) *Surveys, etc.*

Gauging of the rivers in the Deccan and Gujarat was continued and the discharges calculated in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Central Division.

(d) *Results of the new administrative measures affecting the Department which have been tried.*

The provision of two steam engines and centrifugal pumps for lifting water from the Mutha Right Bank Canal for the Poona Water Supply was made at a total cost of Rs. 44,895. The Poncelet wheel, which in order to be worked by water-power required the water above it to be headed up, thereby increasing the water-logging in the Poona City, has been removed. The cost of the additional steam pumping which is, Rs. 8,000 per annum is greater than the revenue derivable from the increased flow in the canal due to the removal of the obstructing wheel.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

~~Area and assessment
on First Class
Works.~~

The area under irrigation and the gross assessed revenue on all the First Class Irrigation Works in the Southern Division are shown below in two statements; in the first, they are detailed by works, and in the second, by districts. The figures of the past year are compared with those of the average of the previous ten years.

Statement I.—Individual Works.

Name of Work.	1912-1913.		Average of previous ten years.		Area under consolidated assessment.
	Area irrigated.	Assessed revenue.	Area irrigated.	Assessed revenue.	
<i>Major Works.</i>					
Krishna Canal ...	3,517	26,585	5,983	46,233	
<i>Minor Works.</i>					
Rewari Canal ...	1,005	4,636	826	3,743	
Upper Mān River Works ...	739	3,016	865	3,231	
Yerla River Irrigation Works ...	4,469	18,410	3,193	14,023	
Chikhli Canal ...	258	1,374	265	1,525	
Māyni Tank Canal ...	1,560	6,227	1,424	6,204	
Muchikundi Tank ...	...	....	17	271	
Gadikeri Tank (a) ...	377	1,987	361	1,996	
Dāmbal Tank (b) ...	151	950	305	1,066	
Medleri Tank ...	53	239	99	702	
Madag Tank ...	59	2,280	739	2,580	
Asundi Tank (c) ...	296	1,163	240	1,142	
Māvinkop Tank (a) ...	571	2,250	578	1,809	
Gokāk Canal, 1st Section, and Storage Works ...	8,935	38,556	9,142	46,494	
Total ...	19,008	81,117	18,020	80,075	
Grand Total ...	22,525	1,07,702	24,003	1,32,308	

Statement II.—Districts.

Name of District					
Belgaum ...	9,312	40,543	9,503	48,490	
Dhārwār Irrigation ...	1,665	6,902	1,987	7,800	
Sātāra ...	11,548	60,237	12,406	75,048	
Bijāpur ...	...	...	17	271	
Total ...	22,525	1,07,702	24,003	1,32,308	

The total area irrigated was less than that of the previous year by 3,048 acres, resulting in the decrease of assessed revenue by Rs 38,453. This decrease, mainly on the Krishna Canal, the Upper Mán and the Yerla River Irrigation Works in the Sátára District and on the Gokál Canal in the Belgaum District, is due to less demand for water owing to copious and timely rainfall. It is worth mention, on the other hand, that the increased storage in the Rewári and the Chikhli Canals and the Máymí Tank, all in the Sátára District, and the Meddéri and the Asundi Tanks, in the Dhárwár Irrigation District, produced an increase in the total area of cultivation, as the irrigation in the rabi season more than made up for the decreases in the kharif season.

Remarks on Individual Works.

As usual a temporary wall, 2 feet high, was raised on the weir at an expenditure of Gokál Canal, Rs. 1,784, and it held up an additional storage of 256 million cubic feet.

The supply of water in the tank sufficed throughout the year to meet the demands of the mills and the canal. The lowest water level in the Dhupdal Reservoir was zero on 17th June 1912. The tank began to fill from the 18th and overflowed on the 23rd June. The maximum flood of the year was also the greatest recorded. On 23rd July, the water level rose to 5.86 feet above the permanent weir crest (R. L. 2008 06). This flood is estimated at 144,344 cubic feet per second, equal to a run-off of 0.207 inch per hour, from the catchment area of 1,080 square miles.

The main river under-sl uices were closed for the season on the 1st November 1912 and the storage was first drawn upon on the 1st January 1913.

On the 20th January 1913 a canal regulator gate got out of order. As there was 23 feet of water in the tank at the time, the fault could not be found. The water that escaped into the channel, which is in deep cutting, was impounded there by a second set of sluices near the end of the cutting, and the regulation was done at this point. In May 1913, when the tank was empty, it was found that the cast iron sluice gate was broken. The opening has been closed with masonry as a temporary measure until a new shutter can be put in.

Special Experiments.

Observations for silt deposits in tanks and experiments to ascertain the saturation of high Silt in tanks and saturation through tank embankments, embankments were continued during the year

Second Class Tanks.

The expenditure on repairs to Second Class Tanks compares with the average of previous Expenditure on ten years as follows :—

Name of District.	1912-1913.		Average of previous ten years.		Remarks.
	Number of tanks repaired.	Cost.	Number of tanks repaired.	Cost.	
Belgaum	72	Rs. 16,854	51	Rs. 25,609	
Dhárwár Irrigation	130	51,332	121	79,205	
Ratnágiri	2	132	3	381	
Bijápur	.....	..	10	650	
Sátára	.....	..	10	48	
Kánara	....	....	10	63	

The area under irrigation and the irrigation share (four-fifths) of the assessed consolidated revenue of the year, compared with the average of the previous ten years, were as follows :—

District.	1912-1913.		Average of previous ten years.		Remarks.
	Area irrigated.	Assessed irrigation revenue	Area irrigated	Assessed irrigation revenue	
Belgaum	Acres. 9,910	Rs. 33,049	Acres. 9,910	Rs. 33,049	
Dhárwár Irrigation	64,091	1,78,347	59,928	1,68,370	
Ratnágiri	1,205	3,183	1,085	2,791	
Bijápur	1,291	5,626	1,402	5,052	
Sátára	105	660	95	594	
Kánara	571	2,259	591	1,807	

The work of improving the canal, which was commenced in January 1910, was in progress during the year, the total expenditure incurred being Rs. 68,344 as against the estimated amount of Rs. 88,912.

Water was admitted into the canal on 20th June 1912. The rainfall was good and the crops under the canal and tanks dependent on it were in a satisfactory condition.

The areas unauthorizedly irrigated under the canal and tanks fed by it have been measured and water-rates will be charged on them for 1913-1914 at the rates in force on Asundi Tank. Experiments will be made to ascertain what increased area should be permanently assessed at consolidated rates, due to improved water-supply available.

Protective Irrigation Works.

Rain and river
gauges

Twenty rain and river gauges, transferred to the Belgaum, Suttra and Kānara Districts, were maintained during the year by the Executive Engineers.

SIND).

Character of the
Inundation.

The inundation of 1912 was not a favourable one owing to late rise of the river and a rather early and rapid fall.

The river commenced to rise about the beginning of June and continued to do so with some fluctuations till it reached the fair irrigating level of 13 feet on the Bukkur gauge on the 19th July. This level and above was maintained for 31 days in July and August, compared with 10 days in the previous year, 23 days in the year before and an average of 40 days in the previous 10 years. The fair irrigating level of 17 feet on the Kotri gauge was first registered on the 15th July and this level and above was maintained up to 11th September, i.e., for a total period of 59 days against 95 days in the previous year, 103 days in the year before and an average of 60 days in the previous 10 years. The highest readings for the year were 15'5 feet at Bukkur gauge, and 21'7 feet at Kotri, against the recorded maxima of 17'9 feet and 22'9 feet respectively.

The rainfall of the year was about the average. It was well distributed and did much good to the crops. It amounted to 4'7." as compared with 0'96" in the previous year and an average of 5'63" in the previous 10 years.

INDUS RIGHT BANK DIVISION.

Desert Canal.

The Desert Canal was opened as early as the 17th of May. The supply in it was on the whole a poor one, except in August. The canal flowed for 170 days.

The bad effects of the low inundation were, however, considerably minimized by a careful system of rotations. There was no erosion at the mouth and the canal and branches worked well on the whole, but breaches occurred on the banks of the Uch and Frontier Rajwahs due to hill torrents, and the repairs to these cost Rs. 3,677.

By the reduction of some sluices on the Uch Rajwah, the supply at the tail, where the deficiency has always been very great, has been much improved.

The Head Regulator, in which the old vertical needles were replaced by horizontal baulks during the previous year, did not work satisfactorily and further alterations are being made.

The capital expenditure incurred was Rs. 313 on account of land compensation for karia Hairdin. The P. W. Inspection Bungalows at Manjhi and at Hairdin were in progress and Rs. 5,475 and 3,189 respectively were spent on them. The cost of maintaining the canal was Rs. 1,04,915.

Unharwah.

Unlike the two previous years, there was practically no erosion this year at the mouth of the Unharwah, the river having shifted its activities lower down to a length near the Wadhu Dhand feeding the Begari Canal.

The canal was opened on the 23rd May. The supply in it was excellent, and would have been a record one, but for the rapid fall of the river early in September.

The supply at the tail of the Nasir branch has this year been improved by the construction of submerged sluices in the Dubi Dhoro, and a system of rotations was introduced on the Tangwani branch with great benefit.

No capital expenditure was incurred during the year. The canal was maintained at a cost of Rs. 39,096.

Begari Canal.

The Begari Canal was opened on the 30th of May. Owing to erosion at the head of the Wadhu Dhand (the feeder of this canal), there was a heavy deposit of silt in the Dhand with the result that the supply of the canal was very poor indeed.

Three cuts were excavated to supply the Wadhu Dhand (two by this Department and one by zamindars) in order to augment the supply in the canal, but none of them proved successful on account of the erosion above mentioned.

The highest readings occurred on the 9th, 10th, 11th August when the up-stream gauge read 120'. Needles were never placed in the Head Regulator owing to the low supply. The Begari did not flow even for one day at its full supply level of 120'. The supply was so low that for long stretches of the canal no attempt was made at cultivation. This was especially the case below the regulator in mile 38, and the cultivators left in large numbers and many villages were deserted.

A new mouth to the canal, about 5 miles in length and taking off from the river at a point about 2 miles above the site of the old one, has been excavated this year and it is hoped there will be no complaint of deficiency hereafter. This new mouth has worked most satisfactorily up to date this season.

The branch canals also suffered from the deficient supply, with the exception of the Nurwah which received a fair supply by means of rotations.

In order to increase the supply at the tail of the Nurwah and to distribute the water more evenly throughout the whole length of the canal, the section of the Nurwah channel has been enlarged below the 11th mile and submerged sluices have been provided instead of the old open type ones.

A new head to the Mirzawah is being excavated from the old Sonewah taking off above the 19th mile regulator, in order to give the former the benefit of rotations at that regulator.

The capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 64,813 which was incurred on the Choi Project.

The Begari Canal was maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,37,057, including the expenditure incurred during the year on excavating new heads to the Begari Canal and the Mirzawah.

The Mahiwah was opened on the 15th May 1912. The supply was fair throughout the Mahiwah season. The distributaries *ex*-Mahiwah and branches and Deharwah below mile 30 were heavily silted, and were cleared of silt during the year under report, and the necessary repairs to the branches Masuwah and Maharowah were also done.

The capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 363 on "constructing the Sonan branch." The canal was maintained at a cost of Rs. 49,154.

The Ghár, a most successful canal, judged from the return on its capital cost, which averages Ghár Canal, about 100 per cent., does not boast of a single regulator from head to tail. Regulation is effected solely through its feeder, the Fordwah, which however in a length of less than 4 miles has two regulators. The Ghár was opened on 15th of May 1912. The supply at first was insufficient, but after the middle of July it was very favourable, though it did not last long. Owing to the complaints concerning the deficiency of water in the tail of Ghar branches, estimates for reducing the sluices of most of the main canals are being made. The Fordwah, which supplements the Ghár, worked fairly well during the season. The new feeder known as the cut A. B. had, owing to the erosion of the river at its head, silted up to a great extent, and stopped flowing very early but the other head, viz., the Chach Dhoro continued to work well and supplied the Fordwah satisfactorily right up to the end of the season. Only one breach occurred in the Ghár system. It did a certain amount of damage in the town of Nasirabad which was flooded out. The canal was maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,11,832.

The Rahuja head of the Sukkur Canal was opened on 27th May 1912, but a poor supply Sukkur Canal. entered the canal, except in August. The old head was opened at one time but did little good. If it had been opened earlier the canal would have benefited greatly. When this head is opened the canal sometimes silts heavily; but this could probably be avoided by intelligent regulation. The branches worked fairly well. The canal was maintained at a cost of Rs. 44,936.

The Sattah Canal flowed from June 1st to September 27th. The supply in the canal was Sattah Canal. good except at the tail where there are always complaints of deficiency. The canal was maintained at a cost of Rs. 12,329.

Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.

The principal canals under this head are the Sind, Western Nára, Baghar, Pinyári and Kalti Canals.

The Sind Canal was opened on 8th June 1912. The season was on the whole a poor one. Sind Canal. Flow crops in general and rice specially suffered considerably, but list crops, with a few exceptions, did well. The main canal was heavily silted from mile 0 to 26. This portion was cleared during the year.

The Western Nára Canal was opened on the 20th May 1912 and worked very satisfactorily, but on account of the reasons already mentioned, the cultivation, especially of late sown crops, suffered to some extent. Silt deposits at the heads of the two feeders of the Nára, viz., the New Feeder and the Pritchard Canal, prevented their supplementing the supply in the Nára to the extent required at the time of the greatest demand. As the Western Nára had not been cleared of silt for many years, constant complaints were received from the

DISTRIBUTION, zamindárs of deficiency in the lower reaches. To improve the supply below mile 60 special clearance was done during the year. Now that the Right Bank Canal project is in abeyance, certain necessary minor improvements must be carried out. Some of these works are in progress and plans and estimates are sanctioned for others.

In all the projects for improvements the reduction of the vents of sluices in the upper reaches is very necessary for the equitable distribution of water, and unless this is done, there is no hope of ameliorating the condition of the zamindárs at the tails. Owing to the failure of the mouth of the Main Wahur, which used to feed the Pritchard Canal, a direct cut from the river was made, but this new mouth also failed soon after it was opened owing to severe erosion at its head.

Baghar.

The Baghar Canal is one of the deltaic mouths of the River Indus and it takes off from the right bank of the river near the town of Tatta, flowing through the Baghar Sub-division and escaping to the sea through the Sesa creek. The level of the water in this canal has risen considerably during the last 6 years, and having no head regulator, the water frequently overtops the banks and causes breaches and consequent loss of revenue.

A project for the remodelling of this canal was submitted during the year under report, but as it was not expected it would be sanctioned early, it was decided to construct a Regulator at its head on the line of the remodelled canal. The work was put in hand but subsequently the idea of carrying out the project was abandoned at the recommendation of the Commissioner in Sind and the work of constructing the Regulator has been stopped. In order to prevent the overflowing of water and the consequent flooding of lands, some new banks are being constructed and the existing embankments are being raised.

Pinyári

The Pinyári Canal is the chief source of supply of the Pinyári, Sujaval and Shabbandar Sub-divisions. With the exception of Ghari, Fatia, Ghawwah and Jafra, on which there are complaints of deficiency, the canal with its other branches worked on the whole fairly well. The openings of outlets in the upper reaches require to be reduced as they take off more than their share of water to the detriment of the cultivators at the tail of the canals, and on receipt of cultivation figures on each karia from the Revenue Department, arrangements will be made to reduce their size.

Kalri.

The Kalri Canal flowed from 27th May to 27th September. There was deficiency of water in the canal in the beginning on account of the late rise of the river and rice seedlings suffered, but the late sown crops were saved by timely rainfall.

The following are the principal works which were carried out last year and during the year under report under this head :—

Name of Work.	Expenditure during 1912-13.	Completed or in progress during the year under report.
		Rs.
(1) Proposed new cut for Sukhat Chandan in the Karáchi Canals District ...	3,866	In progress.
(2) Proposed extension of Falak Chandan do. do. ...	3,137	Do.
(3) A New Head Regulator over Kalri Canal do. do. ...	5,000	Do.
(4) Naro Feeder to the Pinyári do. do. ...	4,986	Do.
(5) Constructing a Head Regulator over the new mouth to Wahurwah ex- Pritchard Canal in Western Nára District	2,500	Do.
(6) Raising and strengthening banks of Rajwah ex Western Nára from mile 2 to 9/1	3,998	Do.
(7) Constructing Head Regulator on Rajib Canal at the point where crossed by the new Safu loop mile 7/2 to 13/4 to the Sukkur Begari Bund in Shikápur Canals District	8,154	Completed.
(8) Constructing Head Regulator on the Chiti Canal in Shikápur Canals District	8,158	Do.
(9) Removing a bad bend from mile 7/6 to 8/3 of the Sind Canal ...	3,000	In progress.

Kashmör Bund.

The river first touched the Bund at mile 10/5 on the 25th of May. The wetting of the Tori and Haibat Bunds by the central trench method was commenced early in the season as in the previous year. The water in the trench caused numerous leaks which were closed as they occurred. A breach occurred in the new Tori Cross Bund on the 19th July. The water from this breach came against the loop of 1896 which was quite dry and unable to withstand the pressure. Consequently it breached on the 20th July at mile 6/2. This breach was closed on the 22nd July. After this breach occurred, the water flowed along the loop of 1896 up to mile 2/2 where its progress was stopped by the Haibat Bund. As the heading up of water at this point endangered the safety of the 1896 loop, a cut was made in the Haibat Bund, thus reducing the head of water against the 1896 loop. The water from this cut subsequently

reached the Begari right bank, breached that bank, and thereby gave a welcome addition to the supply in that canal. The construction of the New Unharwah loop bund, which was started last year, has been held in abeyance, as the erosion of the river in that reach practically stopped during the last abkalani.

In the Shikápur Canals District, two loops, one from mile 7/2 to 13/4 and the other from miles 17/6 to 21/4, which were started last year, were completed during the year under report and the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 80,992 and 24,110 respectively. As the Sukkur Begári Bund at mile 17/6 is threatened by the near approach of the river a retired loop behind this point from mile 16/4 to 19/0 (1913 loop) was constructed during the year under report and the expenditure incurred on it during the year was Rs. 19,999 against the total estimate of Rs. 72,732. Other Bunds.

At the commencement of the inundation season of 1912 the set of the river was towards the right bank near the 3rd mile of the Nára Bunds where erosion was going on. Below that point, as far as the Pritchard mouth, it was mostly towards the left bank. From mile 56/4 to 58/4, where the river is within two miles of the bund, some erosion was going on. The flooding of the high lands above and below Puranodero during the year under report is a point to be noted as this has never occurred before. Further south as far as Kotri, the set of the river being mostly towards the right bank, it overflowed its banks in Dádu Táluka and caused breaches in the Nára Bunds at mile 65/4 and in the Upper Nurwah Canal in mile 13. An estimate amounting to Rs. 15,750 for raising and strengthening the Western Nára Bunds miles 61 to 67,2 has been sanctioned and the work is in progress. To prevent the overflow and consequent damage in the Dádu Táluka, an estimate amounting to Rs. 87,820 for extending the Western Nára Bund from miles 69/1 to 80/6 has been sanctioned and the work is in progress and nearly completed.

In the Karáchi Canals District several breaches occurred; of these, two on the right bank in the Sonda Hilaya Bund and the Panah Baghar Bund at mile 9, and three on the left bank in the Mulchand Shahbandar Bund at miles 30/2, 46 and 48 caused great damage. None of these breaches could be closed till the river commenced to fall. In order to provide a safeguard against the occurrence of such disasters in future, certain portions of the bunds in the Karáchi Canals District are being raised to 4' above H.F.L and the dangerous sluices renewed and strengthened. The Baghar Uchito Bund and the Thahimani loop are being raised this year to 2' above H.F.L and they will be raised to the full standard section next year.

The following works in connection with bunds were started during the year under report and were in progress:—

Name of Work.	Expenditure during the year.
	Rs.
(1) Raising and strengthening Panah Baghar Bund from mile 2/5 to 12/5	21,652
(2) Raising and strengthening Mulchand Shahbandar Bund from mile 49/7 to 52—Gungri to Khanto.	4,000
(3) Raising and strengthening Mulchand Shahbandar Bund Rajwah to Gungri, from mile 43/5 to 45/7 and 49/0 to 49/7	8,000
(4) Raising and strengthening Mulchand Shahbandar Bund between miles 20/4 to 43/0	9,000

A few earthquake shocks occurred in the tract served by the Desert Canal, but they were General, of small magnitude and did no damage.

All the gardens and nurseries are in good condition, and efforts are being made to increase Plantations, the plantations.

INDUS LEFT BANK DIVISION.

The Canals in the Left Bank fall under two groups, *viz.* (a) the Eastern Nára System and (b) Canals taking off direct from the Indus.

Under (a) are the Nára River, the Jámráo, Míthráo, Heran, Khipro, Thar and Híral Canals, of which the Heran and Khipro flow during the inundation only, the rest being perennial. The Thar, though classed as perennial, is closed on 1st December each year to save the country round about from being water-logged.

Under (b) are the Dád, Nasrat, Fuleli, Hasanali, and a large number of smaller canals, all being classed as inundation canals though the Fuleli receives a fair rabi supply.

Eastern Nára System.

The water-supply for the Eastern Nára District may be said to have been fairly good. The water level in the Nára required to give the average supply in the canals, which should have been attained by about the first week of June, was not reached until nearly a month later.

PRODUCTION
AND
DISTRIBUTION.

Similarly, the fall below this level took place rather early, *viz.*, in the 1st week of September. The rainfall was however very favourable, and it proved most beneficial to the cultivation and to the cattle; it averted a grass famine as there was little or no rain in the previous year.

Before the abkalani of 1912, it was decided at a conference held in Karáchi that the regulation of the Head Regulator of the Nára Supply Channel was not to be resorted to until a height of 24·5 feet on the 12th Mile Nára gauge was reached, the standing orders regarding the closure of the Head Regulator as soon as the Ghotki floods reached the channel remaining in force. No closure on the latter account was necessary during the season as floods were small, but to prevent a threatened rise, the Head Regulator was closed gradually from the 12th July 1912. It was again opened on the 22nd July 1912, as the rise was less than had been expected and both the Eastern Nára and Jámráo Canal Districts required all the water available.

On the fall of the river at the end of the abkalani season, there was a heavy deposit of silt in the upper reaches of the Nára Supply Channel, particularly above the Head Regulator, and the Dredger 'Mudlark' was requisitioned for dredging it out. She had been lately fitted with the new helical cutter, but in the channel above the Head Regulator it was not possible to use this, as it was necessary to deposit the spoil on the banks by means of the over head discharge pipe. The helical cutter required constant radial swinging of the vessel, and the discharge pipe, which is a fixture on the dredger, could not consequently pour the spoil into the trench. An experiment was also made below the Head Regulator to scour away silt by towing a row of country boats to which large rakes were attached, but this was not successful as the disturbed silt simply deposited again at once. The main current of the river however came over close to the mouth of the Nára Supply Channel during the cold weather, and the silt was swept down the channel, which maintained a satisfactory discharging capacity throughout the rabi season. Fluctuations of silting and scour were carefully watched and recorded during the year.

The Nára.

In the Eastern Nára District, the Nára, from the Jámráo to the Thar Weir, has a length of about 100 miles. It commands 278,000 acres of culturable land. The cultivation during the year was about 33,160 acres, as against 31,799 acres in the previous year, and 37,986 acres the average of the previous three years. The Nára was maintained at a cost of Rs. 22,492 as compared with Rs. 28,440 spent last year. During the year under report, the expenditure of Rs. 16,124 was also incurred under Extensions and Improvements, mainly on raising and strengthening the Rata Bund, and the Bakhora Bakar Bund.

Jámráo Canal.

The capital expenditure of the year was Rs. 43,032 after deducting recoveries from colonists, amounting to Rs. 19,703, or a total of Rs. 62,735, and was incurred on works in connection with the 17th Mile Project, Jamrao, and on improving the water-supply to certain dehs by transferring them from the Dina to the Dalor Distributary. Both the works are still in progress.

Regrading and clearance of minors was carried out where necessary, and the canal and its minors were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 1,41,601, as against Rs. 1,30,805 spent during the previous year.

During the kharif season, considerable erosion occurred in the approach channel, with the result that heavy silt entered the canal and a considerable volume was deposited outside the Canal Head Regulator. The latter was scoured away through the undersluices on closure of the canal on the 8th September, and the deposit in the head reach of the canal was gradually forced down the canal. For the remainder of the season, the approach channel was clear and in good order. The groynes in the first seven miles of the canal were maintained, and, where necessary, extended. They have proved most effective in improving the section of the canal. Longitudinal groynes have been put in to join up the ends of the projecting groynes where the latter are long, and the berms have thus been widened in considerable lengths.

The area cultivated during the year was about 247,000 acres as compared with 230,883 acres in the previous year, and 203,000 acres the average of the previous three years. Rotation of all the minors was carried out in the kharif season with the result that notwithstanding the supply in the Nára being below normal, the kharif cultivation was above the average. Rabi rotation was also carried out and the supply was sufficient to allow of extensive rabi sowings as well as to give final waterings to the kharif cotton crops. The area under cotton was about 124,000 acres or about 65 per cent. of the kharif area. No Egyptian cotton was sown during the year.

The rainfall of the year was very favourable to crops, and was well distributed.

No new colonists were imported from the Punjáb during the year. An area of 3,087 acres was however given to relatives of Punjabis already settled on the canal who came to Sind in the hope of receiving grants. An allotment of 8,884 acres was also made during the year.

Mithráo Canal.

The Mithráo, and its branches, were maintained at a cost of Rs. 45,103, as against Rs. 68,588 spent last year. The cultivation on this canal will be about 120,000 acres as against last year's area of 123,211 acres, and 113,207 acres the average of the previous three years. The water-supply was fair and the rainfall throughout the length of the canal was favourable.

The judicious manipulation of karia screw gates enabled the lower reach, from mile 61 to tail, to have a somewhat better supply than in past years, but the construction of two parallel distributaries taking off just above the regulators at miles 30 and 45 will benefit the lower reach still further.

During the year Rs. 4,972 were also spent under Extensions and Improvements on constructing two 2nd class Inspection Bungalows at miles 57 (Ramjago) and 79 (Darello) on the Mithrāo (in progress), and on additions and alterations to the Subordinates' Landhi at Mirpur Khás (completed).

The Hiral Canal commands 46,589 acres of culturable land. It was opened on the 19th April, and the supply in it, and its branches, was sufficient. New mouths given to various karias helped the cultivation a good deal. The area under cultivation for the year was about 20,250 acres, as against the previous year's figure of 18,951 acres, and 14,942 acres estimated to be annually cultivated in the forecast statement.

The canal, and its branches, were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 5,209 as against Rs. 5,764 spent last year.

A fresh area of 299 acres was given out for cultivation during the year under report on this canal.

The Thar Canal was opened on the 19th May. It commands 144,800 acres of culturable area, of which about 50,000 acres are annually cultivated. The canal, and its branches, worked satisfactorily, and their maintenance cost Rs. 18,939 as against Rs. 16,175 spent last year. The cultivation during the year was about 59,910 acres as against 63,629 acres in the last year, and 56,114 acres the average of the previous triennium.

The remaining canals of the Eastern Nára System are the Khipro and Heran Canals. The Khipro Canal commenced working on 1st June 1912 and gave much better results than in previous years. The tail portion received a fairly good supply this year, owing to the thorough clearance made below the 7th mile. The cultivation during the year was about 3,600 acres as against 3,049 acres in last year. The Heran Canal commenced to flow from 17th June, but with small depth until the end of July when a depth of 4 feet was obtained. This increased to about 6 feet at the end of August. The Heran area will be transferred to the Jámráo tract next year; it will then be not necessary to fill the Heran Dhand, and the water thus set free will be available for cultivation on the Mithrāo. This year's cultivation on the Heran Canal was about 1,308 acres as against 1,575 acres in the last year.

Canals taking off direct from the Indus.

The supply to the Dád Canal was very poor due partly to the late rise and early fall of the river, but more especially to the erosion at the Head of the Kala Tagar Wahur, the main source of supply to the Dád. The new head excavated last season at considerable expense, was eroded away for a length of about 2,000 feet during the months of July and August, and the silt from this erosion completely choked up the Wahur. An attempt was made to dredge it, but it failed owing to the strong current of the Indus near the Bank. Thus the supply to the Dád fell to practically zero in the beginning of September when all crops required one or two more waterings, and this failure ruined a large area of crops. To remedy this state of affairs, a new head from Dhand Dambhro has been excavated, and the clearance necessary to maintain a regular bed gradient, from the head of the new mouth to the head of the Dád Feeder, carried out. These works were completed before the inundation of 1913 and cost Rs. 65,425.

The cultivation of the year will be about 106,000 acres as against last year's acreage of 105,240 acres, and 110,960 acres the average of the past three years.

The capital expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 3,144 and the recoveries from colonists to Rs. 8,812. The expenditure was mainly incurred on Karia Head Regulators, and constructing Signaller's Quarters at Chanesar and Nawábhsháh.

An area of 689 acres was allotted during the year under report.

The canal, and its branches, were maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,24,213. Under Extensions and Improvements Rs. 5,628 were spent.

The Nasrat Canal was opened on 1st May and stopped flowing on 13th September. Although the course of the river near the old mouth of the Lundi Dhand feeding the Nasrat was very erratic, the Nasrat Canal may be said to have had a fair season. The working of the Dhand exceeded expectations during the months of May and June, when the Indus was low, and though much erosion took place off the mouth of the Dhand, when the river rose in July, the supply during these months was greater than what was required for the canal. The silt which was deposited at the head of Dhand, was stirred up by scrapers, and much of it was carried down by the current and deposited evenly throughout the length of the Dhand. But when the river fell rapidly in September, the scrapers were no longer effective, and the head portion of the Dhand silted up causing a failure in the supply at an earlier date than usual. It was therefore decided, for the better working of the canal next year, i.e., 1913-14, that the old mouth be abandoned, and the mouth of the Lukman Gharo, an old feeder of the Lundi

Dhand. be cleared and widened in order to obtain a supply comparatively unaffected by the vagaries of the main current of the river, and also to clear the mouth excavated in 1910-11 and keep it bunched up at its head and tail to serve as an emergency mouth. These works, together with the clearance of the Lundi Dhand, were carried out before the inundation of 1913, and it is hoped for a time at any rate that this canal will be free from the misfortunes that have befallen it in the past 3 years. These works cost Rs. 43,930.

The cultivation during the year was about 96,400 acres as against last year's acreage of 81,441, and previous three years average of 87,087 acres.

The capital expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 8,108, or Rs. 219 after deducting recoveries of Rs. 7,889 from colonists, and was mainly incurred on converting Chanhi Road Bridge at mile 25 Nasral into a regulator and on building Karia Head Regulator.

The expenditure to end of the year under report on karias and kasis amounted to Rs. 2,82,212, and recoveries from colonists to Rs. 2,79,689, the recoveries during the year being Rs. 7,889 as mentioned above.

An allotment of 4 273 acres was made during the year.

The canal and its branches were maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,14,819, and Rs. 21,809 were spent in extensions and improvements.

Fuleli Canal.

A sum of Rs. 45,124 was spent in extensions and improvements, mainly on constructing three Inspection Bungalows with servants' quarters, stables, and clerks' office at Chakur Lund, Pangrio, and Seerani, and on a Bungalow for the Executive Engineer at Hyderabad with clerks' office, etc.

The Fuleli, and its branches, were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 1,83,576.

On this canal the proper time for cotton sowing passed away before the fair irrigating level at Kotri was reached, and rice plantation was much later than usual. The area cultivated during the year was about 360,000 acres as against 389,202 acres last year, and 374,887 acres, the average of the previous triennium. Owing to erosion in the river above the Fuleli, a large sand bank formed across the mouth of the canal which had been working most satisfactorily for over 20 years. At the end of the inundation season, a portion of the sand bank eroded and water heavily laden with silt entered the canal, causing a silt deposit of from 3 to 4 feet in the first 3½ miles. This silt deposit caused a complete failure of the rabi supply, and it was only by keeping a small channel open that a sufficient supply was obtained for gardens and small patches of cultivation on the banks of the canal. With a view to give a more direct supply to the canal, and to ensure an early supply, a cut 1,100 feet long and 100 feet bed width was made through the sandbar at the mouth. This cut was commenced on the 10th February and completed during the first week of April 1913. It undoubtedly served its purpose, and there is at the present time every reason to believe that this cut will now be a permanent channel through which the canal will get its rabi supply.

Hasanali Canal.

The regulators over the Panjanah, Rajwah, Manik, and Babadur, the four branches of the Hasanali, which were in progress last year, were completed during the year under report. These helped considerably in the distribution of water during the abkalani, but still better distribution depends upon the construction of karia heads, arrangements for which will be made during the year 1913-14. The main canal is in very good order, and the supply at the head sufficient. Better distribution is only necessary on the branches. There is a cut-off of about 2 feet on the Head Regulator for some 60 days in the year, and the utilization of this additional supply by raising the banks and increasing the Full Supply Level is under investigation.

The canal, and its branches, were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 12,500.

The cultivation is estimated to be about 17,000 acres as against 16,541 acres cultivated in the last year, and 17,488 acres the average of the previous three years.

Canals in the Central Hyderabad Canals District.

In this district, owing to the fluctuations of the river, the sowings were late, and the area under cotton was less than in the previous year. Bajri suffered from deficiency of water in the Hala Sub-division. Locusts did damage to crops in the Sárkrand Táluka. The cultivation this year in the whole district is estimated to be about 256,400 acres as against 260,998 acres in the past year, and 265,990 acres the average of the previous triennium.

The expenditure on maintenance of canals under Capital and Revenue Accounts was Rs. 39,319.

The work of excavating the Ren Distributary, mentioned in the last year's report, was still in progress, the outlay incurred during the year under report being Rs. 55,004.

Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.

The principal canals under this head are the Naulákh, Mehrab, and Dambhro in the Nasrat Canals District, and the Ren, Gharo Mahmudo, Kari Shumáli, and Nasir in the Central Hyderabad Canals District. All the canals under this heading in the Nasrat Canals District had, on the whole, a better season than the two main canals in that district, owing chiefly to the favourable condition of their feeder dhands. The canals in the Central Hyderabad Canals District also worked satisfactorily.

In the Nasrat Canals District, the Mikaro Bund commenced last year was completed at a total cost of Rs. 18,320. It stood the test of the flood season. In February 1913, the Indus Protective embank-River Commission sanctioned the construction of a Bund two miles to the north of the Mikaro ments. Bund, near Tirchi village, to keep out flood water entering the Bhiraro Dhoro. Rs. 2,261 were spent on this bund during the year under report.

The only river bund in the Central Hyderabad Canals District is the Ren Bund. It stood well, and there was neither any leak nor breach in the whole line of bund. The new Ren Bund, mentioned last year, was practically completed at a total cost of Rs. 40,046, the year's expenditure being Rs. 1,630. The land compensation only has to be paid.

In the Fuleli Canals District, the work of raising and strengthening the Hájipur Bund from mile 0 to 4/1, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 9,292 and Rs. 18,009 were spent on strengthening the Bund mile 8 to 11/6. A sluice and Signaller's quarters were also built, and a sum of Rs. 6,500 was spent on stone pitching the river slope.

There has been very slow erosion going on opposite mile 2/0 to 8/0 of the Hájipur Bund, but the bunds are still at a safe distance from the river and it is unlikely that any new loops will be required for the next year or two.

The existing plantations on canals and bunds were maintained in good order. The bábul ^{Plantations.} trees that were likely to fall into the beds of canals and obstruct the flow of water were sold by auction and got rid of. Tamarind, Mango, Nim and other trees were planted in canal chowkies and nurseries, and they are all thriving.

No Egyptian cotton was grown in this Division during the year under report

Irrigation of Cotton crops.

In the Nasrat Canals District, the number of waterings given to indigenous cotton varied from 8 to 10 for lift land, and 5 to 7 for flow land. The interval between waterings on lift land was from 6 to 13 days, and in the case of flow land 9 to 10 days. The dates up to which waterings were taken extended from 15th August to 13th October.

In the Central Hyderabad Canals District, the waterings for lift lands varied from 3 to 7, and the dates up to which last watering was given varied from 15th September to 2nd October.

In the Fuleli Canals District, 6 to 8 waterings were given to indigenous cotton grown at different places on the Fuleli itself, the first between 5th and 10th June, and the last between 23rd and 27th September, while on the branch canals, the number of waterings varied from 5 to 11, the first about 20th June and the last between 20th September and 16th October, at intervals of 15 to 25 days. The depth of water varied from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 6".

In the Eastern Nára District, 8 waterings were given both on the Mithráo and Thar Canals, the dates of first watering being, Mithráo Canal, 5th August, and Thar Canal, 1st June, and those of last watering being 22nd October and 28th September, respectively.

In the Jámráo Canal District, the number of waterings varied for lift lands from 7 to 12 and for flow lands from 6 to 16. The last watering in some cases was given in the beginning of January 1913.

INDUS RIVER COMMISSION.

The works executed during the year were charged to "43—Irrigation Minor Works and Indus River Commission, Agricultural Works—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are mission works and kept." All surveys carried out under the supervision of the Chief Engineer, Indus River their classification. Commission, are classed under this head.

During the year, the usual topographical surveys of the Indus, dhunds, new bunds, etc., Survey of the were made, and aggregated 2,002 miles in length. Indus.

As was done last year, the whole course of the River Indus, in Sind, from Káshmor down to the bifurcation, a clear length of 543 miles, also 37 miles of the Hyderi, and 62 miles of the Uchito, were surveyed and plotted. In addition to this, surveys of the Gudu Dhund, and the "Central Passage of the Indus" were carried out and average cross-sections of the River were taken between Jerruck and the bifurcation.

These cross-sections will be levelled over every year, and will show whether the river-bed is persistently rising.

*Inspection of the Khairpur boundary pillars, and of lines Nos. 9 to 40 was made, and Khairpur Boundary rails Nos. 37 and 38 on the left bank of the River, with their pointers, were removed and Pillars, refixed further away as they were in danger of erosion. The whole of the boundary line, between the State and British territory, was cleared of jungle except in a few places where the boundary fell in the River.

The Calyx drill ordered from England was received in March 1912, and a boring was Barrage. made in the bed of the River at Sukkur on "Sir John Benton's line".

The Inspector-General of Irrigation visited Sukkur to inspect the Barrage site, and saw the boring in progress and material extracted therefrom. He was satisfied with what he saw, and further boring was stopped. The actual depth bored below river-bed was 75 feet, and a section of the bore hole had been plotted. Further borings to show rock levels have been made in the North-Western corner of the Barrage site, and are marked on the site plan.

River gauges.

Scientific work and
discharges of the
Indus.

Gauge readings of the river were taken during the year daily at 10 stations, twice a week at 4 stations and weekly at 8 stations.

Observations were also made on the velocity at various depths, on sandwaves or the movements of the bed of the river and on the silt in suspension, and the discharges were regularly measured. The results will be published in the Indus River Records. The principal figures of the discharges at Sukkur during the inundation and the minimum discharge of the year are as follows:—

Month.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
June	7,693,000	8,254,000	10,491,000	13,325,000	8,138,000
July	13,094,000	12,323,000	14,037,000	11,725,000	16,227,000
August	15,567,000	16,606,000	17,340,000	10,016,000	17,275,000
September	15,383,000	13,105,000	10,699,000	9,050,000	7,034,000
Total* ...	51,737,000	50,288,000	52,567,000	45,016,000	48,074,000
Average discharge ... Cusecs.	424,074	412,197	430,902	368,984	308,907
Maximum discharge ... Cusecs.	821,511	631,796	700,440	582,712	721,256
Minimum discharge, June to September ... Cusecs	158,135	211,460	196,829	211,089	105,240
Minimum discharge observed throughout the year ... Cusecs.	25,712	30,813	32,448	35,311	23,730

* Note.—These totals and their constituent figures are the sums of the daily observations of the Indus in cusecs. To arrive at its total discharge during the period concerned the figures given in the table must be multiplied by 86,400 (the number of seconds in a day).

During the cold weather, the discharges of the Indus were regularly measured at Dera Ghazi Khan. The minimum discharge compared with previous years is as follows:—

	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
Date of minimum discharge,	February 25th.	December 1st.	January 4th.	March 26th.	February 1st.
Minimum discharge observed ... Cusecs.	21,057	19,970	24,649	22,536	19,068

Extensions and
Improvements and
Special Repairs

The estimated cost of the works under these heads sanctioned during 1912-13 by the Indus River Commission for execution by Executive Engineers, and by the Commission, is given below:—

A.—Indus Right Bank Division.

District		Extensions and Improvements.		Special Repairs.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.		
Shikarpur Canals	...	...	5,012	72,982	77,994
Western Nara	...	...	1,10,257	...	1,10,257
Karachi Canals	...	...	1,31,066	40,246	1,71,012
	Total ...	2,46,935	1,13,228	3,60,103	

B.—Indus Left Bank Division.

Nasirat Canals	...	...	24,808	...	24,808
Fuleli Canals	...	...	30,863	23,245	54,108
	Total ...	55,671	23,245	78,016	

C.—Indus River Commission.

Works under the direct control of the Indus River Commission	...	...	...	45,601	...	45,601
	Grand Total ...	3,48,207	1,36,473	4,84,680		

The total expenditure under this head on the several works under the direct control of the Indus River Commission was Rs. 24,201, of which Rs. 2,518 were spent on the river gauge establishment at Sukkur, Kotri, Jerruck, Khairábad (Punjáb), and the Indus Delta.

The total expenditure incurred and accounted for by the Indus River Commission was:— Total Expenditure.

Works	...	...	...	...	...	Rs
Repairs	..	..	..	..	..	24,201
Establishment	...	...	..	..	..	26,107
Tools and Plant	...	...	..	..	..	99,040
						—
				Total	...	1,94,949

The snagging tour on the Indus lasted from 23rd November 1912 to 25th January 1913. Snagging operations. and extended from Káshmor down to Keti Bunder. This very important work consists of the removal of trees and snags washed down by the River, and causing obstruction to navigation in the main channels.

Trees and brushwood were removed from the stream and banks of the Eastern Nára from Rohri to the mouth of the Jámráo Canal. This work done for the last three years has resulted in improving and deepening the channel.

The expenditure incurred on snagging operations was about Rs 2,000.

This year the dredge "Mudlark" was fitted with a helical rotatory cutter, and was engaged in clearing the Kala Tagar mouth of the Upper Dad. The attempt failed as the dredge could not be moved in the strong river current. It then cleared the mouth of the Eastern Nára Supply Channel of 255,000 cubic feet of silt.

Subsequently, the dredge was again fitted with its old flat suction head, and cutting gear, and cut a channel to the old mouth of the Sukkur Canal. One hundred and ninety-eight thousand, four hundred cubic feet were dredged out. The cost was Rs. 2,762 or nearly Rs. 14 per 1,000 cubic feet—a very high figure.

This is the largest clearance that the dredge has done in the last three seasons. The dredge was only moderately successful when pure clay was met with. Messrs. Simon & Co.'s expert will shortly examine the working of this dredge, which has so far not been satisfactory.

Heavy erosion occurred at miles 8/7, 18/3 and 25/4 of the Sukkur-Begári Bund, and at mile 9/4 of the Káshmor Bund; the maximum rate of erosion being 950 feet, 805 feet and 590 feet, and 443 feet per week respectively. There were no breaches of river bunds in this year.

Erosion.

10.—Railways.

1. The total length of railway open for traffic in the Bombay Presidency on 31st March 1913, was 4,590 miles, including 100½ miles of line newly opened, *viz.*, Nadiád-Kapadvanj Railway, 27·98 miles, Lilia-Mota-Savar Kundla extension of the Bhávnagar State Railway, 15 miles, Junágad-Visavadar extension of the Junágad State Railway, 26·56 miles, Kadi-Bhoyani Road extension of the Vijápur-Kalol-Kadi Railway, 4·74 miles, and Kośamba-Zankavav Railway, 26·12 miles.

Length of open line.

2. Of the lines sanctioned for construction, work was in progress on—(i) Broach-Jambusar Railway (2' 6" gauge), 29·78 miles; (ii) Dhond-Bárámáti Railway (2' 6" gauge), 27·33 miles, (iii) Godhra-Lunáwáda Railway (2' 6" gauge), 25·42 miles; (iv) Nadiád-Kapadvanj Railway (2' 6" gauge), 27·98 miles; (v) Ambáji-Táranga Railway (2' 6" gauge), 18 miles; (vi) Bilka-Visavadar section of the Junágad-Una Railway (metre gauge), 12·92 miles; (vii) Khijadia-Chalala Railway (metre gauge), 25·39 miles; (viii) Billimora-Kalamba Railway (2' 6" gauge), 34·82 miles; (ix) the extension of the Dabhoi Railway from Dabhoi to Jarod, 24·28 miles; (x) the extension of the Petlád Railway from Petlád to Váso (2' 6" gauge), 15·74 miles; and (xi) the Pátan-Kakoshi and Khalipur-Khakal extensions of the Mehsána Railway, 42·13 miles.

Lines under construction.

3. The following surveys were completed during the year:—

Surveys.

- (a) The section of the Ambáji-Táranga Railway from Samaia to a point within 3 or 4 miles of Ambámátá temple;
- (b) Bodeli to Chhota Udepur.
- (c) Deesa to Tharád.
- (d) Viramgám to Sami.
- (e) Jetpur to Páni.

- (f) The extension of the Chámpáner-Shivrájpur Railway, from Shivrájpur to Páni.
- (g) Tálegáon to Khed.
- (h) The extension of the Nadiád-Kapadvanj Railway, from Kapadvanj to Meghráj via Báad and from Báad to Modásá.
- (i) The extension of the Junágadh State Railway, from Visavadar to Una.
- (j) Kudchi to Bágalkote via Jamkhandi.
- (k) Wádi to Gädag.
- (l) Jacobábád to Kashmor.

Important works.

4. Among the important works completed and in progress during the year were:—

On the G. I. P. Railway.—The relaying of the Bhore and Thal Gháts and 21 miles of the line between Thána and Kalyán; also 11 miles of that between Kurla and Thána with 100-lb. section track.

Currey Road-Kalyán quadrupling and new carriage and waggon shops at Mátunga.

On the B. B. & C. I. Railway.—The rebuilding of the Mahi, Pár and Tápti bridges, the remodelling of the locomotive and carriage and waggon shops at Parel and the remodelling of the large yards at Ahmedábád, Bánára and Baroda stations.

On the M. & S. M. Railway.—The relaying of 100 miles of 41½-lb. track with 60-lb. rails on the Hatihar and Poona Branches.

On the North-Western Railway.—Rohri-Kotri doubling.

Fares and rates.

5. With a view to stimulating the flow of fodder into the famine-affected areas, the Government of India, in 1911, sanctioned the payment of the difference between the freight calculated at the specially reduced rates quoted by railway administrations at the instance of the Railway Board (or the ordinary tariff rates in cases where the rate had not been specially reduced) and that realised from the consignor or consignee at the rate of half an anna per four-wheeled, and one anna per bogie waggon per mile. This concession was gradually withdrawn during 1912 as the supply of fodder improved, but was re-introduced in November 1912 in certain districts in the Bombay Presidency owing to a partial failure of the monsoon, Government paying the difference between the freight charges calculated at ordinary tariff rates and the rate of half an anna per four-wheeled, and one anna per bogie waggon per mile.

Applications for construction.

6. Applications from private Companies for the construction of the following railways, were under consideration:—

- (1) Kapadvanj-Meghráj (or Modásá) extension of the Nadiád-Kapadvanj Railway (2' 6" gauge), 40 miles.
- (2) Lunáwáda-Jhálod extension of the Godhra-Lunáwáda Railway (2' 6" gauge), 37 miles.
- (3) Viramgám-Rádhanpur Railway (metre gauge), 60 miles.
- (4) Nadiád-Kaira Railway (2' 6" gauge), 16 miles.
- (5) Bodeli-Chhota Udepur Railway (2' 6" gauge), 25 miles.
- (6) Extension of the Shivrájpur Light Railway to Páni (2' 6" gauge), 14·37 miles.
- (7) Tálegáon-Manchar Railway (2' 6" gauge), 38 miles.
- (8) Sátára-Koregáon Railway (metre gauge), 13 miles.
- (9) Miraj-Nipáni Railway (2' 6" gauge), 34 miles.
- (10) Belgaum-Saundatti Railway with an extension to Hubli (2' 6" gauge), 75 miles.
- (11) Kudchi (or Chinchli) Jamkhandi-Bágalkote Railway (metre gauge), 75 miles.
- (12) Vambori-Shegáon Railway (2' 6" gauge), 38 miles.
- (13) Páchora-Jámner Railway (2' 6" gauge), 33 miles.
- (14) Vasad-Borsad-Katana Railway (broad gauge), 27 miles.
- (15) Manmád-Málegáon-Satána Railway (2' 6" gauge), 23 miles.
- (16) Jeur (or Pophlaj) Karda Railway (2' 6" gauge), 39 miles.
- (17) Bulsár-Dharampur Railway (with possible extensions to Lavkar and Jahgir) (2' 6" gauge), 61 miles.
- (18) Jámda-Párola Railway (2' 6" gauge), 28 miles.
- (19) Extensions of the Dhond-Bárámati Railway—(1) Bárámati to Sarati, 37 miles and (2) Bárámati to Kambleshwar, 12 miles.
- (20) Extension of the Ahmedábád-Dholka Railway to Gundi.
- (21) Kalyán-Belápur-Panvel Railway (2' 6" gauge), 31 miles.

7. The following table shows the capital and revenue transactions of the Káthiawár and Cutch State Railways, the Mátherán Steam Tramway and the Chámpáner-Shivrájpur Light Railway:—

Railways	Capital transactions			Revenue transactions.				
	Total Capital outlay to end of December 1912, including suspense	Open mileage	Cost per mile.	Gross earnings.	Earnings per mile per week	Working expenses.	Percentage of expenses to earnings.	
Bhávnagar Railway	Rs. 1,09,63,312	173.17	Rs. 63,309	Rs. 14,65,875	Rs. 163	Rs. 6,94,604	47.39	
Dhrángadra Railway	5,85,335	20.63	28,373	73,811	69	41,525	56.26	
Gondal-Porbandar bāndār	68,02,518	148.01	45,959	8,94,139	116	4,47,846	50.09	
Jetisar-Rájkot Railway	16,14,853	46.21	34,945	3,51,069	146	1,58,997	48.14	
Jámnagar Railway	23,35,655	54.22	43,077	2,38,486	85	1,39,843	58.64	
Junágadh Railway	55,92,589	100.50	55,647	5,33,085	102	2,67,575	50.19	
Morvi Rail- way.	Metre gauge—Wadh-wán-Rájkot section. 2' 6" gauge—Wánkāner-Morvi section ...	51,21,785	92.83	55,174	7,24,917	150	2,79,540	37.32
Cutch State Railway (2' 6" gauge)	10,08,738	36.78	27,426	1,01,730	53	45,067	44.67	
Mátherán Light Railway	11,38,245	12.61	90,265	78,089	163	41,455	53.09	
Chámpáner-Shivrájpur Light Railway	9,26,707	20.24	45,786	87,721	83	56,016	63.86	

II.—Tramways.

There has been no extension of the line belonging to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, but the number of passengers carried increased from 37,321,790 in the calendar year 1911 to 38,612,891 in 1912. The Mátherán Steam Light Tramway was open except during the monsoon period from 21st June to 26th September 1912 and issued 26,666½ tickets, including return and season tickets. The East India Tramway Company of Karáchi operated on 8½ miles of track and used 30 motor trams, as in the previous year, but the mileage run increased from 529,119 to 566,685 and the number of passengers carried during the year ending 31st July 1913 from 4,870,459 to 5,583,291. The number of passengers carried by the Násik Tramway Company rose by 22,078 to 239,799, but the sanctioned substitution of steam for horse traction has not been and is not likely to be effected. The Automobile Company of Bombay had to give up its service on the Godhra-Lunáváda road, after damaging that road considerably. Licenses were granted for motor car services on the Mumbra-Panvel-Ulva and the Dharamtar-Mahábaleshvar roads in the Kolába district but were not properly utilized.

CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL.

I.—Financial Review, 1912-1913.

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

1. In this review the actual receipts and expenditure of the Civil Department in the Bombay Presidency are compared with those of the preceding year. The figures here given for 1911-12 do not entirely agree with those shown in the Financial Review for that year owing to some corrections having been made after the submission of the review.

2. The gross actuals for the two years are compared in the following table:—

	Heads.	1911-12.		1912-13.	Difference.
		Rs.	Rs.		
Gross Revenue	Imperial	9,70,56,190	10,09,04,065	+ 3,38,48,175	
	Provincial	7,08,06,087	7,95,78,014	+ 87,72,227	
	Total	16,78,62,877	18,04,83,079	+ 2,10,30,402	
Gross Expenditure	Imperial	1,85,36,802	1,96,00,963	+ 11,54,161	
	Provincial	7,62,12,904	7,24,08,102	- 37,14,802	
	Total	9,47,49,706	9,21,89,065	- 25,60,641	

The chief variations are explained below. The figures at the beginning of each paragraph show the actual revenue or expenditure and the figures in brackets show the increase or decrease recorded under the head dealt with in that paragraph.

II.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Revenue

Land revenue.

1. Rs. 86,50,231 (—Rs. 62,45,001). The actual land revenue collections were greater than in the preceding year, and the Imperial share therefrom fell merely because of greatly increased assignments from Imperial to Provincial revenues mainly for educational and sanitary purposes.

Opium

2. Rs. 2,29,31,803 (+Rs. 1,24,59,185). The increase was partly due to the introduction of Bengal opium, the cost of which to Government is less than that of the Mâlwa opium previously supplied, and partly to the continuance of the enhanced rate of pass duty introduced in January 1912 combined with the auction of the right of export to China.

Salt.

3. Rs. 1,30,00,513 (—Rs. 8,42,901). The decrease was due to a falling off in the issues of salt after the abnormal rise in the issues during the closing months of 1911-12 caused by apprehensions of a possible enhancement of duty.

Stamps.

4. Rs. 41,03,510 (+Rs. 2,71,602). The increase was chiefly due to unprecedented speculations in lands in Sind and abnormal sales of share transfer stamps in Bombay.

Customs

5. Rs. 4,82,16,145 (+Rs. 63,52,518). The increase was almost entirely due to a great rise in the value of imports by sea, and occurred mainly under the tariff heads 'Silver Bullion and coin', 'sugar', 'cotton manufactures' and 'manufactured articles'.

Assessed taxes.

6. Rs. 29,07,950 (+Rs. 1,84,211). The increase is attributed to the more efficient working of the Income Tax Department coupled with a normal expansion of prosperity.

Tributes.

7. Rs. 14,21,855 (+Rs. 3,60,945). Owing to the cessation of famine and the return of favourable agricultural conditions in Kâthiâwâr and Gujarat the Native States were able to pay part of the arrears in addition to the demand for the year.

Interest on ordinary debt

8. Rs. 13,56,249 (—Rs. 1,11,882). The decrease was partly due to the inability of certain Native States to pay the annual interest due owing to the effects of the past famine in Gujarât and Kâthiâwâr, and partly to unusual receipts in 1911-12 due to the adjustment in that year of the outstanding interest of certain non-jurisdictional estates in provincializing the consolidated debts of those estates.

Mint.

9. Rs. 47,55,616 (+Rs. 1,80,581). A large increase due to the coinage of new rupees was partially counterbalanced by a smaller demand for British dollars and for nickel coins.

10. Rs. 1,25,774 (+Rs. 4,239). The increase was in subscriptions to Military funds Receipts in aid of and under the I. C. S. family pension regulations. superannuation allowances, etc.

11. Rs. 3,73,526 (+Rs. 81,066). The increase was due to a rise under the head Miscellaneous. 'Premium on Bills' and to recoveries of arrears of interest from the Bombay City Improvement Trust.

12. Rs. 11,55,608 (+Rs. 1,27,464). The increase was due to a better supply of water Irrigation—major works. Portion of land revenue due to irrigation.

13. Rs. 6,84,016 (+Rs. 15,940). The increase was mainly due to a larger demand Irrigation—major works. Direct receipts for water on the Nira, Desert and Godávari canals, and would have been greater but for the fact that special enquiries were undertaken in regard to equitability of the assessment on the Khári Cut and Háthmati canals and collections were deferred pending their completion.

14. Rs. 1,82,600 (-Rs. 318). No comment is called for. Minor works and navigation (Public Works Department).

15. Rs. 35,858 (+Rs. 8,152). The receipts from the sale of old materials and from rents of buildings increased Civil works (Public Works Department).

Expenditure.

1. Rs. 14,64,422 (+Rs. 72,653). The increase is a nominal one, and is due to a Refunds and draw-backs. change in accounting by which provisional payments of customs duty are credited direct to the head Import Duty, subject to subsequent refund, instead of being treated as Revenue deposits. A refund of opium revenue paid in excess by the Baroda Darbár in 1911-12 was more than counterbalanced by a fall in the refunds of customs drawbacks, which had been unusually heavy in 1911-12 owing to abnormal shipments of sugar to the United Kingdom and of coined dollars to Hongkong.

2. Rs. 7,70,307 (-Rs. 27,250). The variation is insignificant. Assignments and compensations.

3. Rs. 23,64,412 (+Rs. 96,328). The increase was mainly due to compensation for Salt. land acquired for salt works, payment of grain compensation allowance, and bagging and sewing charges.

4. Rs. 1,19,531 (+Rs. 5,712). The increase was mainly due to greater charges for Stamps. the sale of general stamps as a result of increased sales.

5. Rs. 14,36,310 (+Rs. 50,458). Increased expenditure on staff, grain compensation Customs, allowance and overtime work was partly counterbalanced by the absence of Royal Bonus payments and by the revised arrangement whereby 56 instead of 30 per cent. of the cost of the combined Factory Excise Establishment was transferred to a provincial head.

6. Rs. 60,245 (+Rs. 2,325). The increase was due to extra temporary establishments Assessed taxes. entertained during the year.

7. Rs. 3,65,350 (+Rs. 13,983). The interest payable to the General Provident Fund Interest on obligations other than ordinary debt. increased with the growth of the fund.

8. Rs. 9,09,480 (-Rs. 87,288). In 1911-12 there were unusually large operative losses Mint in connection with the coinage of British dollars, and the manufacture of Coronation medallions led to increased purchases of local stores.

9. Rs. 7,26,215 (+Rs. 775). The increase is insignificant. General administration.

10. Rs. 3,27,058 (-Rs. 16,855). The decrease was due to a larger number of absentees Ecclesiastical, and to the reduction in the cadre of chaplains attached to the Presidency.

11. Rs. 4,29,488 (-Rs. 14,499). The variation is mainly caused by a decrease in Political. salaries due to changes in personnel.

12. Rs. 53,389 (-Rs. 1,42,155). The decrease was due to the disappearance of Scientific and other minor departments. census expenditure.

13. Rs. 5,06,950 (-Rs. 42,034). No claims were preferred by certain heads of tribes Territorial and political pensions at Aden and Yemen stipendiaries.

14. Rs. 5,82,176 (+Rs. 38,871). The purchases made for the Central Stores were Stationery and printing. larger than in 1911-12.

15. Rs. 1,55,816 (+Rs. 1,15,564). The increase was due to heavy expenditure on Miscellaneous. remittance of treasure to other provinces consequent on large coinage of rupees at the Bombay Mint.

16. Rs. 27,49,020 (+Rs. 12,32,024). The increase was chiefly due to heavy payments Famine relief. to Railway companies of the difference between the reduced or ordinary tariff rates for the conveyance of fodder and the rates fixed by Government for recovery from consignors or consignees, to the grant of gratuitous relief in North Gujárat till the end of August 1912 and in the Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholápur districts later in the year, and to extra pay of famine establishments.

Protective works
—irrigation.

17. Rs. 25,78,800 (+ Rs. 2,34,401). The increase was due to the good progress made with work on the Pravara River Canal and to the outlay on the new project of the Nira Right Bank Canal, which was only partially counterbalanced by a decreased expenditure on the Godávari Canal.

Irrigation major
works—working
expenses.

18. Rs. 8,12,492 (+ Rs. 1,06,865). The increase was mainly due to large repairs and improvements carried out on the Sind canals.

Irrigation major
works—interest
on debt.

19. Rs. 10,37,346 (+ Rs. 75,733). The increase was due to the increased outlay on protective irrigation works and to a rise in the rate of interest.

Minor works and
navigation (civil).

20. Rs. 4,758 (+ Rs. 1,126). Larger grants were made for the encouragement of irrigation in precarious tracts.

Minor works and
navigation (Public
Works Department).

21. Rs. 15,67,290 (- Rs. 15,661). The decrease is insignificant.

Civil works (Public
Works Department).

22. Rs. 4,30,469 (- Rs. 5,18,213). In 1911-12 there was large expenditure on the new Presidency Post Office, on Salt Department buildings, and on works in Political Agencies.

Outlay on irrigation
works.

23. Rs. 1,86,573 (- Rs. 28,892). The outlay in 1911-12 included special expenditure on the construction of regulators in the Shikárpur Canal District and on the construction of telegraph offices in the Eastern Nára District.

III.—PROVINCIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Land revenue.

1. Rs. 3,87,41,695 (+ Rs. 62,87,366). The improvement in collections owing to the cessation of famine in North Gujárat and unfavourable conditions in other parts of the Presidency more than counterbalanced the suspensions of revenue in the Deccan.

Stamps.

2. Rs. 41,03,510 (+ Rs. 2,71,602). *Vide* the corresponding paragraph under Imperial Revenue.

Excise.

3. Rs. 2,12,27,132 (+ Rs. 9,32,787). The increase was mainly the result of enhanced still-head duty.

Assessed taxes.

4. Rs. 28,74,381 (+ Rs. 1,67,658). *Vide* the corresponding paragraph under Imperial Revenue.

Forest.

5. Rs. 49,92,520 (+ Rs. 6,61,951). The increase was due to receipts on account of famine grass operations and to better prices for forest produce in all circles except the Central.

Registration.

6. Rs. 7,82,479 (+ Rs. 39,297). The increase was due to extensive land speculations and a poor season in Sind, to the abolition of village registration and the large irrigational developments in the Deccan, and to scarcity in the Ahmednagar district.

Interest on ordinary
debt.

7. Rs. 10,12,401 (- Rs. 90,804). The decrease was due to a falling off in receipts from certain Native States and in those from cultivators owing to an unfavourable season in parts of the Central Division.

Law and justice—
Courts of Law.

8. Rs. 7,31,828 (+ Rs. 73,982). The increase was due to a rise in the receipts from fines, sales of unclaimed property and fees in insolvency proceedings.

Law and justice—
jails.

9. Rs. 3,04,589 (+ Rs. 85,082). There was a marked rise in the earnings of the Sind and Deccan convict gaungs and in the quantity of clothing supplied to the Police Department.

Police

10. Rs. 2,45,679 (- Rs. 1,42,505). The decrease is more than accounted for by a change in accounting whereby receipts on account of private watchmen are recorded under a personal ledger account instead of under the head 'Presidency Police'.

Ports and pilotage.

11. Rs. 1,02,450 (+ Rs. 5,417). The increase was mainly due to trade activity.

Education.

12. Rs. 5,31,281 (+ Rs. 76,936). The increase was due to the cash balance of the Gujárat College (formerly a private institution) being credited to Government, and to the enhanced fees now charged at Government colleges and secondary schools.

Medical.

13. Rs. 3,25,370 (+ Rs. 81,278). The increase chiefly consisted of grants made by the India Research Fund Association for anti-malarial measures.

Scientific and other
minor departments.

14. Rs. 1,18,690 (+ Rs. 488). No remarks are called for.

Receipts in aid of
superannuation
allowances, etc.

15. Rs. 3,64,235 (+ Rs. 22,648). The increase was mainly due to a rise in the number of school masters contributing to Local Board pension funds.

Stationery and print-
ing.

16. Rs. 1,27,537 (+ Rs. 3,064). Sales of unserviceable stationery and of forms to local bodies showed an increase.

Miscellaneous.

17. Rs. 2,03,612 (+ Rs. 90,090). The increase represents the value of land made over to the Bombay Municipality, the G. I. P. Railway and other bodies, and the refund by the District Local Board of Ahmedábád of overdrawals.

18. Rs. 11,55,608 (+Rs. 1,27,464). <i>Vide</i> the corresponding paragraph under Imperial Revenue.	Irrigation—major works. Portion of land revenue due to irrigation.
19. Rs. 6,84,016 (+Rs. 15,940). Ditto.	Irrigation—major works. Direct receipts.
20. Rs. 1,82,600 (-Rs. 318). Ditto.	Minor works and navigation (Public Works Department).
21. Rs. 7,57,662 (+Rs. 61,790). There was a rise in the receipts from road tolls, sales of buildings and old materials, and rents of buildings.	Civil works (Public Works Department).

Expenditure.

1. Rs. 5,95,407 (+Rs. 70,600). The increase was solely due to refunds of still-head duty to A'bkári farmers and to the Sávanur State, and to a refund of $\frac{1}{3}$ ths of the duty levied on hemp drugs imported into the Baroda State in 1910-11. Refunds and draw-backs.
2. Rs. 95,47,295 (-Rs. 44,451). The decrease was mainly due to the delay in taking over the leases of A'bkári rights in the Mahi Kántha Agency. Assignments and compensations.
3. Rs. 84,24,139 (+Rs. 1,51,393). The chief items of increase were grain compensation allowance, extra allowances to village officers in connection with famine, charges in connection with the creation of the new Nawábsháh district and with the development of Salselte, the cost of the temporary establishment for record-of-rights work, and commutations of *Kadim* cash allowances in the Sátára district. Savings were effected by a decrease in the expenditure on the survey of Tálukdári villages, the abolition of the Jamráo Canal Colonization office, the decrease in the adjustment on account of assessment of alienated lands owing to revision surveys, and the absence of the Royal Bonus charges. Land revenue.
4. Rs. 1,19,531 (+Rs. 5,712). *Vide* the corresponding paragraph under Imperial Stamps. Expenditure.
5. Rs. 10,79,785 (+Rs. 22,742). Increases due to the appointment of an additional Assistant Collector, the entertainment of an excise establishment in the Mahi Kántha Agency, and the payment of grain compensation allowance were partly met by a decrease in Royal Bonus charges.
6. Rs. 60,245 (+Rs. 2,325). *Vide* the corresponding paragraph under Imperial Assessed taxes. Expenditure.
7. Rs. 26,92,455 (+Rs. 28,919). Charges due to the gradual introduction of the Forest re-organization scheme, to increments to officers on a time scale of pay, and to forest works and improvements were partially counterbalanced by decreased expenditure on grain compensation allowances and the absence of Royal Bonus payments.
8. Rs. 3,72,027 (-Rs. 8,157). In 1911-12 there were special charges on account of Registration, the Royal Bonus and grain compensation.
9. Rs. 7,96,856 (+Rs. 1,60,373). Large advances made to cultivators and Native Interest on ordinary States during famine and scarcity resulted in an increase in the interest charged to Provincial debt. Revenues.
10. Rs. 17,90,470 (-Rs. 9,64,503). The decrease was due to the disappearance of General administration special expenditure in connection with the Royal Visit, the Coronation Darbár, and the Royal Bonus.
11. Rs. 56,69,312 (+Rs. 1,38,562). Payment of grain compensation allowance more than made up for the absence of Royal Bonus charges. The remainder of the increase was mainly due to reorganizations of establishments, special appointments, the revision of the rates of diet and road money payable to witnesses, and heavy payments to mofussil pleaders, owing to a rise in crime. Law and justice—Courts of Law.
12. Rs. 12,00,733 (+Rs. 65,117). The increase was mainly due to a rise in the jail population. Law and justice—jails.
13. Rs. 1,02,32,593 (+Rs. 82,555). Increased expenditure on account of the general introduction of reforms and of grain compensation allowance was nearly balanced by the disappearance of Royal Bonus payments and charges on account of private watchmen in the Presidency Police, which are now recorded under a personal ledger account. Police.
14. Rs. 64,813 (-Rs. 5,703). The figures of 1911-12 included the cost of special Ports and pilotage, repairs to a steamer.
15. Rs. 61,35,165 (+Rs. 12,62,509). The increase was mainly due to the large grants made to the University and for general and special education.
16. Rs. 23,50,043 (-Rs. 86,227). Grants-in-aid for sanitary schemes were more than Rs. 3 lakhs less than in 1911-12. The only other noticeable decreases were under the Medical.

heads 'Royal Bonus' and 'purchase of quinine treatments'. The chief increases were due to grain compensation allowances, the equipment of laboratories at the Grant Medical College, grants-in-aid to the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Karáchi, and other funds, and special enquiries and measures.

Political.

17. Rs. 4,21,351 (-Rs. 11,096). *Vide* the corresponding paragraph under Imperial Expenditure.

Scientific and other minor departments.

18. Rs. 10,25,590 (-Rs. 58,619). Increased expenditure on the reorganization of the subordinate veterinary staff, on the gradual expansion of the Agricultural Department, on building grants to veterinary dispensaries, and on the working of the new Factories Act was counterbalanced by a decrease in the special expenditure on the purchase of land for the Chhárodi Cattle Farm.

Superannuation allowances and pensions.

19. Rs. 33,48,164 (+Rs. 2,09,495). The number of new pensions sanctioned during the year exceeded the average.

Stationery and printing.

20. Rs. 13,58,932 (-Rs. 2,998). Increased expenditure on Government Presses was counterbalanced by a decline in the Central Stores charges.

Miscellaneous.

21. Rs. 6,36,161 (-Rs. 11,43,601). There were many items of special expenditure in 1911-12 which caused an increased expenditure of nearly Rs. 14 lakhs in that year. Charges remained higher than normal in 1912-13 owing to the large amount of Takáví written off as the result of famine and contributions to the Káthiáwár Consolidated Local Fund and to the Kaira District Local Board.

Irrigation major works—working expenses.

22. Rs. 8,12,492 (+Rs. 1,06,865). *Vide* the corresponding paragraph under Imperial Expenditure.

Irrigation major works—interest on debt.

23. Rs. 10,37,346 (+Rs. 75,733). Ditto.

Minor works and navigation (civil).

24. Rs. 4,758 (+Rs. 1,126). Ditto.

Minor works and navigation (Public Works Department).

25. Rs. 15,67,290 (-Rs. 15,061). Ditto.

Civil works (civil).

26. Rs. 14,24,277 (-Rs. 44,83,362). The figures of 1911-12 included the grant of Rs. 50 lakhs to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust. Payments of grants-in-aid to municipalities for sanitary works and expenditure on the improvement of village water-supply showed a rise in 1912-13.

Civil works (Public Works Department).

27. Rs. 83,60,872 (+Rs. 7,26,450). The increase was chiefly due to improvements to communications in the gháts, to general repairs to civil buildings and communications, to grants-in-aid made for water-supply schemes at Ahmednagar, Bijápur, Karád and Louává, and for drainage and water-works at Poona, and to a considerable sum held under suspense owing to expenditure in excess of sanction.

IV.—DEBT, REMITTANCES, ETC.

The receipts and outgoings of the year amounted to Rs. 1,23,63,75,904 and Rs. 1,29,81,19,843 respectively.

(1) *Unfunded Debt.*

Deposits of Service Funds.

1. The receipts and outgoings under this head are in connection with the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund (Widows' Branch). The receipts, which amounted to Rs. 2,40,291, include interest allowed by Government on the balance of the Fund. The outgoings, amounting to Rs. 1,81,538, represent charges on account of pensions paid to widows, surrender value to subscribers who, on the death of their wives, do not join the Life Assurance Branch and the transfer of 30 per cent. to the Life Assurance Branch on account of members who, on the death of their wives, join that branch.

Savings Bank Deposits.

2. The transactions under this head include the Forest Officers', the Police Officers' and the General Provident Funds, the Life Assurance Branch of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, the Cemetery Endowment Fund, the Local Fund Pension Fund and Civil Engineers' Provident Fund. The credits amounted to Rs. 12,93,463 and the debits to Rs. 7,77,835.

(2) *Deposits and Advances.*

The credits and debits under the most important heads were as follows:—Deposits of Local Funds, Rs. 1,26,73,106 and Rs. 1,28,33,867: Gold Standard Reserve, Rs. 3,19,21,602 and Rs. 3,82,85,468: Departmental and Judicial Deposits, Rs. 5,06,96,940 and Rs. 5,01,93,340: Advances, Rs. 16,17,73,966 and Rs. 16,17,27,810: Suspense accounts, Rs. 5,66,13,436 and Rs. 5,88,20,138: Provincial Advance and Loan Account, Rs. 45,15,430 and Rs. 98,54,208: Secretary of State's Bills, Rs. 12,89,06,901 and Rs. 25,76,45,959: Remittance account between England and India, Rs. 7,20,73,272 and Rs. 5,60,41,544: Other remittances, Rs. 44,83,90,958 and Rs. 43,93,94,777.

2.—Mint.

For details see tables under Mint and Coinage in Part IV (a) of the Statistics of British India.

1. The value of gold coin tendered in exchange for rupees amounted to Rs. 23,13,94,384 Gold bullion. as compared with Rs. 21,17,69,860 in the previous year. Two remittances of light weight sovereigns and half-sovereigns of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,49,30,890 were shipped to London during the year.

2. Silver of the invoice value of Rs. 6,79,47,933 and yielding 10,16,46,300 standard Silver bullion. tolás was purchased for rupee coinage during the year—Rs. 4,99,50,438 worth being purchased by the Secretary of State and the balance through local banks. The amount of uncirculated Government silver coin received for re-coinage was Rs. 72,48,203. Koris from the Junágadh Darbár of the exchange value of Rs. 24,08,653 (after deducting Rs. 12,104, on account of cost of coinage) were received for re-coinage into British Indian Government rupees. The outturn value of silver bullion tendered by exchange banks for coinage into British dollars and for exchange into British and Mexican dollars and brought to account was Rs. 1,85,98,310. Consignments of new dumb subsidiary silver coin of the Straits Government returned for re-minting consisted of 18,560 twenty cent pieces, 91,250 ten cent pieces and 163,260 five cent pieces.

3. The Government coinage for the year, consisting of rupees, half, quarter and eighth Silver coinage. rupees, amounted to 118,849,610 pieces, valued at Rs. 11,16,11,293, which included Rs. 24,08,653 on account of the Junágadh Darbár. During the year 5,653,999 British dollars were coined and issued to exchange banks for export, in addition 1,638,000 British dollars and 2,063,344 Mexican dollars, which were received for rupee coinage, were issued in exchange for bar silver, the coins all being shipped to Hongkong. Five cent pieces to the number of 444,628 were manufactured for the Straits Government.

4. The balance of the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve stood at one crore Silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve. of rupees at the beginning of the year and at 4½ crores at its close.

5. During the year 39,776,000 nickel annas of the value of Rs. 24,86,000 were Nickel coinage, struck.

6. The total revenue including *pro forma* receipts was Rs. 26,78,575. The total Revenue and expenditure was Rs. 12,43,721. The net profit from Mint operations during the year was expenditure. Rs. 14,34,854.

3.—Currency.

For details see the Report on the operations of the Paper Currency Department in the Bombay and Karáchi Circles for the year 1912-13, and tables under Paper Currency published in Part IV (a) of the Statistics of British India.

1. The gross circulation of currency notes in the Presidency (including Sind) on 31st Circulation of notes. March 1913 was Rs. 16.30 crores, a decrease of Rs. 20 lakhs from the opening figure of the year. The average circulation was Rs. 18.84 crores. The value of the notes in active circulation at the close of the year is estimated at Rs. 13.14 crores, which is equivalent to a decrease of Rs. 197 lakhs during the year. The decrease is partly attributed to the greatly increased circulation of gold and partly to the large number of notes of high denomination received during the year from banks and firms for telegraphic transfers granted to them on other provinces. The circulation of Rs. 5 notes shews a steady and continuous increase in both the Bombay and Karáchi circles, whereas that of Rs. 10 notes is practically stationary. The circulation of Rs. 50 notes shews a decrease, which is probably due to their similarity with Rs. 10 notes making them unpopular. The increased demand for Rs. 100 notes shews that they are still being used for remittance purposes. The figures as a whole indicate that the popularity of Rs. 5 notes has been well maintained during the past three years, while the absence of any similar growth in the circulation of Rs. 10 notes is probably not unconnected with the more extended use of sovereigns. During the ten years ending with 1910-11 the average circulation of these notes of the Bombay and Karáchi circles rose from Rs. 1.26 to Rs. 2.36 crores, and the growth was steady and continuous from year to year, while in the past two years, in which gold has been more extensively used as currency, there has been practically no increase. The value of Bombay and Karáchi notes cancelled at other circles rose from Rs. 2,39,63,760 to Rs. 4,39,08,770, but the value of foreign circles notes encashed at Bombay and Karáchi (excluding Bombay notes cashed at Karáchi and Karáchi notes cashed in Bombay) fell from Rs. 6,24,04,830 to Rs. 6,20,71,090.

2. Light-weight and other uncirculated silver coin of the value of Rs. 19.04 lakhs were Coins withdrawn. withdrawn from circulation. The previous year's figure was Rs. 27.93 lakhs. The decrease is mainly due to the withdrawal of large numbers of the first George V rupees in 1911-12. Nevertheless Rs. 10 lakhs of that issue have not as yet returned to the treasuries.

3. There was a decrease of about Rs. 1½ lakh in the absorption of half-rupees which was Small coin. partly counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 37,000 in the absorption of quarter-rupees. The figures relating to eighth-rupees do not shew any variation. The net absorption of nickel coin fell from Rs. 5.56 to Rs. 3.52 lakhs. The decrease is mainly due to the fact that in 1911-12

an abnormal quantity of such coin was supplied to the Kaira treasury for payment to labourers on famine works. The nickel one-anna piece has been very popular in the Bombay Presidency since its introduction, and the total absorption from 1907-08 to 1912-13 has amounted to Rs. 24.06 lakhs. Its popularity has had a marked effect on the circulation of single pice, of which Rs. 1.4 lakhs returned from circulation in the year under review. There is now practically no demand for single pice in Bombay except for new coin for distribution to the poor at marriages and festivals.

Gold coin.

4. The net absorption of gold coin increased from £1,366,000 in 1911-12 to £1,498,000 in 1912-13. The actual absorption is probably even greater, as the Customs department returns the imports of sovereigns at £16,698,000, while the Currency Office figure is £15,891,000. The difference in these figures is believed to represent imports of shield sovereigns, which command a premium of 4 to 6 annas, and of other sovereigns in small amounts which pass into circulation direct. There is much evidence to show the rapidly growing popularity of the sovereign and its increasing circulation as currency even in places far removed from the Presidency town.

Silver coin.

5. The net absorption in 1912-13 was Rs. 71.67 lakhs as against Rs. 460.37 lakhs in 1911-12. This was largely due to the failure of the 1911 monsoon which resulted in large returns of coin from circulation in the first half of the year. The public in the first two quarters returned Rs. 326.94 lakhs from circulation, but in the last two quarters—the busy season—took back Rs. 398.61 lakhs. The smaller local demand for silver and the coinage of Rs. 1,079.5 lakhs from purchased silver made it possible to remit Rs. 762.02 lakhs to other provinces as against Rs. 65.24 lakhs in the preceding year. Remittances received from other provinces fell from Rs. 340.45 lakhs to Rs. 62.38 lakhs. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 768.51 lakhs (including the balance of coin in the Gold Standard Reserve) as against an opening balance of Rs. 536.87 lakhs.

Frauds and forgeries.

6. Three attempted frauds were detected during the year, and 9 forged Rs. 10 notes and one forged Rs. 100 note were received in the Currency Office. One of the forgeries was a new one.

4.—Land Revenue.

The aggregate actual demand of land revenue was Rs. 4,49,53,185. The increase over the previous year's figures amounted to Rs. 118.4 lakhs, and nearly makes up for that year's decline of Rs. 124.2 lakhs. Collections realized Rs. 4,45,45,20.4 or no less than 99 per cent. of the total demand. The increased demand and collections were due to a generally favourable season following one of scarcity and famine. This is of course most noticeable in the Northern Division, where both the demand and the collections rose by over 100 per cent. In the previous year the demand in the three northern districts amounted to Rs. 7.5 lakhs, and collections to a little under Rs. 5.2 lakhs, while in the year under review the demand was for nearly Rs. 53.4 lakhs, of which less than Rs. 1 lakh remained uncollected. In the Central Division the demand and collections rose by Rs. 13 and Rs. 13.1 lakhs respectively. The increase was shared in by every district except Ahmednagar, where both the demand and collections fell off by Rs. 3.1 lakhs as a result of famine. In the Southern Division the demand improved by Rs. 33.2 lakhs and the collections by Rs. 34 lakhs. The Dhárwá district was responsible for an increase of Rs. 24 lakhs under each head, but Ratnágiri and Kolába showed some decline owing to special reasons. Owing to the inundation being more favourable than in the previous year the demand in Sind rose by Rs. 9.2 lakhs and the collections by Rs. 12.4 lakhs. In the Karáchi district though the demand decreased the collections rose. The remaining districts showed advances under both heads. The Surat, East Khándesh and Sátára districts are remarkable in that every rupee of the demand was collected. Broach, Násik, Kolába and Ratnágiri also had very trifling outstandings. Collections fell most short of the demand in Ahmedábád, but the deficiency was under 3 per cent. The total unauthorized arrears amounted to Rs. 4 lakhs, as against Rs. 8 lakhs in the previous year.*

5.—Irrigation Revenue.

The revenue credited to this head falls under two categories—(1) the direct receipts of the Irrigation Department and (2) the irrigation share of the land revenue assessed with reference to the supply of water from canals, tanks, dams and other sources created or maintained by the Public Works Department. The works are also divided into three classes—the first includes entirely new works and works restored or extensively improved for which capital and revenue accounts are kept; the second includes old works which are maintained by the Department and for which only revenue accounts are kept; and the third includes agricultural works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept. The direct receipts on account of works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept were as follows:—

* The figures given for the year under report are for the revenue year ending 31st July 1913, and are supplied direct by the Collectors of districts, without verification by the Accountant General. They may not therefore agree fully with the final figures that will be contained in the Land Revenue Administration Report, Part I, for 1912-13 (not yet published).

Half Imperial and Half Provincial.

						Rs.
(1) Productive Public Works—						1,59,595
(a) Sind	...	...	...	...	...	5,37,808
(b) Deccan and Gujarat	...	...	...	...	...	6,61,614
(2) Protective Public Works—						62,761
(a) Deccan and Gujarat	...	...	...	...	...	2,05,978
(3) Minor Irrigation Works—						
(a) Sind	...	...	...	...	...	16,37,756
(b) Deccan and Gujarat	...	...	...	...	...

The corresponding receipts for 1911-1912 were Rs. 16,03,656. The irrigation share of land revenue on account of works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept was as follows :—

Half Imperial and Half Provincial.

						Rs.
(1) Productive Public Works—						24,77,905
(a) Sind	...	...	...	...	...	4,109
(b) Deccan and Gujarat	...	...	...	...	...	16,96,537
(2) Minor Irrigation Works—						7,799
(a) Sind	...	...	...	...	...	1,86,260
(b) Deccan and Gujarat	...	...	...	...	...

The following table shows the financial position at the close of the year of irrigation works of all classes for which capital and revenue accounts are kept :—

	Capital outlay in the year.	Capital outlay up to the end of the year.	Working expenses during the year.	Net revenue during the year, direct and indirect.
Productive Works	Rs. 3,14,626	Rs. 3,98,62,821	Rs. 16,57,413	Rs. 15,32,004
Protective Works	26,27,105	2,33,35,900	1,99,334	4,62,280
Minor Works and Navigation	21,650	1,37,45,137	6,86,072	12,86,913
Total	29,63,472	7,69,43,858	25,42,819	32,81,197

The revenue and expenditure on account of works for which only revenue accounts are kept were as follows :—

	Works in Sind.	Works in the Deccan and Gujarat.	Total.
Gross Revenue	Rs. 70,300 25,40,882	Rs. 7,955 5,05,878	Rs. 78,255 30,46,760
Total	26,11,182	5,13,833	31,25,015
Working Expenses	9,43,849	3,94,396	13,38,239
Net Revenue	16,67,333	1,19,443	17,86,776

The revenue and expenditure in respect of works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept were as follows :—

	Works in Sind.	Works in the Deccan and Gujarat.	Total.
Gross Revenue	Rs. 13,024 9,49,900	Rs. 5,178	Rs. 18,202 9,49,900
Total	9,62,924	5,178	9,68,102
Working Expenses	13,50,354	84,672	14,35,026
Net Revenue	-3,87,430	-79,494	-4,66,924

The minus figures are due to the inclusion, under the head 'Working Expenses', of the cost of maintenance of new loops required for the flood embankments protecting Sind from the spills of the River Indus.

6.—Public Works Revenue.

The Public Works Revenue falls under the three heads 'Imperial Military', 'Imperial Civil' and 'Provincial Civil'. The revenue under the first head, derived mainly from recoveries on account of water-supply, rents and sales of buildings, fines, refunds and miscellaneous, rose from Rs. 18,384 to Rs. 25,769, the increase being due to a rise in the receipts from sales of buildings and recoveries on account of water-supply. The revenue under the head 'Imperial Civil', derived mainly from rents of buildings and sales of old materials, rose from Rs. 27,706 to Rs. 35,858. The Provincial Civil Revenue, consisting chiefly of tolls on roads and rents of buildings, rose from Rs. 6,94,225 to Rs. 7,57,662.

7.—Customs.

For details see the Annual Report on the Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration of the Bombay Presidency and the Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the year 1912-13.

1.—SEA CUSTOMS.

Port of Bombay.

Revenue.

1. The gross receipts of the Bombay Custom House amounted to Rs. 3,45,56,243 as against Rs. 2,94,45,430 during the previous year. The total net receipts, after deduction of refunds and drawbacks, amounted to Rs. 3,38,12,040 as against Rs. 2,88,81,933 in 1911-12 and Rs. 3,54,84,199 in 1910-11. Net receipts on account of import duties were Rs. 3,33,71,268 as compared with Rs. 2,85,33,864 and Rs. 3,50,98,987 in 1911-12 and 1910-11, respectively. Export duty on rice and rice-flour shipped to foreign countries realised Rs. 1,87,340 as against Rs. 1,46,580 in the previous year, the net receipts being Rs. 1,85,569.

Expenditure.

2. The total expenditure during the year increased from Rs. 9,05,729 to Rs. 9,19,202, but the ratio of expenditure to net collections fell from 31 to 27 per cent.

Refunds and drawbacks.

3. Refunds of import duties increased from Rs. 1,38,317 to Rs. 3,24,500. The increase was only nominal and was due to the introduction of a new system of accounting under which payments of duty made provisionally and subject to adjustment are now immediately credited to the head of import duty instead of being treated, as in the past, as revenue deposits. Drawback refunds of seven-eighths of the import duty granted on re-export of goods to foreign ports decreased from Rs. 4,12,955 to Rs. 4,04,662.

Bonding transactions.

4. The value of the goods bonded at the public warehouse amounted to Rs. 15,11,239, on which duty amounting to Rs. 5,92,502 was leviable. The corresponding figures during the previous year were Rs. 14,50,816 and Rs. 6,57,789, respectively. There is an increase of Rs. 60,423 in the value of the goods bonded consequent on the introduction of the system of reducing and bottling spirits in bond. Clearances for home consumption during the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,70,453 in value, yielding Rs. 5,20,488 in duty, as against clearances in the preceding year valued at Rs. 7,0,3918. The transactions at the P. & O. Company's private warehouse, which have no commercial significance, were valued at Rs. 4,61,386. The value of the goods bonded by Messrs. Phipson & Co. at their private licensed warehouse amounted to Rs. 4,82,995 on which duty amounting to Rs. 2,60,283 was leviable. The value of the kerosine oil bonded by the Asiatic Petroleum Company in their warehouse was Rs. 16,29,542 on which the duty leviable amounted to Rs. 3,63,123.

Customs offences.

5. The total number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act was 2,098 as against 1,613 in the previous year. Of these cases 532 related to offences under the Merchandise Marks Act, and of the remaining 1,566 cases no penalty was imposed in 244. Fines and penalties imposed aggregated Rs. 16,060 as against Rs. 13,416 in 1911-12. Eight important seizures of cocaine were effected, resulting in the capture of over 93 lbs. In one case the cocaine was imported in a vessel of the Rubattino line and in the remaining seven cases in Austrian Lloyd ships. In five cases the cocaine was found to be in possession of members of the crew. In seven cases the importers were prosecuted criminally under the Bombay A'tkari Act, and in two cases the circumstances were such as to necessitate action under the Sea Customs Act and maximum penalties of Rs. 1,000 in each case were imposed on the Commanders of the importing vessels. Five cases of illicit importations of arms were detected and in all five cases convictions were obtained.

Continental Ports.

Receipts rose from Rs. 1,18,560 to Rs. 1,33,415. The number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act was 508, in 502 of which property valued at Rs. 20,498 was confiscated and fines amounting to Rs. 1,993 imposed.

Ports in Sind.

Revenue.

1. The net receipts, after deducting drawbacks and refunds, amounted to Rs. 83,06,807 as against Rs. 74,87,192 in the previous year. The gross receipts under import and export duties showed increases of Rs. 5,69,623 and Rs. 40,273, respectively.

2. The expenditure rose from Rs. 2,86,562 to Rs. 3,19,881. Expenditure.

3. Refunds to the Kashmir Darbár adjusted amounted to Rs. 1,04,543, but further debits against the year are expected through the exchange account. Drawbacks paid on re-exports amounted to Rs. 55,329 as against Rs. 2,05,407 in the previous year, the figures of which were abnormal owing to large re-exports of Java sugar to Europe. Refunds and drawbacks.

4. The number of cases adjudicated was 695, including 212 under the Merchandise Customs offences. Marks Act. The fines realised amounted to Rs. 4,404.

2—LAND CUSTOMS.

The number of duty-collecting stations on the Portuguese frontiers remained unchanged, but an additional station was established at Salangpur on the Káthiáwár frontier. Receipts on the Portuguese frontiers fell from Rs. 1,32,213 to Rs. 1,21,466, the decrease being mainly due to smaller imports of cocoanuts and salted fish from Goa owing to the cocoanut season being poor and the fishing season unfavourable. The duty collected on salt at the Portuguese frontier stations is credited to 'Salt' and not to 'Customs'. The quantity of petroleum imported at Castle Rock increased from 2,133,066 to 3,756,716 gallons partly because of a rise in the price of the crude bitter oil commonly used by the poorer classes in the Southern Marátha Country and partly also to the erection of bulk oil depôts which enable Oil Companies to sell kerosine oil at a cheaper rate. Duty-free rice amounting to 16,030 maunds was exported to Goa *via* the Diggi and Kundal Customs Houses, the amount of duty thereby foregone being Rs. 3,006. The increase in the Káthiáwár frontier receipts from Rs. 94,835 to Rs. 99,898 was chiefly due to larger exports of rice into Káthiáwár through Viramgám in consequence of a good rice crop in the Ahmedábád district. The number of cases adjudicated under the Land Customs Act was 553 as against 749 in the previous year.

8.—Opium.

For details see the Annual Report of the Opium Department for the year 1912-13 and tables under Opium printed in Part IV (b) of the Statistics of British India.

1. This section relates to matters appertaining to Imperial revenue only. As a subject General of Provincial excise opium is dealt with in section 10 of this chapter. The sources of Imperial opium revenue in this Presidency are (1) duty or pass-fee levied on opium imported by land into the Presidency of Bonbay for exportation by sea from the port of Bonbay to China and other foreign countries; (2) sale-proceeds of the right of exportation of opium by sea from Bonbay; (3) transhipment or re-exportation fees levied on foreign opium; and (4) warehouse rent and other miscellaneous receipts.

2. At the five monthly sales from April to August inclusive, the Collector of Customs Exports to China disposed of the export rights in respect of 6,668 chests which were exported in the calendar year 1912. The average price per chest dropped from Rs. 2,800 in April to Rs. 1,500 in June, but rose again to Rs. 2,443 in August. In November and December the right of export in 1913 of 2,760 chests was auctioned, the average price falling from Rs. 1,666 in the former to Rs. 722 in the latter month. Subsequent to the December auction the value of the export right dropped to Rs. 350 per chest in the Bonbay market. This fall was chiefly due to the congestion of stocks in China caused by the difficulty experienced in effecting deliveries for consumption in that country consequent on the restrictions imposed by the Chinese authorities. To meet the situation the Government of India fixed the prohibitive upset price of Rs. 2,500 for the January, February and March sales, and announced that no sales would be held from April 1913. Thereon the value of the export right rose to Rs. 1,600 per chest and at the end of March reached Rs. 1,900. During the financial year the exports to China fell from 14,035 to 11,205 $\frac{1}{2}$ chests. Of the permissible exports of 14,860 chests for the calendar year 1913, only 55 chests were shipped to China in the first quarter of the year as against the 3,379 chests shipped in the corresponding quarter of 1912.

3. The duty-paid exports from the several scales to Bonbay for exportation by sea Exports from amounted to 11,010 $\frac{1}{2}$ chests as against 7,812 $\frac{1}{2}$ chests in the previous year. The increase is scales to Bonbay. nominal only and is due to the fact that some of the chests which were due to be exported from the scales in the year 1911-12 were actually exported in 1910-11. Four and-a-half chests were transferred for home consumption; thus the actual imports into Bonbay on which duty at the rate of exportation by sea was realized consisted of 11,006 chests, last year's figure being 11,471 $\frac{1}{2}$ chests. The actual realizations on account of opium pass-duty and the sale-proceeds of the right of export were Rs. 2,21,11,829 as against Rs. 1,03,99,105. The large increase of Rs. 1,17,12,724 was due to (1) the introduction in January 1912 of the auction system with an enhanced pass-fee, *viz.* Rs. 1,200 per chest, and (2) the fluctuations in the price of opium in the China market.

4. The average prices (including duty and right of export) in the Bonbay market were Prices. Rs. 3,946 per chest for ordinary and Rs. 4,052 for old opium, as compared with Rs. 2,538 and Rs. 3,053 per chest respectively in 1911-12.

5. In all 11,010 $\frac{1}{2}$ chests were imported and lodged in the warehouse during the year as Bonbay warehouse, against 12,107 chests in the previous year. The actual closing balance was 40 chests and

Opium transactions
of the Baroda State.

64 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. The warehouse will not be required after the end of the current calendar year and notice of its vacation has been given.

6. The area under poppy cultivation rose from 15,514 to 17,960 acres, the increase being attributed to a favourable monsoon. Imports of Baroda opium into Bombay for exportation by sea amounted to 917 $\frac{1}{2}$ chests as against 1,015 chests in the previous year, the decrease being due to the limitation imposed upon exports to China. The stocks held in the State at the beginning of the year amounted to 159,617 lbs., and at the close to 154,256 lbs.

Imperial realisa-
tions and
expenditure.

7. The total Imperial revenue from opium collected in the Presidency rose from Rs. 1,04,72,468 to Rs. 2,21,69,216 or 111.7 per cent. The causes of the increase have been discussed above. The only expenditure which is debited to this head is on account of a portion of the opium establishment in Bombay City, and amounted to Rs. 33,059 as against Rs. 34,312 in the previous year.

9.—Salt.

For details see the Reports on the Administration of the Salt Department of the Bombay Presidency and in Sind for the year 1912-13 and tables under Salt printed in Part IV (b) of the Statistics of British India.

1.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

General sources
of supply.

1. The salt with which the Bombay Presidency Salt Department has to deal may be classified under three heads:—(1) Bárágára or Runn salt made from brine-wells on the edge of the lesser Runn of Cutch, known as the Pritchard Salt-works; (2) sea salt made at works on the coast, most of which are within 30 miles of Bombay City; (3) imported salt, mostly from works in Goa territory.

Bárágára salt.

2. The quantity of Bárágára salt in stock at the beginning of the year was 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ lâkhs of maunds as against 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ lâkhs of maunds a twelve-month earlier. During the year 31 lâkhs of maunds were produced as against 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ lâkhs in the preceding year. Removals fell by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lâkh to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ lâkhs. The decrease was mainly due to a falling off in the issues to the United Provinces and Central India owing to the removals of the previous year being in excess of the demand. There was a falling off in the removals to all the Gujarat districts and to Baroda territory, partly owing to unusually large removals in 1911-12 and partly to the after-effects of famine. Removals to the Pálanpur Agency showed a considerable, and to the Rewa Kâththa Agency a large increase. The amount of salt written off as loss and wastage fell from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lâkhs to one lâkh of maunds. The decrease was due partly to the wastage of 69,000 maunds properly debitable against the 1910-11 stocks having been shown in the accounts for 1911-12, and partly to the fact that only one heap was cleared in 1912-13 as against two in 1911-12. The percentage of loss and wastage was 2.07 as against 3.48 in the previous year. At the end of the financial year 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ lâkhs of maunds were in stock and in addition 31 lâkhs manufactured in 1912-13 were brought to account after the close of the year. In order to bring the stock up to the desired standard of the average annual demand *plus* two years' reserve, 11 additional pans were opened, and the opening of a new salt-work capable of producing about 8 lâkhs of maunds has been sanctioned. The average yield per pan increased from 5,341 to 5,633 maunds, and the quality of the salt was better than that produced during any of the last nine years. The daily average of storage was 72,242 maunds as against 68,755 in the previous year. This improvement was due to the strengthening of the main line and sidings and the resulting use of heavier engines, and enabled the storage operations to be completed in less time than would otherwise have been required. There was no appreciable scarcity of labour. The 1,653 registered Agriás received an average of Rs. 167 per head for the working season.

Sea salt.

3. During the financial year 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ lâkhs of maunds of sea salt were manufactured as against 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ lâkhs in the previous year. There was a small decrease in the produce of the Dhârasna salt-works owing to a heavy and unusual rainfall in November, which retarded manufacturing operations nearly a month. The Konkan salt-works showed an increase of 6 lâkhs of maunds, but the increase really belonged to the manufacturing season of 1911-12. Of this increase 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lâkhs came from the Sânikatta works, where 124 *agars* were worked as against 35 in the previous year in order to raise the stocks of salt. Removals of sea salt fell by nearly 3 lâkhs of maunds to 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ lâkhs. The decrease was anticipated owing to the fact that in 1911-12 as much salt as possible was removed in order to make room for the large quantities produced in that year. The sales were nevertheless higher than in any of the years previous to 1911-12. Removals of sea salt to the Central Provinces decreased as a result of unusually large removals in 1911-12, and the falling off of about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lâkhs of maunds in the removals to the Madras Presidency was due to increased production in that Presidency which caused a fall in the price of locally manufactured salt and prevented Bombay merchants from competing successfully with the Madras merchants. The percentage of loss and wastage rose from 5.03 to 6.9. The rise was due partly to the loss caused by the untimely rainfall in November and partly to a larger destruction of refuse-salt, but much of the loss is apparent only, being due to over-estimation. The construction of the Bhândup salt-works has been postponed *sine die*, as it has been decided that the existing works can satisfy the present demand.

4. Imported salt of all kinds totalled $3\frac{1}{2}$ lâkhs of maunds and paid Rs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lâkhs in import ^{Imported salt} duty. All except a very small quantity was Goa salt, the greater part of which was as usual imported by rail for Belgaum, Dhârvâr, Bijâpur, Madras and Mysore.

5. The total quantity of salt issued and imported for consumption in the Bombay Presidency and dency fell from 3,545,444 to 3,428,217 maunds, and the average consumption per head from prices. 13·2 to 12·7 lbs. The price of salt in Bombay rose slightly. A rise in the average selling price in Ratnâgiri is attributed to the high range of prices during the monsoon owing to insufficient local stocks. The rise in the Nâsik and Dhârvâr districts was due to combination among the retail vendors. Prices fell in East and West Khândesh, while differences in other districts were insignificant.

6. As in the previous year there were 31 fish-curing yards. The total quantity of fish Fish-curing yards. brought to be cured fell from 248,332 to 217,668 maunds owing to an unfavourable fishing season. The cost price of salt issued was kept at 7 annas a maund, but as the working of the yards showed a loss of Rs. 957 in the year under report and of Rs. 795 in 1911-12, the question of restoring the old price of 8 annas is being considered.

7. The gross revenue fell from Rs. 1,33,15,701 to Rs. 1,24,15,063, while the expenditure Revenue and rose from Rs. 21,74,295 to Rs. 22,15,437. The decrease in revenue is only nominal, as excise expenditure. duty amounting to Rs. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ lâkhs was paid in advance in 1911-12 for salt actually removed in 1912-13. Extra charges on account of famine were responsible for the increased expenditure.

8. One hundred and fifty-one persons were prosecuted for offences against the salt law, ^{Offences.} and all except 4 were convicted. There were 21 cases only of smuggling as against 26 in the previous year. There was a rise in the number of cases detected in the Southern Division, but most of these were on account of illicit removal and possession of salt-earth, which is generally used for preserving fish. Owing to the low rate of duty, smuggling and the illicit manufacture of salt is not profitable enough to be common.

2.—SIND

1. The sources of supply continue to be (1) the Maurypur Salt-works, (2) the Saran Sources of supply, Salt Deposits, and (3) the Dâlyar Salt Deposits.

2. The opening balance was 227,543 maunds. The output decreased from 518,035 Production and stocks. to 450,786 maunds, and sales from 431,299 to 430,921 maunds, while the amount issued duty free to the Mir of Khairpur was 16,910 as against 15,456 maunds in the preceding year. Loss and wastage fell from 22,567 to 13,322 maunds, and the closing balance was 216,903 maunds.

3. The total consumption of local and imported salt fell from 465,328 to 461,925 Consumption and maunds, and the average rate of consumption per head from 10·59 to 10·52 lbs. The average price. wholesale price was Rs. 1-14-6, the same figure as that of the previous year.

4. At the Shampir yard 1,364 maunds of salt were issued at Re. 1 per maund for curing Fish-curing. 5,049 maunds of fish. The corresponding figures of the preceding year were 1,626 and 7,087 maunds.

5. The gross receipts rose from Rs. 5,43,748 to Rs. 5,45,952, and expenditure from Revenue and Rs. 1,78,331 to Rs. 1,85,734. The percentage of charges to gross receipts was 34·02 as expenditure against 32·8 in 1911-12 and 36·06 in 1910-11.

6. The number of offences against the salt laws detected fell from 65 to 27. ^{Offences.}

3.—ADEN.

Receipts amounted to Rs. 46,752 as against Rs. 32,286 in the previous year. The increase is mainly due to larger receipts of royalty on salt exported from Messrs. Lallji's salt-works. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,019 as against Rs. 2,000 in 1911-12. The net revenue thus increased from Rs. 30,286 to Rs. 44,733. The total quantity of salt removed from the Arab salt-pans at Sheikh Othman rose from 84,328 local maunds (of 28 lbs. each) to 88,393 maunds, of which 19,818 maunds were imported to British territory and 68,575 maunds went to the interior of Arabia. The quantity of salt exported from the new salt-works of Messrs. A. and J. Lallji increased from 13,439 to 40,654 tons. The Italian salt-works at Sheikh Othman exported 122,676 as against 90,518 tons, and paid Rs. 61,338 as quit-rent. No offences against the salt law were detected.

10.—Excise.

For details see the Reports on the Administration of the Excise Departments in the Bombay Presidency and in Sind for the year 1912-13 and tables under Excise printed in Part IV of the Statistics of British India.

1.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

1. The principal sources of Excise revenue in the Presidency are taxation upon (a) the General manufacture and sale of country spirit and malt liquor; (b) the tapping of palm trees and sale of toddy; (c) the sale of liquor imported from foreign countries; (d) the manufacture and sale of hemp drugs; and (e) the sale of opium and its preparations for local consumption.

Changes during
the year.

2. The following are the most important changes made during the year:—(1) The Bombay A'bikári Act No. V of 1878 was amended in several important particulars. (2) The fixed fee system, under which country liquor shops were hitherto disposed of in the districts of Ahmedábád, Násik and Dhárwár only, was extended to all other separate shop districts, including the Town and Island of Bombay, subject to the modification that the Collector of the district is authorised to put up any shop to auction under the same restrictions as formerly, wherever such a course is considered advisable. (3) The separate shop system for retail sale of country spirit was introduced into the tálukas of Sálsette, Bassein and Mahim of the Thána district and into the whole of the Kolába district except the Karjat and Panvel tálukas. The shops were, however, disposed of by restricted auction and not given at fixed fees because, this being the first year of the new system, it was necessary to obtain an idea of the market value of each shop separately, an object which could not be achieved without some form of auction. (4) In the remaining portions of Thána and Kolába, the monopoly of supply and sale was retained, but the minimum guarantee was abolished, and the farmers were required to pay license fees for which sealed tenders were invited. (5) The A'bikári rights of the states and tálukas in Mahi Kántha (except Idár, Pol and Dánta) were leased to the British Government for a period of three years on payment of compensation aggregating Rs. 77,459 per annum. The toddy revenue of the six *rais* in the Sudhágad mahál of the Bhor State belonging to Mr. Appaji Balyant Kulkarni was also taken on lease by Government for a period of two years on payment of a lump compensation of Rs. 5,034. (6) Absolute prohibition of the import of *charas* was imposed in respect of all districts, except Ahmedábád, Kaira, Thána and Bombay. The limit of transport and possession of this drug without a pass and of its sale under a license was reduced from five to three tolas. The corresponding limit in the case of opium and its preparations, other than those used for smoking, was lowered from three tolas to one tola, while the limit of possession of opium preparations used for smoking, such as *chandul* and *madat*, was reduced from one tola to one-quarter of a tola. (7) The Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Surat Range, ceased to be Assistant Collector of Excise, Surat and Broach districts, and an additional Assistant Collector of Excise was appointed. The spheres of duty of the Assistant Collectors of Excise, Northern and Southern Gujarátí, were consequently re-arranged, the former officer being placed in charge of the Ahmedábád and Kaira districts and the Mahi Kántha leased area and the latter of the Panch Mahális, Broach and Surat districts. (8) With effect from 1st March 1913 an Excise Intelligence Bureau was established for the Presidency proper and important information regarding the smuggling of excisable articles is now regularly published in a weekly Supplement to the Police Gazette. (9) To ensure greater convenience of supervision, the control over the A'bikári arrangements of the State of Umetha, Bhádáwa, the Dodka Mewás and the Pandu Mewás was transferred from the Collector of Kaira to the Collector of the Panch Mahális and Political Agent, Rewa Kántha. (10) An Excise lock-up was established in Bombay and a menial establishment entertained in connection therewith for guarding and escort purposes. (11) The rates of still-head duty on mhowra and toddy spirit and the maximum selling prices were raised in certain areas. (12) The closing hour of liquor shops in Dhárwár and Gádag towns and of *gánjá* and opium shops in Dhárwár town was fixed at 8-30 p.m.

Country spirit.

3. The total receipts from still-head duty in the Presidency proper amounted to Rs. 1,29,57,551 as compared with Rs. 1,22,72,099 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 6,85,252 or 5 per cent. The most noticeable increases occurred in the districts of Lakh Mahális (28 per cent.), Kánara above gháál (15 per cent.), Kaira and Sátára (14 per cent.) and Bijápur, Thána and Kolába (10 per cent.). The districts showing marked decreases were Broach (24 per cent.) and Ratnágiri (13 per cent.). The duty on mhowra spirit was raised by 4 to 12 annas per gallon in the case of 25° U. P. spirit, and by 2 to 6 annas per gallon in the case of 60° U. P. spirit in parts of the Poona, East and West Khándesh, Kaira, Surat, Broach, Panch Mahális, Sholápur, Bijápur, Sátára, Ahmednagar, Násik, Kánara and Dhárwár districts and in Bombay City, and reduced by 2 to 4 annas per gallon in the case of 60° U. P. spirit in a few localities in order to make the duty half that payable on 25° U. P. spirit. Corresponding raisings and lowerings of the maximum selling prices were made. The main object in raising the duty and prices was as usual to check consumption where it appears to be growing in spite of the duty already imposed. The district monopoly system was extended during the year to the Mahi Kántha area, the A'bikári rights of which have been leased to Government for three years, but the farmers were not required to pay any fee for the privilege of the farm nor to guarantee any minimum revenue on account of still-head duty. In Ratnágiri, Coast Kánara and the Sankheda Mewás the payments of still-head duty exceeded the guaranteed amounts. The contract supply and separate shop system, which is now in force throughout most of the Presidency, yielded a revenue from license fees amounting to Rs. 9,48,090 (actual realizations including arrears). The corresponding figure in the previous year was Rs. 10,02,404. The aggregate fee for which the shops were granted fell from Rs. 10,21,761 to Rs. 9,89,384. The fixed fee system of shop disposal is generally reported to be working well, but the method of fixing the fees has been regulated by a tentatively prescribed scale which is probably susceptible of improvements. The revenue actually realised from licenses granted on the free supply system in the Town and Island of Bombay decreased very slightly to Rs. 5,84,366, but the fees properly payable for the year 1912-13 showed a slight increase and amounted to Rs. 5,98,327. The rates of still-head duty on toddy spirit were raised by 12 and 6 annas respectively per gallon of 25° U. P. and 60° U. P. spirit in Bombay City. The outturn of this spirit in Bombay fell by 9,844 gallons or 22 per cent., while Ratnágiri and

Kánara (below-ghát), notwithstanding an increase in the number of trees tapped, showed a decrease of 11,558 and 3,597 gallons of 25° U. P. spirit respectively. There was a decrease in the number of country liquor-shops from 2,148 to 2,114, and further reductions are under consideration. The total sales of country spirit at retail shops were less by 95,638 proof gallons than those of 1911-12 and by 33,931 proof gallons than the average sales for the preceding 5 years. The districts in which decreases in consumption were most noticeable were Broach (21,050 gallons or 29 per cent.), Ahmednagar (5,181 gallons or 16 per cent.), West Khándesh (25,279 gallons or 12 per cent.), Dhárvár (13,623 gallons or 11 per cent.), Násik (13,451 gallons or 11 per cent.) and Bijápur (4,734 gallons or 10 per cent.). The following districts, on the other hand, showed an appreciable increase, *viz.*—below-ghát Kánara (2,623 gallons or 11 per cent.), Panch Mahál (5,783 gallons or 11 per cent.) and Ratnágiri (4,981 gallons or 10 per cent.). In eight of the remaining districts consumption fell off slightly and in four there was a slight increase. During the year the rate of consumption for the Presidency proper, calculated on the sales of country spirit per head of population, was 7.3 drams of proof spirit compared with 7.4 drams, the average of the previous five years. The rate was as usual highest in Bombay (21.3 drams, contrasted with the five years' average of 25.9 drams), and it was lowest in Ahmednagar (1.4 dram).

4. The revenue from toddy amounted to Rs. 19,96,155 as against Rs. 19,87,427 in the Toddy previous year, an increase of 1 per cent. The receipts from the free-tax were Rs. 13,50,525 as against Rs. 13,42,110, of which Rs. 1,21,468 were for trees tapped for distillation only in Ratnágiri and Kánara, Rs. 2,17,746 for trees tapped in the Island of Bombay, where no distinction is made between the two uses to which the juice can be put, and Rs. 10,17,311 for trees tapped for the sale of raw toddy otherwise than in Bombay City. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 1,31,525, Rs. 1,95,941 and Rs. 10,14,644, respectively. The number of trees tapped for raw toddy in the whole Presidency (excluding Bombay City) fell from 309,013 to 304,860. There was a decrease in all the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country districts except Sholápur and Bijápur, while the only noticeable increase was in the Thána district. The revenue from license fees for the sale of toddy was Rs. 6,40,754 as against Rs. 6,40,507 in the previous year. Although the increase on the whole is very small, there were large variations in individual districts, the most noticeable being an increase in Poona (Rs. 14,377 or 48 per cent.), in Bijápur (Rs. 16,244 or 21 per cent.), where it was due to brisk competition at the auctions, and in Kánara (Rs. 8,787 or 160 per cent.) where it is attributed to large realizations pertaining to the year 1913-14 having been made in advance, and a decrease of Rs. 13,556 or 9 per cent. in Dhárvár and of Rs. 22,434 or 43 per cent. in Thána. In Dhárvár, the decrease is attributed to the unfavourable season of 1911-12 which caused considerable loss to the licensees and made them more cautious in bidding. In Thána, it was due to the fact that the license fee was calculated at 8 annas per tree during the year under report, the rate of Re. 1 per tree, at which it was calculated in the previous year, having been considered by the Collector to be too high. For the year now current the rate of annas 12 per tree has been adopted. The total sales of toddy, as calculated from the somewhat inaccurate figures supplied by shop-keepers, increased by 351,180 gallons or 4.9 per cent. The rise in consumption occurred chiefly in the Surat, Belgaum, Poona and Sholápur districts, while Thána and Dharwár showed decreases. In three out of the four districts in which sales of toddy rose there was a fall in the sales of country spirit, but in the Thána, Kolaba and Ratnágiri districts a smaller consumption of toddy is more than counterbalanced by an increased consumption of country spirit.

5. The revenue from malt liquor showed an apparent decrease from Rs. 58,121 to Rs. 54,137 due to a change in the dates on which the duty on beer is paid. A payment of Rs. 11,119 was made after the end of the financial year, and thus there was really an increase in the revenue under this head. The revenue from license fees showed a slight rise from Rs. 1,98,377 to Rs. 2,01,339. Imports of fermented liquors decreased by 45,898 liquid gallons, but sales rose by 103,157 imperial gallons. The increase in sales was largely unreal, sales under 'canteen tenant' licenses at Poona having been fully reported, whereas in the previous year they escaped notice. The fall in the imports is partly attributed to the increased output of the local product from the new brewery in Bombay. The number of licenses of all sorts issued for the sale of foreign liquors at shops, hotels, refreshment-rooms, etc., rose from 386 to 398.

6. Hemp was cultivated for *gánja* in 11 villages only, the area under cultivation being 644 acres. The outturn of cleaned *gánja* decreased from 5,651 to 3,992 maunds. Hemp for *bháng* was cultivated in one village only, and 1 maund 35 seers of *bháng* were produced. Altogether 5,016 maunds of *gánja*, 216 of *bháng* and 118 of *charas* were lodged in the five warehouses during the year. The issues of the first named two drugs to British districts remained nearly stationary, but there was an unwelcome increase in the issue of *charas* (from 100 to 130 maunds) due to greater consumption chiefly in Bombay. Similarly the consumption of *gánja* and *bháng* showed only small increases, while that of other drugs (including *charas*) rose from 4,225 to 5,433 seers. The duty on *bháng* was raised at the close of the year to Rs. 1-8-0, and since the close of the year proposals to raise the duty on *gánja* from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7-8-0 and on *charas* from Rs. 12 to Rs. 20 per seer have been approved. The duty on drugs issued from the warehouses or imported from other provinces rose from Rs. 4,80,742 to Rs. 5,02,241, and on drugs actually consumed from Rs. 3,56,748 to Rs. 3,74,466, the most noticeable increase being in the Poona district.

License fees realised Rs. 2,43,757 as against Rs. 2,39,969 in the previous year, the actual amount bid for the licenses being Rs. 2,25,120 as against Rs. 1,96,372. Sholapur showed a large, and Ahmednagar a very large increase, and the only marked decrease was in Násik. Shop licenses numbered 592 as against 587, the number of wholesale establishments having increased from 18 to 20. Licenses for the sale of cocaine for medical purposes decreased from 471 to 400, and the amount illicitly imported was 264 as against 153 lbs. The illicit hawking of the drug in Bombay has declined considerably, largely owing to the amendment of the A'bkári Act which allows excise officers to deal direct with offenders without calling in the Police, and it is hoped that the heavier punishments that can now be inflicted will have the same effect, though it is as yet too early to be sure of the effect of this amendment.

Opium.

7. From the beginning of the year under report an entirely new system for the supply of the opium required for home consumption was introduced throughout the Presidency. Málwa opium is no longer allowed to be imported into this Presidency except for export to foreign countries, and its place has been taken by Bengal opium which is obtained from the Government Factory at Gházipur in the United Provinces. As this change operated, in practice, to take away from Native States the option they were entitled to exercise of procuring their supplies in the open market, Government ordered that the Native States should be supplied with opium at the actual price paid for it by Government at the Gházipur Factory *plus* expenses of carriage. The stock of Málwa opium in the Government depôts at the beginning of the year amounted to 25,545 lbs. valued at Rs. 2,41,683. One thousand six hundred and fourteen chests of Bengal opium containing 193,680 lbs. were bought on behalf of Government from the Gházipur Opium Factory, at a cost of Rs. 8,18,550. Twenty-six pounds valued at Rs. 110 were purchased by other officers. The total stock of the year under report, including the opening balance, was therefore 219,251 lbs. valued at Rs. 10,60,343. The issues from the Government depôts in the Presidency proper during the year were 144,559 lbs as against 76,492 lbs. in the previous year. Of this quantity, 85,845 lbs. were supplied to British licensed retailers and 58,714 lbs. to Native States as against 62,674 lbs. and 13,818 lbs. respectively in 1911-12. The realizations on opium issued from the depôts amounted to Rs. 17,21,126, of which Rs. 1,10,086 were adjusted by credit to "Sale proceeds" and debit to "Refunds" and "Drawbacks" on account of remission of pass fee in favour of the Native States to which the opium was supplied. Deducting from the realizations (1) the prime cost (Rs. 7,58,358) of the opium which is paid to the Government of the United Provinces and (2) the value (Rs. 4,033) of 949 lbs. written off as loss from wastage and dryage in the depôts, the balance (Rs. 9,58,735) represents the gain on sales during the year. Deducting from this gain an expenditure of Rs. 20,507, the net profit to Government was Rs. 9,38,228 (inclusive of duty) as against Rs. 6,65,599 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 2,72,629 or 41 per cent. This increase is due to the cost of Bengal opium, including duty, being only Rs. 0-4-0 per lb., whereas the price paid for Málwa opium in the previous year was on an average Rs. 11 per lb. The Government issue rate, which stood at Rs. 13-8-0 per lb. in the Gujarat districts and Bombay and Rs. 12 per lb. in the rest of the Presidency, remained unchanged during the year, but has been raised with effect from 1st April 1913. The closing balance in Government depôts was 73,743 lbs. of Bengal opium valued at Rs. 2,97,952. The total illicit sales of opium in British districts aggregated 88,519 lbs. as compared with 91,911 lbs. in the previous year, a decrease of 37 per cent. No district showed any marked change. The revenue from license fees for the retail vend of opium fell from Rs. 2,04,601 to Rs. 2,53,155 largely as a result of the disposal of shops by the fixed fee instead of by the restricted auction system. The total number of opium shops decreased from 789 to 786. The total quantity of opium supplied to the several Native States was 61,589 lbs. as against 65,668 lbs. in the previous year. Of this quantity 50,474 lbs. were duty paid and 11,115 lbs. duty free as against 53,418 lbs. and 12,250 lbs. respectively, in 1911-12. The total excise opium revenue rose from Rs. 9,78,224 to Rs. 12,21,154, an increase of Rs. 2,42,930 or 24.8 per cent.

Financial results.

8. The total excise receipts of the Presidency amounted to Rs. 1,88,64,964, an increase of Rs. 8,60,182 over the receipts of the previous year and of Rs. 30,03,762 over the average realisations of the preceding triennium. The total expenditure, including refunds and drawbacks and certain items of compensation, fell from Rs. 15,23,323 to Rs. 14,79,102. The net revenue was thus Rs. 1,73,85,862 as against Rs. 1,64,81,460 in the preceding year, an increase of about 5½ per cent. The proportion of expenditure (excluding refund, drawbacks and compensation) to net revenue was slightly over 5 per cent. as against 5½ per cent. in 1911-12.

Offences.

9. The number of offences against the A'bkári law detected was 2,795 as against 3,826 in the previous year, and the percentage of convictions to cases tried was 90.4 as against 95.5. Of these cases 1,282 related to liquor and 1,513 to hemp drugs. A large decrease of 859 offences detected in relation to intoxicating drugs was almost entirely due to the abnormally large falling off of cocaine cases in Bombay. Convictions for drunkenness were recorded in 5,031 as against 4,842 cases, and in only 4 instances did the offence occur on licensed premises. In British districts 144 cases and in Native States 87 cases were brought to trial under the Opium Act as against 125 and 28 in the preceding year, and convictions were obtained in 95.7 as against 89 per cent. of the cases. In the Panch Maháls district, which is the only part of the Presidency in which opium smuggling on any considerable scale is prevalent, the quantity of opium seized rose from 50 to 326 lbs.

10. Eight of the local Advisory Committees were consulted during the year as to the Local Committees closing and location of shops, and their recommendations were generally accepted. New committees have been appointed for the Town of Ratnágiri and for certain tálukas in the Broach, Surat, Thána, West Khándesh and Kolába districts.

2.—SIND.

1. The important changes during the year were (1) the enhancement of the duty on *charas* from Rs. 12 to Rs. 16 and on *gánja* from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7.8 per seer; (2) the prohibition of the sale of *charas* in certain shops as a preliminary step towards its ultimate suppression; (3) the reduction of quantity of *charas* which can be transported or removed without a permit from 5 to 3 tolas; (4) the reduction of the quantity of opium which can be retained in possession or transported or removed without a permit to one tola, and that of the limitation of the amount of *chandul* or *madat* allowed to be possessed; (5) the opening of Excise and Customs Testing Stations; and (6) the opening of the Sind Excise Intelligence Bureau which is attached to the office of the Commissioner in Sind.

2. The consumption of country spirit fell from 227,467 to 211,691 proof gallons. The Country liquor decrease is noticeable in almost all the districts of the Province. The issue of liquor from the Kotri Distillery under bond to Government Bonded Warehouses, and to the country liquor licensees, amounted to 219,338 gallons (the equivalent of 195,932 proof gallons) as against 214,452 gallons (191,363 proof gallons) in the previous year. The rate of consumption per head of population was 2.89 drams of proof spirit as against 2.96 drams in the previous year. The number of stills in the Government Central Distillery at Kotri was 21 (18 worm and 3 pot stills) as in the previous year. Their total production rose from 216,159 to 220,128 liquid gallons. The average incidence of A'bkári revenue per head of population increased from Re. 0.9-11 to Re. 0.10-6 during the year under report.

3. The total imports of foreign liquor amounted to 897,842 gallons as against 846,398 Foreign liquor gallons in the preceding year. There was a slight decrease in the sales of wines and liquors which was more than counterbalanced by an increase in fermented liquors and spirits.

4. The license fees for the retail vend of intoxicating drugs increased from Rs. 1,93,568 Intoxicating drugs. to Rs. 2,04,523, but the total realizations showed a slight decrease of Rs. 1,302, and amounted to Rs. 5,07,656.

5. The issue of opium from Government dépôts amounted to 20,901 lbs. as against Opium. 20,556½ lbs. in the preceding year, and the amount realized thereon was Rs. 2,92,164 as against Rs. 2,79,234. The total consumption was 19,396 lbs. as compared with 20,789 lbs. in the previous year. The consumption per head fell from 24 tolas to 22 tolas. The total Excise opium revenue amounted to Rs. 1,63,832, as against Rs. 1,78,584 in the previous year.

6. During the year 100 cases under the A'bkári laws (12 relating to liquor and 88 to Offences. intoxicating drugs) and 37 under the Opium Act were sent up for trial, and 89 and 30 convictions respectively were secured.

7. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 40,036 as against Rs. 40,862 in the Financial results. preceding year, while the total realizations from all sources amounted to Rs. 23,18,753 as against Rs. 21,72,129, the increase occurring under all heads except foreign liquors and intoxicating drugs, which showed a slight decrease.

3.—ADEN.

The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 1,24,845 as against Rs. 1,30,823 in 1911-12. The decrease of Rs. 5,978 is principally due to the closing of the distillery for a period of 4 months and the consequent loss of still-head duty amounting to Rs. 15,013. The establishment and other contingent charges rose from Rs. 10,954 to Rs. 11,530. No offences against Abkári law were detected. The gross receipts on account of opium fell from Rs. 2,415 to Rs. 2,265.

II.—Cotton Duties Act.

For details see the Résumé on the working of the Cotton Duties Act contained in the Report on the Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration of the Bombay Presidency for 1912-13.

The number of cotton mills of all sorts at work in the Presidency was 164 as against 156 in the previous year. The production of woven goods increased from 219,437,771 lbs. to 230,199,274 lbs. and of yarn from 441,521,280 lbs. to 485,566,927 lbs. Gross receipts from duty amounted to Rs. 48,27,697, while the net receipts after deduction of drawbacks were Rs. 47,87,774, an advance of Rs. 6.2 lakhs on the preceding year.

I2.—Stamps.

For details see the Annual Report of the Stamp Departments in the Bombay Presidency and Sind for the year 1912-13 and tables under Stamps printed in Part IV (b) of the Statistics of British India.

I.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Revenue and expenditure.

1. The total realizations rose by Rs. 4,67,338 from Rs. 63,82,157 to Rs. 68,49,495. Recoveries under the Court Fees Act increased from Rs. 34,43,072 to Rs. 35,09,134 and under the Stamp Act from Rs. 29,39,085 to Rs. 33,40,361. The rise of Rs. 4,01,276 under the latter Act is chiefly contributed by Impressed Stamps and Labels (+Rs. 96,642), Hundi Stamps (+Rs. 49,260), Foreign Bill Stamps (+Rs. 21,091), Cheque and Receipt Forms (+Rs. 16,146) and Share Transfer Stamps (+Rs. 2,27,273 or an increase of 135 per cent.). The only decrease worthy of notice is in the receipts from stamps for legal practitioners licenses, which fell from Rs. 36,250 to Rs. 25,500. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,44,435 as against Rs. 2,50,611 in the previous year. The decrease was due to smaller payments on account of refunds. The percentage of charges to receipts was 4.18 in the case of the Stamp Act and 2.09 in the case of the Court Fees Act.

Stamp vendors.

2. The number of licenses issued for the sale of stamps rose from 894 to 898. The total discount paid rose by Rs. 9,053 to Rs. 90,618.

Impounded documents, etc.

3. The Courts and the Collectors together dealt with 2,385 cases, and the total duty and penalty realized amounted to Rs. 39,250; last year's figures were 2,050 and Rs. 40,740, respectively.

Prosecutions.

4. Prosecutions fell from ten to seven. Six persons were convicted and two acquitted, and the fines inflicted aggregated Rs. 76.

Estate duty.

5. Eight hundred and nine cases, of which 617 were in Bombay City, were investigated. In 318 cases enquiries resulted in the recovery of Rs. 4,771 as deficient duty. No penalties were imposed.

2.—SIND.

Revenue and expenditure.

1. The gross revenue under the two Acts rose from Rs. 9,51,580 to Rs. 10,27,449. The total receipts under the Court Fees Act rose by Rs. 18,509 to Rs. 4,54,101, and under the Stamp Act by Rs. 57,359 to Rs. 5,73,348. Impressed Stamps showed an increase of Rs. 15,047 and Hundi Stamps of Rs. 29,129. As in the Presidency proper the income from Share Transfer Stamps rose very markedly, the increase being from Rs. 698 to Rs. 2,399. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 30,940 to Rs. 36,624, the increase being due to larger payments on account of discount and refunds.

Stamp vendors.

2. The number of licensed stamp vendors rose from 311 to 317, and the total amount of discount paid from Rs. 17,374 to Rs. 19,083.

Impounded documents, etc.

3. Two hundred and ten cases were dealt with as against 207 in the preceding year. The amounts recovered including penalties was Rs. 3,128 as against Rs. 2,864 in 1911-12.

Prosecutions.

4. Two cases involving two persons were brought to trial and both ended in convictions. The fines aggregated Rs. 25.

Estate duty.

5. As a result of five enquiries Rs. 281 were recovered during the year as deficient duty

I3.—Income Tax.

For details see the Annual Report on Income Tax and tables under Income Tax printed in Part IV (b) of the Statistics of British India.

The final demand, including penalties and arrears, amounted in all to Rs. 57,81,098 as against Rs. 53,25,860 in the previous year. Collections, including realizations from the tax on salaries and pensions, rose from Rs. 53,72,744 to Rs. 57,48,179.

I4.—Local Funds.

I.—DISTRICT FUNDS.

Receipts and charges.

1. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 26,65,915. Receipts rose from Rs. 72,29,570 to Rs. 77,00,122 and disbursements from Rs. 74,14,217 to Rs. 78,90,600. The closing balance was Rs. 24,75,438.

Audit.

2. The accounts of all the District Local Boards except those of Surat, Ratnagiri and West Khāndesh have been audited up to 31st March 1912. All the funds are solvent.

2.—OTHER FUNDS.

1. Cantonment Funds including Cantonment Hospital Funds had an opening balance of Cantonment Funds, Rs. 1,57,946. Receipts amounted to Rs. 8,49,553 and charges to Rs. 8,58,011. The closing balance was Rs. 1,49,488. All the accounts have been audited up to 31st March 1912.

2. The opening balance was Rs. 74,567. Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,08,232 and charges ^{Mounted Police Funds,} to Rs. 1,29,981, the closing balance being Rs. 52,819.

3. The opening balance was Rs. 1,65,505. Receipts amounted to Rs. 7,23,646, charges ^{Port and Marine Funds} to Rs. 6,60,164, and the closing balance to Rs. 2,28,987.

4. Only two funds are included under this head. Receipts and expenditure were ^{Medical and Charitable Funds.} Rs. 17,845 and Rs. 16,190 respectively, while the balance rose from Rs. 750 to Rs. 2,404.

5. This head includes Station and Agency Funds, the Steam Boiler Inspection Fund, Other Miscellaneous and various minor funds. They had an opening balance of Rs. 5,01,705. Receipts totalled ^{Funds.} Rs. 32,22,544 and charges Rs. 32,33,128, and the closing balance was Rs. 4,91,120. The Steam Boiler Inspection Fund closed with a deficit balance of Rs. 11,268. Proposals to sell securities at the credit of the fund are under consideration.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

I.—Births and Deaths.

For details see the Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay for 1912 with appendices, and tables under Vital Statistics printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

Europeans.

1. Among the European civil population 372 births and 358 deaths were recorded, giving a birth-rate of 12.34 and a death-rate of 11.86 *per mille*. In 1911 there were 403 births and 333 deaths.

Eurasians.

2. Among Eurasians 143 births and 172 deaths were registered, giving a birth-rate of 16.06 and a death-rate of 19.32 *per mille*.

Indians.

3. The number of births registered fell from 705,090 to 684,890, and the birth-rate from 36.00 to 34.97 *per mille*. For every 100 females 108.18 males were born. The number of still-born children rose from 10,096 to 10,328. Deaths increased by 127,898 to 683,210, females figuring in respect to males in the proportion of 100 to 105.82. The death-rate *per mille* rose from 28.35 to 34.88. For the whole Presidency the birth-rate exceeded the death-rate by .09 *per mille*. In Bombay City the birth and death rates were 22.01 and 40.02 respectively as against 21.85 and 35.88 in 1911. The mortality of infants based on the number of registered births was 218.70 *per mille* as against 165.83 in 1911, the Bombay City figure being 451.03 as against 382.53. Children under 5 years of age contributed 43.48 per cent. of the total deaths. The death-rate was lowest (10.54) among males between the ages of 10 and 15 and among females (12.87) between the same ages. The death-rate among Christians was 21.81 *per mille*, among Parsis 23.47, among Mahomedans 24.62, among Jains 26.77 and among Hindus 37.96.

Causes of death.

4. Among the 683,210 deaths recorded *Cholera* was responsible for 64,505, *Small-pox* for 6,331, *Plague* for 28,984, *Fevers* for 286,321, *Dysentery* and *Diarrhoea* for 57,039 and *Respiratory diseases* for 70,712. There was a very heavy increase in *Cholera* deaths, the rate rising from .30 to 3.29 *per mille*, while all other diseases claimed more victims except *Plague*, the death-rate from which fell from 5.13 to 1.48 *per mille*.

2.—Emigration and Immigration.

For details see Tables under Emigration printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

Movements by land.

1. The normal drifts of the population were not modified to any considerable extent, with the exception that the scarcity in Ahmednagar and in parts of neighbouring districts accentuated the post-monsoon movement of people in search of work during the slack agricultural season. Large numbers left Ahmednagar to find work in the Berars, Khāndesh, and the Nāsik district, and at the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply works at Lonāvla, and many villages were practically deserted; but almost all the emigrants returned to their villages for the following agricultural season. Similarly Bombay attracted labourers from the Poona and even the Sātāra districts and from the Surat district in the north. The Konkan also contributed a large quota of these fair season emigrants to Bombay. In the Karnātic emigration and immigration were as usual practically negligible. There was the usual seasonal influx from surrounding parts and from Kutch and Kāthiāwār into the cotton areas of Gujarāt both for picking and for work in ginning factories. Other labour in Gujarāt had to be supplemented by hands imported from Kāthiāwār and Rājputāna. In the Thāna district, Pathān railway workers and others who are members of criminal tribes caused considerable trouble to the police. The Kachhis, Kāthiāwāris and Mārwāris, who visited southern Sind in considerable numbers in the preceding year owing to the effects of a poor season, for the most part returned to their homes. In Upper Sind labour was attracted from across the frontier by canal and other work during the cold weather. Generally speaking labour has undoubtedly become more fluid, but the ties of land still tend to prevent much permanent emigration from agricultural districts.

Movements by sea.

2. From the port of Bombay 250 emigrants sailed under the Indian Emigration Act as against 196 in the previous year. Of these 224 were workers for the Anglo-Persian Oil Company at Mahomedrah. Seventy-two emigrants were from the Bombay Presidency, 80 from Eastern Bengal and Assam, and 49 from Bengal. Two hundred and twenty-one emigrants returned to Bombay during the year, including 132 from Mahomedrah and 58 from British East Africa. From Karāchi 443 emigrants, mainly from the Punjāb, left for Uganda, bringing the total recorded emigration to that province up to 36,548, and 80 left for ports in the Persian

Gulf, the majority sailing for Mahomerah. Fifty-one emigrants returned from Uganda and landed in Bombay, and 156 returned to Karáchi from Persian Gulf ports. A number of persons, mainly the wives and children of emigrants, left the coast districts of Broach, Surat, Ratnágiri and Kolába for South Africa during the year. Large sums of money are remitted by established emigrants to their relations at home, and South Africa is reported to have actually regenerated many Mahomedans in the Kolába district.

3.—Medical Relief.

For details see the Annual Report on the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries under the Government of Bombay for the year 1912 and tables under Hospitals printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

1. The total number of institutions fell from 733 at the beginning to 715 at the end of the year. The decrease was entirely due to the fall in the number of private non-aided institutions which submitted returns and Railway institutions. The existing institutions are classed as follows.—State (Public) 49, State (Special) 24; Local and Municipal Funds 272; Private Aided 15, Private Non-aided 309, and Railways 46. Number of institutions

2. The total number of patients treated rose from 2,191,531 to 2,356,118. In-patients, of whom 39.9% were definitely cured and 5,666 died, numbered 59,534 as against 55,891 in 1911. The mortality percentage among in-patients was 9.5 as against 8.9 in the previous year. The total number of beds available rose from 6,160 to 6,279, and the daily average number of in-patients from 3,113.8 to 3,318.9. Out-patients increased in number from 2,135,640 to 2,293,705. Number of patients.

3. Of the total number of patients treated, 16,336 were Europeans and Eurasians, 1,511,097 Hindus, 692,895 Mussalmans, and 132,911 of other classes. The number of adult females treated was 491,690 or 20.87 per cent. of the total number of patients. The corresponding figures of the previous year were 456,623 or 20.8 per cent. Attendance by class and sex

4. Among in-patients cholera cases rose from 103 to 735, and deaths from 30 to 380. Diseases. Dysentery, diarrhoea and small-pox also showed considerable increases both in cases and deaths. Cases of malaria numbered 6,727 as against 6,380, but deaths fell from 167 to 164. The number of cases of tuberculosis increased from 2,015 with 499 deaths to 2,228 with 567 deaths, but the increase is probably due to more perfect diagnosis. 'Injuries' accounted for 8,064 cases and 560 deaths. Among out-patients malaria furnished the largest number, though its incidence was not severe, diseases of the digestive and respiratory tracts, diseases of the eye, ear and skin, and general and local injuries coming next on the list.

5. During the year 100,118 persons underwent operations, of whom 97,793 were cured, 855 were relieved, and 563 died. The mortality percentage was 5.6 as against 4.6 in 1911. Surgical operations

6. The total income, inclusive of an opening cash balance of Rs. 2,06,649, amounted to Rs. 24,45,845. Of this Rs. 11,58,199 were received from Government, Rs. 2,50,561 from Local and Rs. 4,31,164 from Municipal Funds. Subscriptions rose from Rs. 37,988 to Rs. 49,707. The several Nursing Associations contributed Rs. 1,19,574. Receipts

7. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 21,01,095 to Rs. 22,40,979. Deducting from this Rs. 1,58,694 remitted to the treasury on account of fees, sale-proceeds of unserviceable articles, etc., and Rs. 58,770 invested during the year, the net cost was Rs. 20,23,515. The percentage of cost borne by Government was 44.5 as against 48.9 in 1911 and 53.9 in 1910. Expenditure

8. The invested capital stood at Rs. 9,87,815 at the opening and at Rs. 10,30,525 at the close of the year. Investments

4.—Epidemic Diseases.

PLAQUE.

1. Plague showed a large decrease of 92,513 deaths during the year ending 31st March 1913, 20,097 deaths having been recorded as against 112,610 in the previous year (excluding figures for the Baroda State). The month of June, in which 251 deaths were reported, constituted as usual the period of lowest mortality. The number of deaths began to rise in July, rapidly increasing thereafter during the following three months up to a maximum of 3,302 deaths in October 1912. There was a slight improvement in November and December with 2,647 and 1,773 deaths respectively; thenceforth there was a continuous fall to the end of the year, 1,560 deaths being recorded in March 1913. General.

2. In Bombay City the disease was prevalent throughout the year, but was most active during April, in which month 611 deaths were recorded. There was a marked improvement in May with 348 deaths. From June to January the mortality from plague was almost insignificant. It again rose in February, and showed a further rise in March, in which month 456 deaths were reported. Bombay City.

3. Except in April and May, in which months there were 403 and 199 deaths respectively, the city was almost free from plague. During the last ten months of the year there were only 37 deaths recorded, of which 11 were in June and 20 in March.

4. Aden remained free from indigenous plague, though there was one death in an imported case.

5. The districts and agencies most severely affected comprised Surat, Poona, Sátára, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Káthiáwár, Kolhápur and the Southern Marátha Country States, while Ahmedábád, Kaira, Panch Maháls, Broach, West Khándesh, Násik, Sholápur, Ahmednagar, Kánara, all districts in Sind (except Karáchi), Khairpur, Mahi Kánha, Rewa Kántha, Pálánpur, Cambay, Surat Agency, Jawhár, Sávantvádi, Súrgána, Bhor, Akalkot, Sávanur, Sátára and Bijápur Agencies remained almost free from the disease.

6. Among Europeans 3 deaths from plague occurred in Bombay City and none in the mofussil.

7. Special inoculators were sent to some of the affected districts. During the year 73,530 inoculations were performed as against 108,667 in the preceding year. Of this number 6,565 were done in Bombay City, 2,395 in Karáchi City, 27,381 in Bijápur district, 8,041 in Poona district, 2,424 in Sátára district, 3,970 in Belgaum district, 1,349 in Surat district and 1,086 in Thána district. Returns show that both the incidence of and the mortality from the disease are incomparably less in persons who have been inoculated than in those who are not so protected.

CHOLERA.

1. During the calendar year 1912 deaths from cholera rose from 5,817 to 6,4505. The latter figure is the highest recorded in the past 20 years with the exception of the famine year of 1900. All districts with the exception of Broach were more or less affected, but the disease in its greatest intensity was confined to the following 15 districts in which more than 1,000 deaths were recorded:—East Khándesh (7,202), West Khándesh (3,615); Násik (4,672), Thána (1,356), Kolába (1,612); Bombay City (1,779); Ahmednagar (8,339); Poona (7,588); Sholápur (3,268); Sátára (6,179); Belgaum (4,522); Dhárwár (3,617); Bijápur (1,680); Karáchi (1,519); and Hyderábád (3,229). A few sporadic cases of cholera occurred during the first three months of the year. In April the number increased considerably, particularly in the Dhárwár district, Násik, and Bombay City. In May the disease assumed the dimensions of a widespread epidemic, involving the whole of the Presidency except Gujarát and Sind, the former escaping lightly throughout the year. The mortality steadily increased from June, and reached its maximum (19,224 deaths) in July, when attacks were reported from every Collectorate except Broach and Panch Maháls. From August a rapid abatement in virulence was noticed up to the end of September, after which the mortality steadily diminished, though persisting in some parts up to the end of the year. Owing to the prevalence of the disease the Ashádi Fair at Pandharpur was officially prohibited.

2. Pamphlets in the vernacular and in English were circulated in affected areas containing instructions as to how the spread of the complaint might best be checked. Potassium permanganate was issued in large quantities, and was readily accepted as a disinfectant for all sources of water-supply. In the treatment of the disease the internal administration of potassium permanganate was tried with encouraging results.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox deaths in the calendar year 1912 numbered 6,331, as compared with 4,727 in 1911, and 4,901, the decennial mean. There were 966 deaths in Bombay City. In Sind the incidence of the disease in towns where vaccination is compulsory and where it is only optional was 2 per cent. and 13 per cent. respectively.

5.—Lunatic Asylums.

For details see the Report on Lunatic Asylums under the Government of Bombay for the year 1912 and tables under Lunatic Asylums printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

1. The total number of inmates rose from 1,367 in 1911 to 1,458 and of admissions and re-admissions from 389 to 429, out of which 24 were of Europeans or Eurasians, 25 of Indian Christians, 224 of Hindus, 119 of Mahomedans and 37 of other castes. On admission 22 insanies were under twenty years of age, and 64 were over forty. The daily average population was 1,048·9 as against 1,019·8 in the previous year. During the year 128 persons were discharged cured, and 108 were made over to the care of friends. Last year's figures were 136 and 104 respectively.

2. A new classification was adopted in the year under report. There were 68 cases of idiocy, 710 of mania, 395 of melancholia, 95 of delusional insanity and 134 of dementia. Abuse of alcohol accounted for 15 cases only, and indulgence in hemp drugs for 49.

3. The daily average number of sick rose from 346 to 398, and deaths numbered 160 as against 89 in 1911. The latter figure was abnormally low. The heaviest mortality was once experienced in the Naupáda Asylum.

4. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 2,54,251 to Rs. 2,73,209. Receipts from paying patients fell from Rs. 29,762 to Rs. 28,190 and the net expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,01,150 as against Rs. 1,77,959 in 1911.

6.—Sanitation.

For details see the Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay for the year 1912.

1. There were 157 municipalities, with an aggregate population of 3,354,932. Their total income amounted to Rs. 1,16,36,120, of which Rs. 32,15,212 were spent in improving water supply, drainage, conservancy and other Public Health requirements within municipal limits.

2. There were 25 District Local Boards and 212 Táluka Local Boards with an aggregate income of Rs. 71,77,472, out of which Rs. 3,90,379 were spent on water supply and drainage.

3. The Bombay Sanitation Act, 1889, was in force in 286 villages, the number being the same as last year. Sanitary Inspection Books are now kept in 1,643 selected villages and 253 entries were made in them during the year by officers of the Sanitary Department.

4. Eleven projects were sanctioned during the year, the most important being the revised estimate for the Bijápur water supply (Rs. 6,18,245), Lonávla and Khandálá water supply (Rs. 3,67,801), revised estimate for the Sángli water supply (Rs. 2,60,927), Karád water supply (Rs. 1,81,039) and Igatpuri water supply (Rs. 1,12,473). Important works in progress under the supervision of the Sanitary Board included water-supply schemes at Sángli, Hubli, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Poona City and Poona Cantonment, Lonávla, Ahmednagar, Násik, Ahmedábád, Karáchi and Hyderábád. The expenditure during the year on the Poona City drainage scheme amounted to Rs. 4,56,710. Government sanctioned grants-in-aid for sanitary works amounting to Rs. 8,60,828 as against Rs. 6,05,501 in the previous year. Detailed plans and estimates for the following projects were prepared during the year and submitted to Government for sanction:—

(1) Mátherán water supply (for 1st stage)	... Rs. 1,57,890,
and („ 2nd stage)	„ 1,87,965,
(2) Nandurbár water supply	... „ 2,18,000,
(3) Godhra water supply	... „ 2,33,053.

Complete schemes for the Dhulia sewerage and Nipáni water supply have been worked out. The cost of the former is Rs. 4,00,000 and the scheme will be submitted to Government when the question of financing it has been decided by the Dhulia Municipality. The scheme for Nipáni will be completed finally after certain details regarding the yield tests which were being carried out have been ascertained. The water-supply project for Uran and eleven Kharapat villages at a total cost of Rs. 4,01,500 was completed for submission to Government during the year. Surveys for the water supply of Háveri, Haliyál, Sátára Cantonment filters, Islámpur, Jalgáon, Alandi, Dholka and Kápadvanj were completed, and rough projects for Jalgáon and Alandi were prepared. Plans and estimates for the remainder are under preparation. Surveys for the water supply of Rájápur, Khed, Sháháda and the drainage of Chálisgaon and Amalner were in progress. Rough projects for the water supply of Belgám and of Saundatti and Yellama Hills were nearly completed. Applications from several municipalities have been received for advice and practical help and are being dealt with in the order of urgency.

5. At the Port of Bombay 1,058 vessels of all sorts with 194,954 crew and passengers were examined as against 1,057 vessels with 205,207 crew and passengers during the preceding year. The clothing, bedding and other articles of 97,954 members of crews and passengers of outgoing and incoming vessels and of members of crews of vessels lying in the port were disinfected. Of these 85,022 were Asiatic and African members of crews, third class or deck European and Native passengers and pilgrims who left the Port of Bombay for ports out of India, and 12,932 were members of crews, passengers and pilgrims who arrived by vessels on which cases of infectious diseases had occurred during the voyage or while lying in the port. Thirty-eight vessels on which cases of infectious diseases had occurred were disinfected, and 21 vessels which carried pilgrims to Jeddah were thoroughly cleansed and freed from rats, cockroaches, etc., by means of sulphur dioxide gas generated in a Clayton apparatus. One outward bound pilgrim ship was fumigated at Karáchi prior to embarkation of pilgrims at that port, and one pilgrim ship which left early in January was fumigated at Bombay in December 1911. Besides these outgoing pilgrim ships 8 incoming vessels, 24 outgoing vessels and 1 Royal Indian Marine ship lying in the harbour were also fumigated. In all 54 vessels of all sorts were fumigated and 38 vessels were disinfected. At Karáchi 879 outgoing vessels were inspected and received bills of health as against 676 in the previous year, and 102 incoming vessels were inspected for the existence of infectious disease as against 134. Four cases of cholera, two of plague, four of small-pox and one of jigger occurred on incoming vessels or vessels in harbour. At Aden 1,630 steamers and square-rigged

Inspection of vessels.

vessels and 1,284 buggalows were granted bills of health during the year. Three cases of small-pox, two of plague and four of jigger were landed from the shipping exclusive of cases from pilgrim ships. All vessels and native craft arriving from Berbera, the Somali Coast and East Africa were inspected and certified free from small-pox, jigger and sleeping sickness.

Pilgrim traffic.

6. The Port of Karáchi was thrown open during the year for the embarkation of Mahomedan pilgrims to Mecca *via* Jeddah, but only one ship, carrying 202 pilgrims, sailed therefrom. This ship called at Bombay, from which port 22 other vessels also sailed after being thoroughly cleansed and freed from rats by means of the Clayton process. The pilgrims were also subjected to a careful medical inspection and their clothing and bedding to a thorough disinfection before they were allowed to embark. The total number of pilgrims fell from 22,852 to 16,024, of whom 1,208 came from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), 1,339 from the Bengal Presidency (including Behar), 3,599 from Eastern Bengal and Assam, 1,896 from the United Provinces and Oudh, and 1,479 from the Punjab and the North-West Frontier. The special staff under the Commissioner of Police vaccinated 10,587 pilgrims before embarkation as against 15,140 in the previous year. As many pilgrims are vaccinated before leaving their homes for Bombay it is probable that 75 per cent. of the pilgrims had been protected against small-pox before sailing. A fully equipped plague observation station was established at Perim. No case of plague was reported on pilgrim ships during the year, but an outbreak of cholera was reported to have occurred at the Turkish quarantine station at Camaran, although the five vessels carrying the affected pilgrims arrived clean at Camaran and no cases occurred on them after leaving that port. During the year 11,670 pilgrims of the previous year's Haj and 2,754 of that of 1912 returned to Bombay. Among the returning pilgrims 247 deaths occurred. On 9 returning pilgrim ships one case of plague, 56 of small-pox and 6 of chicken-pox occurred. Two pilgrim ships brought 1,466 pilgrims back to Karáchi direct, of whom 151 proceeded to Bombay without landing, and 38 pilgrims returned to Karáchi after transhipping at Bombay. Fifty-one pilgrim ships carrying 36,553 pilgrims passed through the Port of Aden. Six cases of small-pox, a suspected case of plague and another of cholera were reported from them, while the total number of deaths on board was 110.

7.—Vaccination.

For details see Notes on Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1912-13 and tables under Vaccination printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

Total number of persons primarily vaccinated and re-vaccinated.

1. In the year ending 31st March 1913, there were 710,592 persons primarily vaccinated and 70,939 re-vaccinated as against 692,173 and 68,692 respectively in the previous year. The increase was 2.66 per cent. in the case of primary vaccination and 3.27 per cent. in the case of re-vaccination. Out of the 55,910 villages in the Presidency 47,533 were visited by vaccinators.

Results.

2. Of the primary vaccinations 636,407 or 89.56 per cent. were successful. Excluding 61,785 cases in which the results were unknown, the percentage of success was 97.99 as against 99.00 in the previous year. Of re-vaccinations 21,995 or 31.00 per cent. were successful. Excluding "unknown" cases the percentage of success was 53.20 as against 51.18 in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

3. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,76,586 as against Rs. 3,53,707 in the previous year. The average cost of each successful case was nine annas and two pies as against eight annas and nine pies in the previous year.

Belgaum Vaccine Institute.

4. During the year 775,587 doses were distributed to vaccinators as against 673,812 in the previous year. The total cost was Rs. 36,579 as against Rs. 34,509.

8.—Veterinary.

For details see the Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1912-13.

Contagious diseases.

1. Outbreaks of contagious disease occurred in all the districts of the Presidency proper as well as in the City of Bombay. Reported deaths from contagious disease fell in the case of equines from 151 to 44 and in the case of bovines from 5,817 to 4,006. Owing to the conditions under which the information is collected these figures cannot be relied on as being accurate, but they nevertheless give an idea of the comparative mortality in the past two years. Rinderpest was the chief and most widespread disease in the year under review, there being 5,108 attacks and 2,200 deaths as against 3,279 attacks and 1,810 deaths in 1911-12. The Násik district reported 509 deaths, Broach 352, and Dhárvád 267, while the Surat, Thána and Kaira districts also suffered considerably. Anthrax was responsible for 934 attacks and 674 deaths, nearly half of which were in the Belgaum district, last year's figures being 715 and 539 respectively. There were 959 attacks of haemorrhagic septicaemia and 704 deaths as against 2,254 attacks and 1,779 deaths in the previous year. Surat and Belgaum were the districts most affected. Attacks of and deaths from black quarter also fell from 1,866 and 1,609 to 228 and 211 respectively, while foot and mouth disease shows a rise from 5,394 to 6,169 attacks and from 83 to 189 deaths. There were 44 attacks of surra resulting in 34 deaths. In Sind

106 deaths were reported in the case of equines, 1,959 of bovines, and 412 of other animals, the corresponding figures in the previous year being 54, 11,638 and 1,963. Rinderpest caused 1,367 deaths, of which 1,250 were in the Lárkána district, as against 527 in 1911-12. Lárkára also recorded 170 out of the total of 237 deaths from haemorrhagic septicæmia. Deaths from this disease in the preceding year numbered 721. Surra claimed 102 victims as against 20 in 1911-12.

2. Three new dispensaries were opened during the year in the Presidency proper, bringing the total up to 46. The gross number of cases treated rose from 87,075 to 106,142. The Veterinary Assistants treated 20,867 cases on tour as against 20,894 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the fall in the number of outbreaks of contagious disease, which also accounts for a large and satisfactory increase in the treatment of non-contagious cases. The fall from 32,573 to 20,544 anti-rinderpest inoculations is due to the same reason. In Sind there were again 7 dispensaries at work, but a new one at Tatta was opened in temporary quarters at the end of the year. The Veterinary Assistants treated 13,620 animals as against 14,084 in the previous year. Inoculations against rinderpest and haemorrhagic septicæmia fell from 1,386 and 261 to 946 and 93 respectively.

Veterinary institutions.

3. Thirty-five horses were seized under the Glanders and Farcy Act as against 85 last year. Of these 25 were found to be diseased within the meaning of the Act. Imports of horses numbered 4,952 as against 5,489 last year, and included 247 English, 2,843 Australian, 1,806 Arabian and 85 Persian animals. In Sind one case of glanders was diagnosed at Karáchi, and the animal was destroyed under the Act.

Glanders and Farcy Department.

4. Expenditure in the Presidency proper fell from Rs. 4,62,615 to Rs. 3,15,352, of which Rs. 71,558 were debited to Local Funds. The decrease is due to the absence of abnormal expenditure such as that on the Chhárodi Cattle Farm extension and improvement which swelled the expenditure in 1911-12. The expenditure in Sind rose from Rs. 52,049 to Rs. 70,557, the increase being attributed to the re-organization of the Subordinate Civil Veterinary Department and the opening of a new dispensary.

Expenditure.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

For—

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

See—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1911-1912, PART II,
PAGES 207-208.

1.—Education.

For details see the Report of the Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for 1912-13, and the Report of the Reformatory School at Yerâvda for 1912; also tables under Education printed in Part VII of the Statistics of British India.

Number of institutions and pupils.

1. The total number of public educational institutions rose from 13,428 to 14,100, and the number of pupils from 842,309 to 906,827, of whom 145,392 were females. The number of private institutions fell from 3,032 to 3,020, but the number of their pupils rose slightly from 80,568 to 80,858. The percentage of male scholars throughout the Presidency to the total male population of school-going age rose from 37.1 to 39.1, and the corresponding percentage for females from 7.8 to 8.4. The number of scholars learning English increased from 78,845 to 88,007.

Distribution of pupils by race.

2. There were in all 132,404 Brâhmin and 616,437 non-Brâhmin Hindu pupils. Mahomedans numbered 191,835, Indian Christians 22,164, and Pârsis 16,918.

Distribution of schools.

3. In British districts there were 10,908 public and 2,207 private institutions. Out of a total number of 25,654 towns and villages 8,947 possessed schools, and the average area served by each village school was 13.7 square miles. In Native States there were 3,192 public and 813 private institutions. Out of 14,961 towns and villages 2,762 possessed schools; and each village school served an average area of 23.8 square miles.

Expenditure.

4. The total expenditure on public instruction rose from Rs. 1,36,17,527 to Rs. 1,53,47,705, of which provincial funds accounted for Rs. 68,82,283 as against Rs. 53,98,480 in 1911-1912, local funds for Rs. 11,62,254 as against Rs. 10,75,894, municipal funds for Rs. 9,84,936 as against Rs. 10,13,765 and fees for Rs. 26,35,608 as against Rs. 26,27,182. Of the total expenditure Rs. 62,87,263 or nearly 41 per cent. were expended on primary education. The increased expenditure from provincial funds was rendered possible by large imperial grants, both recurring and non-recurring, out of which nearly Rs. 2 lakhs were expended on school buildings, nearly Rs. 80,000 on High Schools hostels, Rs. 2½ lakhs on grants to municipalities, training colleges, girls' education and European education, and Rs. 60,000 on grants-in-aid to secondary schools, while nearly Rs. 3½ lakhs were transferred to the Bombay University for its development. Rs. 1,55,959 of a provincial grant were spent on opening new schools and improving the pay of teachers.

University.

5. The number of students appearing for matriculation rose from 4,019 to 4,376 but passes fell from 2,025 to 1,486. For the B.A. degree 410 out of 643 candidates were successful, including 6 women. Twenty-two out of 33 candidates passed the examination for the B.Sc. degree, and in the M.A. degree examination 33 out of 58 passed in literary subjects and 18 out of 19 in mathematics or science. Medical degrees were obtained by 71, legal degrees by 174, agricultural by 22 and engineering by 36 candidates. During the year sanction was accorded to revised regulations for the matriculation and B.A. examinations and regulations for courses of study in commerce were adopted. The University received a non-recurring grant of Rs. 3 lakhs and a recurring grant of Rs. 45,000 from the Government of India.

Arts colleges

6. There are 11 Arts Colleges, of which 3 are managed by Government, 3 by Native States and 5 privately; 4 of the latter receive grants-in-aid. The total number of students increased from 3,719 to 3,941 and the total expenditure from Rs. 5,34,333 to Rs. 6,15,884. During the year the Gujarat College, founded in 1861, and hitherto conducted by a Board representing the Society for the Promotion of Higher Education in Gujarât, was taken over by Government.

Professional education.

7. There are five professional colleges for the teaching of law, medicine, engineering, agriculture, and veterinary science, and all are under Government management. The number of students in the Law School rose from 458 to 470, but though the number of entrants for the two examinations (LL.M. and LL.B.) increased from 615 to 704, successes declined from 365 to 358. At the College of Engineering the number of students in the University classes advanced from 148 to 166, while the number in the workshop and overseer classes remained 97. Out of the 147 candidates presented at the various University examinations, 118 were successful. The number of students at the Grant Medical College rose from 531 to 538, and 42 candidates attained to the degree of L.M. & S. and 1 to that of M.D. The Agri-

cultural College had 104 students as against 102 at the close of the previous year, and the degree of B.A. was conferred on 22 out of 27 candidates. There were 80 students at the Veterinary College at the beginning and 84 at the end of the year. Nineteen out of 24 passed the first professional examination, 14 out of 17 the second, and 21 out of 31 the third. The total expenditure on these colleges amounted to Rs. 5,70,825. In addition to the colleges there were three medical schools managed by Government, and one private aided school containing in all 363 students and maintained at a cost of Rs. 75,405. The Agricultural School at Poona, which is to be transferred to Lonar when the necessary buildings are ready, had 110 scholars, and a vernacular agricultural school was opened at Mirpurkhas in Sind. Other schools are expected to be started before long in the Kolaba, Thana and Panch Mahals districts. Classes were also held for the instruction of agriculturists in special subjects at Mánjri, the Kirkee Dairy, and the Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens. Rs. 18,065 were spent on agricultural schools.

8. The number of students at the Bombay School of Art rose from 357 to 366. The Technical education. Drawing Teachers' certificate was obtained by 13 out of 21 candidates, and in the draughtsman classes 62 out of 116 was successful. In the first grade examination 44 passed out of 69, in the second grade 41 out of 45, and in the third grade 22 out of 28. At the drawing examinations held at various centres the number of candidates fell considerably, but both the percentage and the actual number of passes increased notably. In the Reay Art Workshops the attendance rose from 171 to 176, but in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute it fell from 356 to 319. The total number of technical and industrial schools (not including the School of Art) at the close of the year was 31 with 2,292 students, and the expenditure thereon Rs. 4,03,361. Since the close of the year Government have approved of entirely new arrangements for the control of technical education, including the creation of a Committee of Direction which will employ wholetime inspectors of its own.

9. There were 1,124 students in 43 commercial schools, of which one was municipal, Commercial education. 3 were aided, and the rest private unaided. There were 576 entrants and 181 successes in the London Chamber of Commerce senior certificate examination, and 172 entrants and 28 successes in the junior. Just after the close of the year the sanction of the Secretary of State was received for the creation of a Government College of Commerce in Bombay, and the institution has since been started.

10. The total number of High and Middle Schools increased from 559 to 588, and of Secondary education. the pupils therein from 74,601 to 80,144. The total expenditure on secondary education rose from Rs. 30,23,796 to Rs. 33,10,109. Grants-in-aid to secondary schools amounted to Rs. 3,72,000; in addition to this, Rs. 40,000 (Durbar grant) were distributed to European schools, and Rs. 60,000 (Imperial grant) to Anglo-Vernacular and English-teaching schools.

11. Boys' schools increased from 129 with 41,429 pupils to 138 with 45,441 pupils, High schools and girls' schools from 27 with 3,558 pupils to 30 with 4,039 pupils. The attendance at the 20 Government High Schools for boys was only 146 short of what it was before the fees were raised in May 1911. Government have promised that the additional fee-receipts shall be spent on the improvement of the schools themselves. The total expenditure on High Schools advanced from Rs. 20,90,693 to Rs. 23,32,159.

12. The number of Middle Schools increased from 403 to 420 and the number of pupils Middle schools. from 29,614 to 30,664. Middle Schools, for girls decreased from 53 to 49, but the number of students rose from 3,469 to 3,589. The total expenditure on Middle Schools was Rs. 9,77,950.

13. The number of such schools remained 43, but the attendance increased from 3,957 to Schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians. 4,055 pupils, of whom 3,625 were Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,30,324.

14. The total number of primary schools increased from 12,763 with 757,130 pupils to Primary education. 13,368 with 814,409 pupils. By order of Government standard III was transferred from the Upper to the Lower Primary stage. Hence the number of pupils in the Upper Primary stage decreased from 213,509 (including 18,103 girls) to 138,177 (including 10,529 girls). In the Lower Primary stage the number reading printed books increased from 233,070 (including 43,946 girls) to 493,451 (including 58,562 girls). The number not reading printed books increased from 260,551 (including 64,654 girls) to 272,781 (including 67,287 girls). The number of pupils presented in the higher standards in British districts was as follows:— in standard V, 18,214 of whom 10,478 passed, in standard VI, 9,171 of whom 5,289 passed, and in standard VII, 3,451 of whom 1,943 passed. The number of local board schools increased from 6,607 to 6,994 and of pupils from 355,469 to 387,586, the average daily attendance being 293,244 as against 258,326. Municipal schools numbered 1,009 as against 973 and pupils 130,905 as against 115,311. In Native States the increase in schools was from 2,718 to 2,754, and in pupils from 167,163 to 169,674. The number of aided private schools advanced from 2,307 to 2,394 and of their pupils from 109,415 to 114,164, while the number of unaided private schools rose from 141 to 200 and of their pupils from 7,579 to 9,657. Although the number of night schools rose from 175 to 178, the number of pupils declined from 4,543 to 4,507. The total expenditure on primary education increased from Rs. 58,07,261 to Rs. 62,87,263, to which the provincial revenues contributed Rs. 26,75,320, local funds Rs. 7,64,033, municipal funds Rs. 7,36,758 and fees Rs. 5,28,460. Candidates for the Vernacular Final Examination numbered 7,603, of whom 3,829 passed, including 12 girls. The figures for the preceding year were 7,180 and 3,657 respectively.

Normal schools.

15. There were 19 training schools for men with 1,388 students and 15 for women with 522 students. Of these 17 training schools for masters with an attendance of 1,257 and 4 for mistresses with an attendance of 316 were under Government management.

Special classes.

16. At the Ráj Kumár College, Rájkot, the number of Kumárs declined from 42 to 31. Attendance at the Gondal Girásia College also fell from 65 to 55, while at the Tálukdári Girásia School at Wadhwan it remained stationary at 67. The number of children of these classes attending ordinary secondary schools rose from 285 to 323, and of those attending primary schools from 2,441 to 2,470. The Godhra Tálukdári School had 22 pupils and the Scott College at Sádra 32. In Sind the number of Tálpur boys attending the Sind Madrasah declined from 25 to 20.

Mahomedans.

17. The total number of Mahomedans under public instruction rose from 182,472 (including 34,690 girls) to 191,835 (including 37,038 girls). The number in arts colleges increased from 146 to 148, in professional colleges from 37 to 46, in secondary schools from 5,543 to 6,027 and in primary schools from 132,986 to 140,801. During the year it was decided to hold the Vernacular Final examination in Urdu as an experiment, and also to open an Urdu training class in the college at Ahmedábád.

Aboriginal and hill tribes.

18. The total number of pupils from these tribes rose from 20,954 to 23,309.

Depressed classes.

19. The total number of pupils of the depressed classes increased from 26,606 to 29,850.

Reformatory schools.

20. At the David Sassoon School there were 216 boys at the beginning and 241 at the end of the year. During the year 11 boys escaped and 7 were recaptured. Of the 231 boys discharged in the last four years, 141 are known to be engaged in honest occupations, and only 5 have been reconvicted. The Yerávda school is dealt with in detail below.

Effect of plague.

21. The incidence of plague was much lighter than in the preceding year. On 31st March 1913, 96 schools with 6,938 pupils on the rolls were closed on account of the disease. On the same date in 1912, 377 schools with 25,510 pupils were closed.

YERA'VDA REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

Numbers.

1. The year opened with 178 boys on the register of whom 25 were out on license, and ended with 164 of whom 19 were out on license. The average daily number of inmates was 145 2 as against 159 2 in 1911, the decrease being due to temporary want of accommodation owing to alterations. Of the 164 boys in the Reformatory at the close of the year, 4 were under twelve years of age, 20 were under fourteen, 62 were under sixteen and the remaining 78 were sixteen and over.

Conduct.

2. The general behaviour of the inmates was satisfactory. The total number of school offences was 32, involving 39 boys; last year's figures were 21 and 28 respectively.

Discharged juveniles.

3. Of the 45 boys discharged during the year 18 had learnt agriculture and gardening, 9 carpentry, 9 book-binding and type-setting, 4 blacksmith's work and 5 painting. Of the 25 discharged in the first half of the year, eleven are following the trades learnt by them at the Reformatory, seven are labourers or private servants, three are living with their parents, one was reconvicted and three could not be traced. Of the 116 juveniles discharged in the preceding triennium, 76 4 per cent. are known to be living honestly, while 24 remained untraced and two were re-convicted.

Licenses.

4. Twenty-five licenses were in force at the beginning of the year, and 39 new licenses were issued. Twelve of the licensed boys were discharged on expiry of sentence, 23 returned to the Reformatory, 7 absconded of whom 4 were re-captured, 2 died and one was re-convicted.

Health.

5. Thirty-seven cases were treated in the school hospital, two of which were cases of tuberculosis which proved fatal.

Industries.

6. The net earnings fell from Rs. 1,088 to Rs. 716. Thirty-one boys were learning carpentry, 11 blacksmith's work, 25 painting and varnishing and 16 book-binding.

Education.

7. All the 22 pupils presented in the Infant Standard satisfied the examiner, and 66 per cent. of the 70 pupils examined in Standards I to V passed in all heads. Out of 9 candidates presented for the First Grade Art Examination 6 passed fully.

Expenditure.

8. The net cost to Government for maintenance, after deducting profits and contributions from Native States, fell from Rs. 20,650 to Rs. 20,579.

2.—Literature and the Press.

For details see tables under Printing Presses and Publications printed in Part VII of the Statistics of British India.

1.—BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

The total number of publications registered during the year 1912 was 2,605 as against 2,200 registered in the previous year. Out of these 2,605 publications 1,802 were books and 803 issues of periodicals. Out of the 1,802 books 107 were written in English, 533 in

Gujarati, 152 in Hindi, 21 in Kánares, 413 in Maráthi, 112 in Sindhi, 61 in Urdu, 108 in classical languages, and 37 in various dialects such as Gurumukhi, Gurkhi, etc., while 258 were bi-lingual, tri-lingual, and polyglot publications. The total increase of 405 is chiefly due to an increase of 160 under Miscellaneous, 97 under Religion, 37 under Poetry, 33 under Fiction, and 33 under Philosophy. The numbers under Biography, Drama, Languages, Science (Mathematical and Mechanical), Science (Natural and other) and Voyages and Travels also show an increase. On the other hand the numbers under History, Medicine, and Politics show a small decline.

2.—NEWSPAPERS.

1. There were 128 newspapers and 12 periodicals treating of current topics at the close General of the year, as against 133 newspapers and 14 periodicals at the close of 1911. Out of the total of 150 newspapers and periodicals, 45 were published in the City of Bombay, 21 in the Northern Division, 35 in the Central Division, 15 in the Southern Division, 22 in Sind and 12 in the Native States. Fifty-one of these journals were edited by Bráhmins, of whom 15 were Chitpávans, 17 Deshásthás, and 19 other Bráhmins, 47 by other Hindus, 8 by Jains, 19 by Pársis, 14 by Mahomedans and 11 by Christians. Of the 138 newspapers, 16 were published in English, 40 in Maráthi, 19 in Gujaráti, 17 in other languages and 46 were bi-lingual or tri-lingual, while of the 12 periodicals 2 were published in English, 5 in Gujaráti, 4 in Maráthi and 1 in Hindi.

2. The most popular Anglo-Vernacular papers are the *Gujarāti* and the *Sānji Varta-mān* with circulations of 8,000 and 7,000 respectively. Among purely Marāthi papers the *Kesari* stands first with a circulation of 15,000, while the circulation of the *Jagad Viritt* has increased from 11,100 to 12,000. The *Bombay Samāchār* heads the list of Gujarāti papers with a circulation of 4,400, while the Hindi paper the *Shri Venkateshvar Samāchār* sells no less than 10,000 copies. Notable increases in circulation are provided by the *Railway Times* (from 1,500 to 5,000), *Lārkāna Gazette* (500 to 1,100) and the *Political Bhamiyo* (1,500 to 2,000), and decreases by the *Fāin* (4,000 to 1,500), and the *Moslem* (1,400 to 800).

Literary Societies.

3.—Arts and Sciences.

i. The museum was open to the public on 313 days. The number of visitors recorded was 822,577 and the daily average 2,628, as against 824,590 and 2,635 in the previous year. The Victoria and Albert Museum, a Bombaria.

2 The number of visitors rose from 98,346 to 101,134. Of these 50,749 were women and children, and 5,772 *pardanashin* ladies. Receipts amounted to Rs. 2,082, of which Rs. 1,400 were contributed by the Karáchi Municipality, and Rs. 600 by the Karáchi District Local Board. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,946.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, WESTERN CIRCLE.

For details see the Progress Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle,
for the year ending 31st March 1913.

Inspection.

1. The post of Assistant Superintendent was made permanent during the year, but was not filled until 25th March 1913. In consequence the tour of the Superintendent was confined mainly to the inspection of monuments. In the early part of the season he visited Ahmedábád, Sarkhej, Hálol, Chámpánir and Bijápur, and inspected the important archæological buildings at those places in company with the Director-General of Archæology. The Superintendent then inspected the temples at A'ihol and Pattadkal in the Bijápur district. During the months of December, January and the first half of February he was on tour in Rájputána and Central India. He next visited Broach and Surat, and at the end of February Bassein, where he found that good work had been done in the eradication of jungle and vegetation. The Kanheri caves were twice inspected. The softness of the rock demands immediate remedial measure to arrest further decay, but as the caves are privately owned little can be done unless an agreement between Government and the proprietor can be effected under the Ancient Monuments Act. In March the Superintendent visited the Ambarnáth temple in the Thána district and the archæological buildings at Ahmednagar, Násik, and Sinnar.

Protected monuments.

2. Progress was made in getting monuments declared as protected. Declarations were made in respect to 3 monuments in the Sholápur district, to 2 in the Thar and Párkar district, to 10 in the Karáchi district, and to no fewer than 135 in the Bijápur district. Unfortunately very few agreements could be concluded with the owners of monuments.

Publications, etc.

3. During the year Conservation Notes were published regarding the ancient monuments at Tatta, Rohri and Khudábád in Sind, at Haras near Sikar in Jaipur territory, and at Broach and Surat. Eight new record drawings were completed, 16 inscriptions were copied, and 108 photographs taken. In addition the 138 photographs taken during the touring season of 1911-12 were developed, and six sets of prints were taken from the negatives.

Expenditure.

4. The total outlay on conservation works in the Presidency proper and Sind amounted to Rs. 40,908 as compared with Rs. 30,815 in the preceding year, the heaviest item being the renovation and repair of buildings in Bijápur city. The upkeep of the Superintendent's office cost Rs. 17,455.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

For—

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION OF THE BOMBAY DIOCESE.

See—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN MUMBAI, 1912-13.

1.—THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND

1. The Right Reverend Edwin James Palmer, D.D., continued to be Bishop of Bombay Establishment throughout the year. Two chaplains retired during the course of the year, and their places were not filled, as the strength of the establishment was reduced from 25 to 23 by the orders of the Government of India. The total ecclesiastical establishment of the Diocese, including Government chaplains, was 95

2. The Bishop visited the following places during the year.—Kirkee, Poona, Pánchgani, ^{Bishop's tour of visitation.} Sátára, Mount Abu, Parel, Bijápur, Gadag, Hubli, Dhárwár, Belgaum, Kolhapur, Sholápur, Mahábaleshwar, Lonávia, Baroda, Ahmednagar, Karegaon, Rájkot, Junágadh, Bhávnagar, Pálitána and Aden.

3. There were 814 confirmations, two ordinations of Deacons and two of Priests.

Confirmations and ordinations.

2.—THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

During 1912-13, St Andrew's Churches, Bombay, Poona and Karáchi, were served by chaplains on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Church of Scotland. Quetta was in charge of a chaplain under the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland. Services were maintained at Mhow and Neemuch with the aid of a grant from the Additional Clergy Society. Services were also taken by acting chaplains at Aden, Deesa and A'bhu.

2.—Stationery.

The year opened with a balance of stores valued at Rs. 2,57,249. Receipts amounted to Rs. 7,48,968 and issues to Rs. 7,85,125, leaving a closing balance of the value of Rs. 2,21,092. Out of the total receipts the value of English stores obtained from the India Office fell from Rs. 1,03,315 to Rs. 89,457, while the value of English stores purchased in India rose from Rs. 1,21,849 to Rs. 1,61,666. The value of Indian stores purchased declined from Rs. 4,45,755 to Rs. 4,37,001. Of the total issues, supplies to provincial and local departments were valued at Rs. 5,93,117 and to imperial departments at Rs. 1,33,193. The value of the total issues was Rs. 44,417 less than in the preceding year

3.—General Miscellaneous.

1.—GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 4,21,461 as against Rs. 4,10,427 in the previous year, while the expenditure was Rs. 3,33,940 as against Rs. 3,31,692. The increase in expenditure was due to the payment of grain compensation allowance. The total value of work done for Government officers and departments rose from Rs. 3,25,616 to Rs. 3,37,584.

2.—GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS, KARA'CHI.

The gross earnings rose from Rs. 99,337 to Rs. 1,16,950, expenditure from Rs. 67,419 to Rs. 81,701, and the balance in favour of the press from Rs. 31,918 to Rs. 35,250. The chief increases were in English and vernacular book-work and in form work

3.—GOVERNMENT PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

The work turned out during the year was 2,742,967 pulls, valued approximately at Rs. 1,26,630, at a total cost of Rs. 88,988, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 37,642 in favour of the department, as against Rs. 35,997 in the preceding year.